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County Council

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Northumberland County Council

Northumberland Local Plan

Addendum to the Sustainability
Appraisal Report of the
Submission Version of the Local
Plan – Appraisal of Proposed
Main Modifications 2021



Report For

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Document Revisions

| No. | Details | Date |
|-----|------------------------------|----------|
| A | Draft Addendum Report | 09/04/21 |
| B | Updated Draft Report | 23/04/21 |
| C | Further Updated Draft Report | 06/05/21 |
| D | Final Addendum | 27/05/21 |



Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) provides an overview of the May 2021 Addendum to the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report of the Northumberland Local Plan: Draft Local Plan (May 2019). The addendum presents the findings of the SA of the proposed Main Modifications (MMs) to the Draft Local Plan. The addendum presents the findings of the appraisal of the likely significant effects of the proposed MMs in order to update the May 2019 SA Report (as appropriate) and ensure that all the likely significant effects of the Draft Local Plan (as proposed to be modified) have been identified, described, and evaluated. A draft set of proposed MMs were provided by the Council to Wood Group UK Ltd. (Wood). These were screened to determine whether any of the MMs were likely to have significant effects and where the potential for effects was indicated, the relevant proposed MMs were then subject to SA.

The following sections of this NTS:

- Provide an overview of the Local Plan and the process to date;
- Describe the approach to identifying the proposed MMs that are considered significant for the purposes of the SA and the approach to the appraisal (consistent with the previous SA work);
- Summarise the findings of the SA of the proposed MMs; and
- Sets out the next steps in the SA of the Local Plan.

The Draft Local Plan and Main Modifications

The Northumberland Local Plan will set out the vision and objectives for the County to 2036 as well as the spatial strategy setting out how much new development will be accommodated in the County over the plan period and where in the County this growth will be located. The vision, objectives and spatial strategy will be delivered through the Local Plan's key planning policies and land allocations for housing, employment, and minerals.

The Draft Local Plan (together with supporting information including assessments and evidence-base studies) was submitted to the government (Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government) on 29th May 2019. The government appointed a planning inspector to conduct an independent examination (known as an "Examination in Public" or "EiP") into the Local Plan. EiP Hearings took place during 2019 and 2020. Prior to and during the hearings, several Main Modifications (MMs) to the Local Plan were proposed. Following the conclusion of the hearings, the Inspector, and the Council, agreed a schedule of proposed MMs. The Inspector has requested that the Council consult on these proposed MMs on her behalf, along with this SA, and other supporting documents.

Sustainability Appraisal

National planning policy¹ states that local plans are prepared with the objective of contributing to sustainable development. Sustainable development is that which seeks to secure net gains across economic, environmental, and social objectives to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

¹ See paragraph 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019).

The Local Plan should contribute to a sustainable future for the plan area. To support this objective, the Council is required to carry out a SA of the Local Plan². SA is a means of ensuring that the likely social, economic, and environmental effects of the Local Plan are identified, described, and appraised and also incorporates³ a process set out under a European Directive⁴ and related UK regulations⁵ called Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Where negative effects are identified, measures are proposed to avoid, minimise, or mitigate such effects. Where any positive effects are identified, measures are considered that could enhance such effects. SA is therefore an integral part of the preparation of the Local Plan and has been undertaken at all of the key stages in the development of the Local Plan.

How Have the Main Modifications Been Appraised?

The first step in the process was to decide which of the proposed Main Modifications (MMs) were significant for the purposes of the SA (with reference to the requirements of the SEA Directive and implementing regulations). There is no detailed guidance on how to determine significance in this context. The following text sets out how screening of the proposed MMs to the draft Local Plan was undertaken.

MMs are proposed to a number of policies and the supporting text to address soundness issues, and to ensure the plan is:

- Positively prepared;
- Justified;
- Effective, and
- Consistent with the NPPF.

The modifications to the supporting text to clarify how policies will be implemented and/or provide justification for them are not considered to be significant because they do not impact on the findings of the SA or assumptions underlying the appraisal.

The modifications that involve the deletion of text from a policy and the introduction of revised wording have been considered to see if the changes have any implications for the SA, both in terms of the conclusions of the SA or the commentary accompanying relevant parts of the assessment.

Any modifications that involve the introduction of a new policy or site are treated as significant. The modifications include one new mineral policy MIN4a and this new policy has been appraised, with the results included in the matrix in **Appendix B**.

Where a modification to a policy introduces an additional criterion, a judgement is made as to whether or not the modification would affect the previous appraisal and/or should be acknowledged in the appraisal. In such instances, significance is determined on a case by case basis and a comment made in **Appendix A** on whether or not the previous appraisal required updating and a broad indication of which SA objectives were affected.

The MMs introduce new minerals site allocations – Ebchester for sand and gravel, and Shiel Dykes for crushed rock. There is also a change to the Anick Grange Haugh site boundary to reduce the size of the allocated site boundary, this is shown as change on the policies map rather than in the policy or the supporting text. The Council have therefore produced an updated Technical Paper - Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Selection and Appraisals Technical Paper (Updated April 2020) which provides an appraisal of these sites. The Technical Paper is available online on the Council's website in the examination library at:

<https://northumberland-consult.objective.co.uk/portal/planning/localplan/lp-exam>

² The requirement for SA of local plans is set out under section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

³ See paragraph 32 of the National Planning Policy Framework (Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2019).

⁴ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

⁵ Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (statutory instrument 2004 No. 1633).

Table 3.1 in the main report provides details of those changes to policies that were considered significant for the purposes of the SA. The MMs are reviewed in **Appendix A** of this addendum report. The final column of the table indicates, for each modification, whether or not it was considered significant for the purposes of the SA and why.

Where the MM has been considered significant for the purposes of the SA, this addendum draws on, and updates, earlier SA work to ensure the effects of all significant changes have been identified, described, and evaluated. **Appendix A** provides a detailed review of the MMs. **Appendix B** updates the SA matrices for the draft policies by policy chapter where MMs to policies are considered to be significant for the SA.

There have also been changes made to the Policies Map, these include changes to inset and settlement boundaries, amendments to and deletion of site allocations, and amendments to the map layers. These changes have also been screened to determine if any changes are significant for the purposes of the SA. **Appendix C** presents the detailed review of the screening of the changes to the policies map. A number of the changes to the policies map relate to consequential amendments to policies. All changes to policies have been reviewed separately and the results presented in **Appendix A** and updated policy appraisal matrices in **Appendix B**.

To support the appraisal of the Local Plan, a SA Framework was developed. This contains a series of sustainability objectives and guide questions that reflect both the current socio-economic and environmental issues which may affect (or be affected by) the Local Plan and the objectives contained within other plans and programmes reviewed for their relevance to the SA and Local Plan. The SA objectives are shown in **Table NTS 1**.

Table NTS 1: SA Objectives

| SA Objective |
|---|
| 1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities. |
| 2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities. |
| 3. To deliver safer communities. |
| 4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home. |
| 5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities. |
| 6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities. |
| 7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth. |
| 8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity. |
| 9. To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources. |
| 10. To encourage the efficient use of land. |
| 11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies. |
| 12. To improve air quality. |
| 13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property. |

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| SA Objective |
| 14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation |
| 15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted. |
| 16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity. |
| 17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes. |

The draft Local Plan vision and spatial principles have been assessed for their compatibility with the SA objectives above. The development requirements, spatial strategy and plan policies have been appraised using matrices to identify likely significant effects on the SA objectives. A qualitative scoring system has been adopted which is set out in **Table NTS 2**.

Table NTS 2 Scoring System

| Score | Description | Symbol |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| Significant Positive Effect | The proposed option/policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective. | ++ |
| Minor Positive Effect | The proposed option/policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly. | + |
| Neutral | The proposed option/policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective | 0 |
| Minor Negative Effect | The proposed option/policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly. | - |
| Significant Negative Effect | The proposed option/policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective. | -- |
| No Relationship | There is no clear relationship between the proposed option/policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible. | ~ |
| Uncertain | The proposed option/policy 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 appraisal to be made. | ? |

NB: where more than one symbol/colour is presented in a box it indicates that the appraisal has identified both positive and negative effects. Where a box is coloured but also contains a '?', this indicates uncertainty over whether the effect could be a minor or significant effect although a professional judgement is expressed in the colour used. A conclusion of uncertainty arises where there is insufficient evidence for expert judgement to conclude an effect.

What are the findings of the Appraisal of the Main Modifications?

The sections below provide an overview of the findings of the appraisal of the MMs.

Spatial Vision, Objectives and Outcomes

MMs 1 and 2 propose changes to the supporting text in Chapter 3 of the draft Local Plan: Spatial Vision, Objectives and Outcomes. As these are changes to the supporting text, they are not considered significant for the purposes of the SA and so do not impact on the previous conclusions of the SA.

Delivering the Vision for Northumberland

MMs 3 – 10 introduce both changes to supporting text, Table 4.1 which sets out the hierarchy of settlements by delivery area, and policies in Chapter 4: Delivering the Vision for Northumberland. MM3 introduces changes to Policy STP1 (Spatial Strategy (Strategic Policy)). The changes include the removal of Broomley (previously grouped with Stocksfield), and the addition of West Thirston (grouped with Felton), and West Sleekburn

(grouped with Guidepost/Stakeford/Choppington) to the list of Service Villages and Service Centres. These changes are noted but the matrix does not refer to specific Service Centres or Service Villages so there is no changes required to the scoring or commentary.

MM6 introduces changes to Policy STP5 including a requirement for a completed Healthy Planning Checklist (instead of a Health Impact Assessment Screening) and so the appraisal commentary has been revised to ensure reference to the Healthy Planning Checklist. The policy already scores significant positively against SA Objective 1 (Health) so there is no change to the score.

Site Allocations

MMs 97 and 98 introduce new minerals site allocations – Ebchester for sand and gravel, and Shiel Dykes for crushed rock. These have been introduced in response to the removal of West Wharmley site allocation (now replaced by Ebchester), and to reinstate the Shiel Dykes site as a site allocation in the Local Plan (which was previously included in the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan) to support the geographical split between productive capacity and reserves in the north of the county and south of the county and to recognise previously identified concerns relating to highways matters can now be overcome. There is also a change to the Anick Grange Haugh site boundary to reduce the size of the allocated site boundary, this is shown as change on the policies map rather than in the policy or the supporting text.

These new allocations have been subject to the same assessment process as the previously allocated minerals sites and this assessment has been undertaken by the Council and the results presented in the Council's Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Selection and Appraisals Technical Paper (Updated April 2020) which also includes assessment of the reasonable alternatives to the allocated sites. This paper is available online in the Council's examination library here:

<https://northumberland-consult.objective.co.uk/portal/planning/localplan/lp-exam>

Section 3.4 of this addendum provides further information on the assessment of the minerals site allocations. These new allocations do not change the previous conclusions of the SA on the minerals site allocations, i.e., that they will contribute to ensuring that there is a supply of natural resources to meet needs and will help to provide for example a supply of local building materials for construction needs. This will have sustainability benefits as it will help to reduce the need for importing such materials and in turn reduce associated HGV movements, which will also have positive benefits from reduced vehicle emissions (SA objectives 12 and 14). Development of these minerals' sites in accordance with plan requirements for environmental safeguards will help to ensure that the minerals sites do not have any adverse effects on the County's environment. Additional minerals sites will also help to strengthen and sustain the economy of Northumberland (SA objective 5).

Plan Policies

This addendum focusses on proposed MMs to the remaining policies from Chapter 5 onwards of the draft Local Plan that are considered to be significant and, in some cases, result in a change to the appraisal scoring. The relevant MM is indicated by the reference, e.g., MM3. Full details of each MM are provided in **Appendix A. Section 3.5** of the Addendum sets out full commentary on all of the MMs considered significant, with a summary provided below.

Many of the proposed MMs to policies propose amendments to policy wording and either add or delete criterion from the policies. In each case professional judgement has informed whether such changes have been considered significant for the SA.

The MMs propose one new policy: Policy Min 4a: Prior Extraction of Minerals (MM 83). Policy Min 4a is appraised in **Appendix B**.

MM11 proposes changes to Policy ECN1: Planning Strategy for the Economy (Strategic Policy). One of the main changes to this policy reflects an earlier recommendation from the SA to replace "*in the right locations*" with "*sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy*" to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the right

locations for the policy. This change has been actioned by the Council and appraisal matrix updated (see **Appendix B**).

MM37 proposes changes to Policy HOU4: Housing Development Site Allocations (Strategic Policy). A minor positive effect is identified for SA objective 10 (efficient use of land) which will help to mitigate to an extent the loss of greenfield land associated with housing development. The commentary has also been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

MM42 proposes changes to Policy HOU8: Isolated Residential Development in the Open Countryside and sets out revised criteria under which the Council will support isolated residential development in the open countryside. The revised criteria includes a reference to the viable use of a heritage asset and exceptional design. A minor positive effect (as well as the previously documented minor negative effect) is now identified for SA objectives 16 (heritage) and 17 (landscape). The commentary and scoring have been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

MM43 proposes changes to Policy HOU 9: Residential Development Management. The proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA in themselves but the commentary has been updated to reference Building for a Healthy Life requirement.

MM46 proposes changes to Policy HOU 12: Provision for Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller Communities. It introduces revised criteria to be considered by the Council when determining proposals for new or extended sites for Gypsies and Travellers and yards for Travelling Showpeople, and in determining planning applications.

The revised criteria remove the requirement to be well related to public transport and also removes the requirement to not cause unacceptable harm to biodiversity, local water bodies and heritage assets. To reflect this, the previously minor positive effects identified on SA objectives 7 (transport), 11 (water quality), 14 (climate change) and 16 (heritage) have been changed to neutral. The commentary has also been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

MMs 47, 48, 50 and 51 propose changes to four Quality of Place policies (QOP1, QOP2, QOP4 and QOP5) introducing revisions to the wording, new criteria, and deletion of criteria. Criterion deleted from Policy QOP2 has been moved to Policy QOP1 part 1b. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

MM58 proposes changes to Policy TRA 5: Rail Transport and Facilities. The policy title has changed and there are various revisions to the policy wording and criteria. The policy now includes a stipulation that disused railway lines can only be developed if it does not prejudice the current or future use of the line for leisure purposes. This will help to safeguard walking and cycling routes and therefore a minor positive effect is identified in relation to SA objective 1 (health). The commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

There are a number of changes to the environmental policies. MM64 proposes a re-drafting of Policy ENV 2: Biodiversity and Geodiversity and MM66 a redrafting of Policy ENV 4: Tranquillity, Dark Skies, and a Sense of Rurality and these have been reviewed for any implications for the SA. However, these policies already score significant positive against SA Objectives 8 (biodiversity) and 17 (landscape) and no changes to the commentary are required. The MMs to the other environmental policies have been reviewed and none are considered to be significant for the purposes of the SA and therefore no updates have been made to the associated appraisal matrices.

MMs 71-75 introduce changes to the water policies. These MMs have been reviewed and the majority are considered to be not significant for the purposes of the SA and therefore no updates have been made to the associated appraisal matrices. However, MM73 proposes a redrafting of Policy Wat3: Flooding. This policy has therefore been reviewed. The policy already scores significant positive against flood risk (SA objective 13) and it is not considered that any changes to the commentary are required and so no updates have been made to the associated appraisal matrix.

There are a number of changes to the pollution and land quality policies. These MMs have been reviewed and none are considered to be significant for the purposes of the SA and therefore no updates have been made to the associated appraisal matrices. MMs 95, 97, 98, 103 and 104 propose changes to minerals policies MIN 6: Aggregate Minerals, MIN 7: Aggregate Mineral Site Allocations - Sand and Gravel, MIN 8: Aggregate Mineral Site Allocations - Crushed Rock, MIN 10: Clays and MIN 11: Natural Building and Roofing Stone. The changes include the deletion of criteria in the policies to avoid duplication with other policies in the Local Plan – MIN 1 and MIN 3 in particular. In consequence, positive effects on SA objectives 1 (health), 8 (biodiversity) 16 (heritage) and 17 (landscape) have been changed to neutral effects. The commentary has also been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

MMs 108-127 introduce changes to the supporting paragraphs on waste and changes to the renewable energy policies. These modifications have been reviewed and none are considered to be significant for the purposes of the SA and therefore no updates have been made to the associated appraisal matrices.

MM129 proposes a re-drafting of Policy INF 5: Open Space and Facilities for Sport and Recreation. This revised policy has been assessed (see **Appendix B**). For these changes minor positive effects are identified for objectives 3 (safer communities), 4 (housing), 5 (employment), 6 (education and training), 7 (travel), 8 (biodiversity), 16 (heritage) and 17 (landscape).

Potential Cumulative Effects

Section 5.6 of the SA Report (May 2019) sets out the cumulative effects of policies and these are summarised in Table 5.5 of that report. For the Infrastructure policies, the overall cumulative score for objective 3 (safer communities) has changed to a minor positive and so an update of Table 5.5 has been included in section 3.6 of this addendum to reflect this change.

Recommendations

Section 5.7 of the SA Report (May 2019) set out recommendations arising from the SA of the Submission Version of the Local Plan. No additional recommendations have arisen following a review of the MMs in this addendum.

Proposed Modifications to Policies Map

A number of changes are proposed to the policies map. The vast majority of these changes are considered to be not significant for the purposes of the SA. There are some changes to the policies map that relate to the minerals site allocations. These relate to changes through MMs 95, 97, and 98 both for the minerals policies and the site allocations. These changes are considered to be significant for the purposes of the SA (see **Appendix C**) and the SA has been updated and as noted above, changes to the appraisal of the mineral policies have been made where relevant and the results detailed in the updated matrices (see **Appendix B**).

Conclusions and Next Steps

The appraisal has demonstrated that the proposed MMs and also the changes to the do not impact on the previous conclusions of the SA.

This addendum to the SA report is a supporting document to the consultation on the Local Plan proposed MMs. Comments are invited on the findings and recommendations of this report.

The consultation runs from **Wednesday 9 June 2021 to 5pm on Wednesday 4 August 2021**.

If you wish to make a representation on this addendum to the SA report, please send comments to:

- Email: planningstrategy@northumberland.gov.uk
- Post: Planning Policy, Northumberland County Council, County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland, NE61 2EF.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

- 1.1.1 Northumberland County Council (the Council) is currently preparing a new Northumberland Local Plan for the County that will, once adopted, set out the overall development strategy for the period up to 2036. The Local Plan will set out the policies and sites for housing, employment, minerals, and the supporting infrastructure required up to 2036.
- 1.1.2 The Northumberland Local Plan Publication Draft Plan (Regulation 19) (January 2019) (together with supporting information including assessments and evidence-base studies) was submitted to the government (Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government) on 29th May 2019. The government appointed a planning inspector to conduct an independent examination (known as an “Examination in Public” or “EiP”) into the Local Plan. EiP Hearings took place during 2019 and 2020. Prior to and during the hearings, several Main Modifications (MMs) to the Draft Local Plan were proposed. Following the conclusion of the hearings, the Inspector and the Council agreed a schedule of proposed MMs. The Inspector has requested that the Council consult on these proposed MMs, along with this Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and other supporting documents.
- 1.1.3 Wood Group UK Ltd (Wood) (formerly Amec Foster Wheeler) was appointed by the Council to undertake a SA of the Draft Local Plan. The SA appraised the environmental, social, and economic performance of the emerging Local Plan and any reasonable alternatives. In doing so, it has helped to inform the selection of Local Plan options concerning (in particular) the quantum, distribution, and location of future development in the County and identify measures to avoid, minimise or mitigate any potential negative effects that may arise from the Plan’s implementation as well as any opportunities to improve the contribution of the emerging Local Plan towards sustainability.

Purpose of this SA Report

- 1.1.4 This document is the April 2021 Addendum to the SA Report of Northumberland Local Plan: Draft Local Plan (May 2019) and has been prepared in order to take account of, and appraise, the proposed modifications to the Draft Local Plan. The Addendum presents the findings of the appraisal of the likely significant effects of the proposed modifications in order to update the May 2019 SA Report (as appropriate) and ensure that all the likely significant effects of the Draft Local Plan (as proposed to be modified) have been identified, described, and evaluated. This document also updates the May 2019 SA Report to reflect any relevant changes (e.g., changes to the wording of policies).
- 1.1.5 This report should be read in conjunction with the Northumberland Local Plan: Draft Local Plan SA Report (May 2019) which can be accessed through the Council’s website.⁶

1.2 The Local Plan – An Overview

- 1.2.1 This section sets out the legislative background to preparation of the Local Plan, the role of the Local Plan and the intended content.

⁶ Examination document NCC.01.07. Available via: <https://northumberland-consult.objective.co.uk/portal/planning/localplan/lp-exam> (Accessed March 2021)

Requirement to Prepare a Local Plan

- 1.2.2 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out the regulatory requirements for developing and adopting a Local Plan. Before adoption, this involves preparing and consulting on a draft Local Plan (Regulation 18), producing a Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan (Regulation 19), submitting the Local Plan to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (Regulation 22) and subjecting the Local Plan to public examination (Regulation 24). The preparation, consultation, submission, and examination of the Northumberland Local Plan has followed these regulatory stages.

Main Modifications

- 1.2.3 A letter setting out the Inspector's conclusions and post-hearings advice⁷ was published on the 24th of February 2021. The letter noted that whilst she considers the submitted Local Plan not to be sound, it is likely that it can be made sound by modifications.
- 1.2.4 The proposed main modifications (MMs) have been agreed by the Inspector. Without prejudice to the outcome of consultation on them and the conclusions of the final report, the Inspector is satisfied at this stage that they are all necessary to address soundness issues and will be effective in so doing.
- 1.2.5 The Inspector's post hearings letter of 24th February 2021 also states that she considers some further main modifications are required to make the plan sound. In summary these are:
- To delete the safeguarded employment site at Prestwick Pit;
 - To set out in Policy ECN 6 and the explanatory text the need for substantial planting along the boundaries between the Green Belt and the employment sites to be released from the Green Belt at Harwood Meadows, Prestwick Park and Prestwick Pit; and
 - To introduce a commitment to undertake an early update of the Plan in so far as it relates to the assessment of need for open space, sport and recreation facilities and the justification for the allocated Protected Open Space sites.
- 1.2.6 These matters have been addressed by the Council and incorporated into the proposed MMs that will be consulted on by the Council.
- 1.2.7 The approach to modifications reflects Section 20(7) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), as revised by Section 112 of the Localism Act (2011) where modifications are either classified as "main", and therefore relevant to the soundness of the plan, or "additional" modifications. The purpose of this report is to subject the MMs to SA.
- 1.2.8 The proposed MMs are set out in **Appendix A** of this report.

Scope and Content of the Local Plan

- 1.2.9 The Draft Northumberland Local Plan sets out the vision and objectives for the County to 2036 as well as the spatial strategy in terms of how much new development will be accommodated in the County over the plan period and where in the County this growth will be located. The vision, objectives and spatial strategy will be delivered through the Local Plan's key planning policies and land allocations for housing, employment, and minerals. There are also areas of protected open space shown on the proposals map.

⁷ Letter from Susan Heywood, Planning Inspector to Joan Sanderson Senior Planning Manager Northumberland County Council dated 24.02.20. Available from <https://northumberland-consult.objective.co.uk/portal/planning/localplan/lp-exam> [accessed March 2021]

- 1.2.10 Development of the Local Plan has been informed by ongoing consultation, evidence gathering and assessment (including SA) and the Examination in Public.
- 1.2.11 The Northumberland Local Plan will, once adopted, replace the saved policies from the former District, Borough and County Local Plans and the Core Strategies and other Development Plan Documents that were adopted by the former District and Borough Councils and County Council in Northumberland prior to amalgamation into one combined authority.

1.3 The Sustainability Appraisal

The Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.3.1 Under Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Council is required to carry out a SA of the Local Plan to help guide the selection and development of policies and proposals in terms of their potential social, environmental, and economic effects. In undertaking this requirement, local planning authorities must also incorporate the requirements of European Union Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, referred to as the SEA Directive, and its transposing regulations the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633).
- 1.3.2 The SEA Directive and transposing regulations seek to provide a high level of protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the process of preparing certain plans and programmes. The aim of the Directive is *"to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development, by ensuring that, in accordance with this Directive, an environmental assessment is carried out of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment."*
- 1.3.3 At paragraph 16, the National Planning Policy Framework⁸ (NPPF) (2019) sets out that local plans should be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.⁹ In this context, paragraph 32 of the NPPF reiterates the requirement for SA/SEA as it relates to local plan preparation:
- 1.3.4 *"Local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements.¹⁰ This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains). Significant adverse impacts on these objectives should be avoided and, wherever possible, alternative options which reduce or eliminate such impacts should be pursued. Where significant adverse impacts are unavoidable, suitable mitigation measures should be proposed (or, where this is not possible, compensatory measures should be considered)."*
- 1.3.5 The Planning Practice Guidance¹¹ makes clear that SA plays an important role in demonstrating that a local plan reflects sustainability objectives and has considered reasonable alternatives. In this regard, SA will help to ensure that a local plan is *"justified"*, a key test of soundness that concerns the

⁸ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available from https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/779764/NPPF_Feb_2019_web.pdf

⁹ This is a legal requirement of local planning authorities exercising their plan-making functions (section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004)

¹⁰ The reference to relevant legal requirements in the NPPF relates to Strategic Environmental Assessment

¹¹ MHCLG (2019) *Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal*, Paragraph: 001 Reference ID: 11-001-20190722. Available from: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>

extent to which the plan provides an appropriate strategy, taking into account the reasonable alternatives, and based on proportionate evidence.

Sustainability Appraisal Process To-Date

- 1.3.6 The contextual information and approach to SA was set out in a draft Scoping Report which was consulted on in 2018.¹² A total of 6 responses were received to the consultation. Responses related to a range of issues considered relevant to the Local Plan. The updated approach was then applied to each stage of the emerging Local Plan, with findings documented in SA Reports. Since production of the Scoping Report the following reports have been produced:
- Regulation 18 Consultation Sustainability Appraisal Report (June 2018);
 - Regulation 19 Consultation Sustainability Appraisal Report (January 2019); and
 - Draft Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report (May 2019).
- 1.3.7 To ensure that the Local Plan takes into account sustainability considerations, and to meet the Council's responsibilities under the SEA Directive, this Addendum Report has been prepared to screen and, where necessary, appraise, the Council's proposed MMs to the Draft Local Plan in order to update the SA Report (May 2019).
- 1.3.8 Subject to the outcome of the consultation on the proposed MMs and any additional changes, the Council proposes to make which do not materially affect the meaning or substance of the Plan or its overall soundness, it will then be adopted as the final version of the Local Plan. As soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of the Local Plan, the Council will complete the final stage and output of the SA process, the Post Adoption Statement. This will set out the results of the consultation and SA process and the extent to which the findings of the SA have been accommodated in the adopted Local Plan.
- 1.3.9 During the period of the Local Plan, the Council will monitor its implementation and any significant social, economic, and environmental effects. These are anticipated to be reported through the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

1.4 Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 1.4.1 Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the 'Habitats Regulations') requires that competent authorities assess the potential impacts of land use plans on the Natura 2000 network of European protected sites¹³ to determine whether there will be any 'likely significant effects' (LSE) on any European site as a result of the plan's implementation (either alone or 'in combination' with other plans or projects); and, if so, whether these effects will result in any adverse effects on that site's integrity with reference to the site's conservation objectives. The process

¹² Northumberland Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, 2018

¹³ Strictly, 'European sites' are any Special Area of Conservation (SAC) from the point at which the European Commission and the UK Government agree the site as a 'Site of Community Importance' (SCI); any classified Special Protection Area (SPA); any candidate SAC (cSAC); and (exceptionally) any other site or area that the Commission believes should be considered as an SAC, but which has not been identified by the Government. However, the term is also commonly used when referring to potential SPAs (pSPAs), to which the provisions of Article 4(4) of Directive 2009/147/EC (the 'new wild birds directive') are applied; and to possible SACs (pSACs) and listed Ramsar Sites, to which the provisions of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are applied a matter of Government policy when considering development proposals that may affect them (NPPF para 176). 'European site' is therefore used in this report in its broadest sense, as an umbrella term for all of the above designated sites.

by which the effects of a plan or programme on European sites are assessed is known as 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA)¹⁴.

- 1.4.2 In accordance with the Habitats Regulations, what is commonly referred to as a HRA screening exercise has been undertaken to identify the likely impacts of the emerging Local Plan upon European sites, either alone or 'in combination' with other projects or plans, and to consider whether these effects are likely to be significant. Where there are likely significant effects, a more detailed Appropriate Assessment has been undertaken.
- 1.4.3 The HRA screening exercise is reported separately from the SA of the Local Plan but importantly has helped to inform the appraisal process, particularly in respect of the potential effects of proposals on biodiversity.
- 1.4.4 A separate addendum has been produced to consider the implications of the proposed MMs for HRA. This concluded that the proposed MMs would not result in any change to the conclusions set out in the 2019 HRA, i.e., the Local Plan is not expected to result in adverse effects on the integrity of any European sites.

1.5 Structure of this SA Addendum

- 1.5.1 This SA Addendum is structured as follows:
- **Section 2: Approach to the SA** - describes the approach to identifying those proposed MMs that are considered significant for the purposes of the SA and the approach to their assessment.
 - **Section 3: Appraisal of Effects** – identifies the proposed MMs that are considered significant to the SA and summarises the findings of the SA of the MMs.
 - **Section 4: Conclusions and Next Steps** – presents the conclusions of the SA and the next steps in the process.
 - **Appendix A** provides a detailed review of the proposed MMs to identify those that are considered to be significant for the SA.
 - **Appendix B** provides updated policy matrices for those policies where the proposed MMs are considered to be significant for the SA.
 - **Appendix C** provides a detailed review of the proposed changes to the policies map to identify those that are considered to be significant for the SA.
 - **Appendix D** provides a review of the Council's proposed monitoring indicators and how these relate to the SEA Directive.
 - **Appendix E** provides details of recommendations for amendments to policies and the Council's response to these proposed recommendations.

¹⁴ 'Appropriate Assessment' has been historically used as an umbrella term to describe the process of assessment as a whole. The whole process is now more usually termed 'Habitats Regulations Assessment' (HRA), and 'Appropriate Assessment' is used to indicate a specific stage within the HRA.

2. Approach to the SA

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 This section outlines the methodology used to appraise the proposed MMs to the draft Local Plan and sets out the SA objectives used to identify any likely significant effects. The SA objectives used for this appraisal are consistent with those developed to appraise the Draft Local Plan, as set out in the Scoping Report, which was consulted on in 2018. The appraisal objectives reflect an analysis of baseline conditions, review of plans and programmes and the subsequent identification of key sustainability issues which are contained in the SA Report (May 2019).

2.2 Determining the Significance for the SA of the Proposed MMs

2.2.1 This section sets out the approach to determining the significance of the proposed MMs. Planning Practice Guidance¹⁵ states that:

"It is up to the local planning authority to decide whether the sustainability appraisal report should be amended following proposed changes to an emerging plan. A local planning authority can ask the Inspector to recommend changes to the submission Local Plan to make it sound or they can propose their own changes.

If the local planning authority assesses that necessary changes are significant, and were not previously subject to sustainability appraisal, then further sustainability appraisal may be required, and the sustainability appraisal report should be updated and amended accordingly."

2.2.2 The Council provided to Wood, a schedule of proposed MMs¹⁶ to the Draft Local Plan. These were reviewed by Wood to determine whether or not they were significant and whether any consequential changes to the previous appraisal work was required. The proposed MMs are reviewed in **Appendix A** of this report. The final column of the table indicates, for each modification, whether or not it was considered significant for the purposes of the SA and why.

2.2.3 There is no detailed guidance on how to determine significance in this context. The following text sets out how screening of the proposed MMs to the draft Local Plan was undertaken.

2.2.4 MMs are proposed to a number of policies and the supporting text to address soundness issues, and to ensure the plan is:

- Positively prepared;
- Justified;
- Effective, and
- Consistency with the NPPF.

2.2.5 The modifications to supporting text to clarify how policies will be implemented and/or provide justification for them are not considered to be significant because they do not impact on the findings of the SA or assumptions underlying the appraisal. Notwithstanding this, they have been reviewed to understand the significance of the changes and whether they have any significant implications for

¹⁵ HMCLG (2014) *Strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal*: Paragraph: 023 Reference ID: 11-023-20140306: Revision date: 06 03 2014

¹⁶ E-mail from Kevin Tipple, Northumberland County Council to Ryan Llewellyn, Wood dated 9th March 2020.

the SA in terms of how the policies would be interpreted and implemented. Where changes are proposed to both the supporting text and the policy, the SA has only addressed the policy changes.

- 2.2.6 The modifications that involve the deletion of text from a policy and the introduction of revised wording have been considered to see if the changes have any implications for the SA, both in terms of the conclusions of the SA or the commentary accompanying relevant parts of the assessment.
- 2.2.7 Any modifications that involve the introduction of a new policy or site are treated as significant. The modifications include one new minerals policy – MIN 4a: Prior extraction of minerals. This policy has been appraised and the matrix updated with the results presented in **Appendix B**.
- 2.2.8 The MMs introduce new minerals site allocations – Ebchester for sand and gravel, and Shiel Dykes for crushed rock. There is also a change to the Anick Grange Haugh site boundary to reduce the size of the allocated site boundary, this is shown as change on the policies map rather than in the policy or the supporting text. The Council, who undertook the site appraisal, have therefore produced an updated Technical Paper - Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Selection and Appraisals Technical Paper (Updated April 2020) which provides an appraisal of these sites.
- 2.2.9 The Technical Paper is available online on the Council's website as part of the examination library available via:
<https://northumberland-consult.objective.co.uk/portal/planning/localplan/lp-exam>
- 2.2.10 The Council are also proposing a number of changes to the policies map. These changes have also been reviewed with the results presented in **Appendix C**.

2.3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 2.3.1 To support the appraisal of the Draft Local Plan, a SA framework was developed. This contains a series of sustainability objectives and guide questions that reflect both the current socio-economic and environmental issues which may affect (or be affected by) the Local Plan and the objectives contained within other plans and programmes reviewed for their relevance to the SA and Local Plan. The objectives are accompanied by a set of guide questions and criteria that were used to assess options, policies, and sites. The SA objectives are shown in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 SA Objectives and Guide Questions

| SA Objective | Guide Questions |
|--|---|
| 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)? |

| SA Objective | Guide Questions |
|--|---|
| 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? |
| 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? |
| 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? |
| 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? ● 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? ● Will it redress the lack of working age population in the County? |
| 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? |

| SA Objective | Guide Questions |
|--|--|
| 7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth. | <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? |
| 8. To conserve 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? |
| 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? |
| 10. To encourage the efficient use of land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Will it promote the use of previously developed land (PDL) 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? |
| 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 enhance the flow, quality and quantity of rivers, ground and surface water bodies, bathing 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? |
| 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? |

| SA Objective | Guide Questions |
|--|--|
| 13. To reduce and or avoid 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 help to minimise the risk of minewater flooding? ● 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? |
| 14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation | <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? |
| 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? |
| 16. To conserve 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 recognise the significance of heritage assets and their settings and the contribution of the setting to the significance? ● 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? |

| SA Objective | Guide Questions |
|---|--|
| 17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness 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? |

2.3.2 Policies, and options in the draft Local Plan were appraised using matrices to identify likely significant effects on the SA objectives. A qualitative scoring system was adopted which is set out in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2 Scoring System Used for the SA

| Score | Description | Symbol |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| Significant Positive Effect | The proposed option/policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective. | ++ |
| Minor Positive Effect | The proposed option/policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly. | + |
| Neutral | The proposed option/policy does not have any effect on the achievement of the objective | 0 |
| Minor Negative Effect | The proposed option/policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly. | - |
| Significant Negative Effect | The proposed option/policy detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective. | -- |
| No Relationship | There is no clear relationship between the proposed option/policy and the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible. | ~ |
| Uncertain | The proposed option/policy 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 appraisal to be made. | ? |

NB: where more than one symbol/colour is presented in a box it indicates that the appraisal has identified both positive and negative effects. Where a box is coloured but also contains a '?', this indicates uncertainty over whether the effect could be a minor or significant effect although a professional judgement is expressed in the colour used. A conclusion of uncertainty arises where there is insufficient evidence for expert judgement to conclude an effect.

2.3.3 Proposed MMs screened in for appraisal have been appraised using the approach applied to the Draft Local Plan with the results of the SA updated to reflect any changes.

2.4 Difficulties Encountered in Compiling the Report

2.4.1 Section 4.5 of the SA Report (May 2019) set out uncertainties and assumptions in undertaking the SA. In terms of screening the proposed MMs, the approach to determining whether or not a MM is significant or not for the purposes of the SA is set out in **Section 2.2** of this report, with the results summarised in **Table 3.1**. A screening exercise is presented in **Appendix A** of this report. Professional judgement has been used to determine whether or not a proposed MM should be considered significant and consultation on this report provides an opportunity for consultees to provide their opinions on such judgements.

3. Appraisal of Effects

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section summarises the findings of the review of the proposed Main Modifications (MMs) to ensure that the sustainability implications of the 'screened in' modifications have been identified and evaluated and where appropriate, have been used to provide updates to the SA.
- 3.1.2 Section 5 of the SA Report (May 2019) identifies, describes, and appraises the likely significant effects of the Draft Local Plan. This section documents the process of the selection and refinement of the preferred development option leading up to the submission of the Draft Local Plan. These steps are not repeated here.
- 3.1.3 Where required, changes to the SA Report (May 2019) are identified. Where new text has been identified as being required in the SA Report (May 2019) this is shown with an underline. Where text has been identified to be deleted this is shown with a ~~strike through~~.

3.2 Identification of Potentially Significant Proposed Main Modifications

- 3.2.1 **Table 3.1** below identifies and briefly summarises the proposed MMs that are considered to be significant for the purposes of the SA. The results of the review of all of the MMs, including the detail of the changes proposed within each MM, are set out in **Appendix A**.

Table 3.1 Summary of proposed Main Modifications to the Local Plan that are considered significant to the SA

| MM Reference | Policy/ Section | Brief summary of proposed modification considered significant | Why this change is considered significant for the SA |
|--------------|-----------------|--|---|
| MM3 | STP1 | The changes include the removal of Broomley (previously grouped with Stocksfield), the addition of West Thriston (grouped with Felton) and the West Sleekburn (grouped with Guidepost, Stakeford and Choppington). | The SA of the spatial strategy should be reviewed for any implications. |
| MM6 | STP5 | The changes include reference to the Healthy Planning Checklist. | The appraisal commentary should be revised to ensure reference to the Healthy Planning Checklist. |
| MM11 | ECN 1 | Policy wording changes which now requires economic development proposals to be in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy. | The SA Report (May 2019) included a suggestion that Policy ECN 1 be revised to refer to the "in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy" in place of the in "the right locations" to avoid any ambiguity over determining the right locations. This suggestion has been actioned by the Council through a proposed main modification and the SA should be updated to reflect this. |
| MM14 | ECN 3 | A number of changes to the policy including specific requirements for the West Hartford Prestige Employment site. | The SA should be updated to reflect the requirement that that the change in the policy requires no adverse impacts on the Plessey Woods LWS. Previously the policy and the SA referred Bedlington Country Park LNR. |
| MM15 | ECN 4 | Additional criterion added requiring that office uses in the enterprise zones identified in the | The SA should be updated to reflect the requirement in the policy on the sequential test. |

| MM Reference | Policy/ Section | Brief summary of proposed modification considered significant | Why this change is considered significant for the SA |
|--------------|-----------------|---|---|
| | | policy will be limited to those that are not subject to a sequential test or have met the test. | |
| MM16 | ECN 5 | Additional criterion added requiring that any office uses within large scale windfall employment developments will be limited to those that are not subject to a sequential test or have met the test. | The SA should be updated to reflect the requirement in the policy on the sequential test. |
| MM17 | ECN 6 | Various amendments to the policy including new criterion 6a and 6b for developer contributions towards green infrastructure, cycling and walking infrastructure or sport and recreation for projects located within the Green Belt. | The SA should be updated to reflect requirements for developer contributions |
| MM24 | ECN 15 | New criterion added to the policy supporting tourist development in Kielder Water and Forest Park subject to no unacceptable adverse impacts including on dark skies. | The SA should be updated to reflect the new criterion added to this policy. |
| MM28 | TCS 3 | Policy includes an amended criterion requiring resisting the loss of valued facilities and services, particularly for community facilities. | The SA should be updated to reflect the policy support for facilities and services. |
| MM31 | TCS 6 | Revised criteria stipulating the circumstances in which the development of hot food takeaways will be supported by the Council. | The SA should be updated to reflect the revised criteria in the policy on hot food takeaways. |
| MM37 | HOU 4 | New criteria added to the policy requiring housing developments be guided by a masterplan or development brief and to take into account the findings of Northumberland Local Plan Heritage Impact Assessments. | The SA should be updated to reflect the new criteria added to this policy. |
| MM42 | HOU 8 | Policy re-drafted to set out the circumstances in which isolated residential development in the open countryside will be supported by the Council. | The SA should be updated to reflect the re-written policy requirements. |
| MM43 | HOU9 | Policy includes a reference to Building for a Healthy Life principles. | The SA appraisal commentary should be revised to ensure the correct reference to Building for a Healthy Life. |
| MM45 | HOU 11 | New criteria added to the policy on accessibility and adaptability requirements. | The SA should be updated to reflect the new criteria added to this policy. |
| MM46 | HOU 12 | Various amendments to the policy criteria on Gypsy and Traveller sites. | The SA should be updated to reflect the amended criteria for this policy. |
| MM47 | QOP 1 | Additional requirements added to criterion 1(b) of the policy and amendments to other criteria in relation to design principles the Council will consider for new development. | Amendments to the policy wording and new criterion should be considered in the SA. |
| MM48 | QOP 2 | Criteria removed from this policy about developments being required to relate positively to their locality. This criteria has been moved to Policy QOP1 part 1b. | The SA should be updated to reflect the criteria deleted from this policy. |

| MM Reference | Policy/ Section | Brief summary of proposed modification considered significant | Why this change is considered significant for the SA |
|---------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| MM50 | QOP 4 | Additional requirements added to criterion 2(e) of the policy and criteria deleted from the policy. | The SA should be updated to reflect the additional policy requirements and the deletions from the policy. |
| MM51 | QOP 5 | Various amendments to the policy requirements. | The SA should be updated to reflect the policy wording changes where the specific policy requirements are referenced in the appraisal matrix for this policy. |
| MM53 | TRA 1 | Additional criteria added in relation to the large movement of goods and materials and addressing mobility in relation to all modes of transport. | The SA should be updated to reflect this additional criterion regarding goods and materials as it will help to manage the effects of HGV movements throughout the County. |
| MM58 | TRA 5 | Various amendments and deletions to the policy and additional criteria added to Part 5 of the policy. | Amendments to the policy wording and new criterion should be considered in the SA. |
| MM60 | TRA 7 | Various amendments to the policy and additional of a significant amount of new wording. | The updated policy should be considered in the SA. |
| MM61 | ICT 2 | Policy has been redrafted. | The SA should be reviewed to reflect the redrafted policy. |
| MM64 | ENV 2 | Substantial changes to policy wording. | The SA should review the substantial changes. |
| MM66 | ENV 4 | Substantial changes to policy wording. | The SA should review the substantial changes. |
| MM73 | WAT 3 | Substantial changes to policy wording. | The SA should review the substantial changes. |
| MM81 | MIN 2 | Additional criterion added to the policy on binding carbon budgets and targets in relation to the benefits of minerals proposals. | The new policy criterion should be considered in the SA. |
| MM83 | MIN 4a | This is a new policy added on the prior extraction of minerals. | This new policy should be appraised, and the findings documented in the SA. |
| MM95 | MIN 6 | Amendments to policy wording and deletion of criteria from parts 3 and 4 of this policy. | The deletion of the criteria from parts 3 and 4 of the policy should be considered in the SA. |
| MM97 | MIN 7 | Proposed Ebchester site allocation added, Anick Grange Haugh allocation site boundary to be modified to reduce the size of the allocated site boundary and various mitigation requirements deleted from the policy to avoid duplication with other policy requirements. | The new site allocation and deletions of policy wording should be considered in the SA. |
| MM98 | MIN 8 | Shiel Dykes site allocation reinstated from Reg 18 plan, and various mitigation requirements deleted from the policy to avoid duplication with other policy requirements. | The reinstated site allocation and deletions of policy wording should be considered in the SA. |
| MM103 | MIN 10 | Parts 1 (c) and (d) of the policy deleted to reduce the level of repetition with Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular. | The deletion of parts 1 (c) and (d) from the policy should be considered in the SA. |
| MM104 | MIN 11 | Additional requirements added to part a of the policy, new part b added, and parts c and d of the policy deleted. | The additional requirements and deletions from the policy should be considered in the SA. |

| MM Reference | Policy/ Section | Brief summary of proposed modification considered significant | Why this change is considered significant for the SA |
|--------------|-----------------|---|---|
| MM129 | INF 5 | Policy re-drafted in its entirety. | The re-drafted policy should be considered in the SA. |

3.3 Spatial Vision, Objectives and Outcomes and Delivering the Vision

Spatial Vision, Objectives and Outcomes

- 3.3.1 MMs 1 and 2 propose changes to the supporting text in Chapter 3 of the draft Local Plan: Spatial Vision, Objectives and Outcomes. As these are changes to the supporting text, they are not considered significant for the purposes of the SA and so do not impact on the previous conclusions of the SA.

Delivering the Vision for Northumberland

- 3.3.2 MMs 3 – 10 introduce both changes to supporting text, Table 4.1 which sets out the hierarchy of settlements by delivery area, and policies in Chapter 4: Delivering the Vision for Northumberland. The majority of the changes to the policies in Chapter 4 are considered to not be significant for the purposes of the SA. MM3 proposes the removal of Broomley from the list of service villages. This was previously grouped with Stocksfield. It also proposes the addition of West Thirston (grouped with the adjoining settlement of Felton) as a Service Village, and West Sleekburn (grouped with the adjoining settlements of Guidepost, Stakeford and Choppington) as a Service Centre. The SA of the spatial strategy set out in Appendix E of the 2019 SA Report has been reviewed but no changes to the appraisal have been identified as the matrix does not specifically mention any service centres or service villages. MM6 introduces changes to Policy STP5 including a requirement a completed Healthy Planning Checklist and so the appraisal commentary has been revised to ensure reference to the Healthy Planning Checklist. The policy already scores significant positively against SA Objective 1 (Health) so there is no change to the score.
- 3.3.3 MM8 proposes changes to Policy STP8: Development in the Green Belt. There are various wording changes to the policy and the policy also states that *“other forms of limited infill development in the Green Belt may be supported if it meets the tests of the NPPF”*. This may also help to encourage the efficient use of land.
- 3.3.4 No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect this change (see **Appendix B**).

3.4 Site Allocations

- 3.4.1 This section of the SA focusses on proposed MMs to site allocations that are considered to be significant. The relevant MM is indicated by the modification reference, e.g., MM3, MM8. Full details of each MM are provided in **Appendix A**.
- 3.4.2 MMs 97 and 98 introduce new minerals site allocations – Ebchester for sand and gravel, and Shiel Dykes for crushed rock. These have been introduced in response to the removal of West Wharmley site allocation (now replaced by Ebchester), and to reinstate the Shiel Dykes site as a site allocation in the plan (which was previously included in the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan) to support the geographical split between productive capacity and reserves in the north of the County and south of the County and recognising previously identified concerns relating to highways matters can be overcome. There is also a change to the Anick Grange Haugh site boundary to reduce the size of the

allocated site boundary, this is shown as change on the policies map rather than in the policy or the supporting text.

3.4.3 Section 5.4 of the Submission SA Report (May 2019) sets out the approach to the assessment of the minerals sites and is not repeated in full here but in summary:

- As part of the 'call for sites' undertaken by the Council during early 2018 (and a similar exercise in 2009), sites for the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock for aggregate uses were submitted to the Council;
- These sites were then subject to appraisal by the Council during a stage 1 assessment against a range of criteria/considerations, including availability and deliverability, land use, proximity to sensitive land uses, nature conservation, historic environment and landscape and visual impact; and
- Mineral allocations being taken forward by the Council have been subject to further assessment (stage 2 of the assessment). The focus of the stage 2 assessment was to understand in more detail the deliverability of the sites, the potential effects that would arise from their development for mineral extraction and the scope to mitigate any adverse impacts to an acceptable level.

3.4.4 These new allocations have been subject to the same assessment process as the previously allocated minerals sites and this assessment has been undertaken by the Council and the results presented in the Council's Aggregate Minerals Site Allocations Selection and Appraisals Technical Paper (Updated April 2020) which also includes assessment of the reasonable alternatives to the allocated sites. This paper is available online in the Council's examination library available here:

3.4.5 <https://northumberland-consult.objective.co.uk/portal/planning/localplan/lp-exam> As a consequence of the changes to the minerals sites allocations the following text is deleted and amended from the May 2019 SA Report:

3.4.6 Text is deleted from Paragraph 5.4.34 as follows: *For sand and gravel land at the following locations are allocated:*

- *Anick Grange Haugh (new site);*
- *Ebchester (extension to existing site); and*
- *~~West Wharmley (new site);~~ and*
- *Wooperton (extension to existing site).*

3.4.7 Paragraph 5.4.35 is updated as follows: *For crushed rock, land at the following locations are allocated:*

- *Belford (Easington Crag) Quarry (extension to existing site);*
- *Divethill Quarry (east and north extensions to existing site);*
- *Longhoughton Quarry (extension to existing site);*
- *Northside (new site); and*
- *Shiel Dykes (new site).*

3.5 Draft Local Plan Policies

3.5.1 This section of the SA focusses on the proposed MMs to policies that are considered to be significant, however all chapters of the draft Local Plan are included here for completeness (from Chapter 5 onwards as the policies in Chapter 4 are considered in **Section 3.3** above). The relevant MM is

indicated by the modification reference, e.g., MM3, MM8. Full details of each MM are summarised in **Table 3.1** above and provided in full detail in **Appendix A**.

Chapter 5: Economic Development

Appraisal of Policies

- 3.5.2 MM11 proposes changes to Policy ECN1: Planning Strategy for the Economy (Strategic Policy). The main change to this policy is the requirement that development proposals will:
- “Seek to deliver sufficient employment land and premises of the necessary range and quality and in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy to meet requirements;”*
- 3.5.3 This change reflects a recommendation from the Submission SA Report (May 2019) to replace *“in the right locations”* with *“sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy”* to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the right locations. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect this change (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.4 MM14, 15 and 16 propose changes to Policies ECN 3: West Hartford Prestige Employment Area (Strategic Policy), ECN4: ‘Round 2’ Enterprise Zones (Strategic Policy), and ECN 5: Large-scale windfall employment development (Strategic Policy). The proposed changes to these policies include a requirement that office uses on this site will be *“limited to those that are not subject to a sequential test or have met the test”* in order to ensure that development on these sites does not adversely affect existing centres.
- 3.5.5 Policy ECN3 also includes a requirement that development on the West Hartford prestige employment area will be permitted where a masterplan has been agreed which should make provision for and set out the form and means of achieving a suitable landscape structure and requires no adverse impacts on the Plessey Woods LWS. Previously the policy referred to Bedlington Country Park LNR. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect these changes (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.6 MM17 proposes a number of changes to Policy ECN6: General Employment Land - Allocations and safeguarding (Strategic Policy). The proposed amendments include detail of the proposed land uses for the allocated employment sites to be released from the Green Belt, and that for sites released from the Green Belt requires *“developer contributions towards green infrastructure, cycling and walking infrastructure or sport and recreation projects located within the Green Belt”*. The proposed amendments also include the removal of land that was previously safeguarded at Prestwick Pit. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect these changes (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.7 MM24 introduces a new criterion to Policy ECN 15: Tourism and Visitor Development which supports the development of new build tourist accommodation in Kielder Water and Forest Park providing there is no unacceptable adverse environmental impact, including on dark skies. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect this change (see **Appendix B**).

Chapter 6: Town Centres and Central Services

Appraisal of Policies

- 3.5.8 MM28 introduces a revised criterion to Policy TCS 3: Maintaining and Enhancing the Role of Centres (Strategic Policy). The revised criterion in the policy resists the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services in Centres, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect this change (see **Appendix B**).

- 3.5.9 MM31 introduces proposed changes to Policy TCS 6 Hot Food Takeaways. The policy details revised criteria for supporting the development of hot food takeaways, including where *“no more than 35.3 percent of Year 6 pupils are classified as overweight or obese”* and where *“they are within a Main Town or, otherwise, within an electoral division where the number of approved A5 hot food takeaway establishments per 1000 resident population, based on the latest data from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer, is less than the Northumberland average of 0.6 per 1000 resident population in March 2018”*. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

Chapter 7: Housing

Appraisal of Policies

- 3.5.10 MM37 proposes changes to Policy HOU4: Housing Development Site Allocations (Strategic Policy). The changes include a new criterion requiring that any proposals for development on housing site allocations take into account the findings of Northumberland Local Plan Heritage Impact Assessments and *“demonstrate that any negative impacts on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings have been avoided or otherwise minimised”*.
- 3.5.11 Policy HOU4 also includes a requirement that development on the identified housing sites is guided by a masterplan or development brief prepared by or agreed with the Council. This requirement will help to see the efficient use of land and mitigate to an extent loss of greenfield land associated with housing development.
- 3.5.12 A minor positive effect is identified on SA objective 10 (efficient use of land) which will help to mitigate to an extent the loss of greenfield land associated with housing development and the commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.13 MM42 proposes changes to Policy HOU8: Isolated Residential Development in the Open Countryside including a change to the policy title and sets out revised criteria under which the Council will support isolated residential development in the open countryside including where *“it represents the optimal viable use of a heritage asset, or represents appropriate enabling development to secure the future of a heritage asset(s)”* and also that *“the design is of exceptional quality, in that it is truly outstanding or innovative, reflecting the highest standards of architecture, and would help to raise the standards of design in rural areas, and it would significantly enhance its immediate setting, and be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area”*.
- 3.5.14 In consequence of these additional policy requirements, a minor positive effect (as well as the previously documented minor negative effect) is now identified for SA objectives 16 (heritage) and 17 (landscape). The commentary and scoring have been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.15 MM43 proposes changes to Policy HOU 9: Residential Development Management. The proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA in themselves but the commentary has been updated to reference Building for a Healthy Life requirement (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.16 MM45 proposes changes to Policy HOU 11: Homes for Older and Vulnerable People (Strategic Policy). The policy now includes a criterion requiring that *“to ensure that new homes are accessible and adaptable to meet the needs of residents now and in the future, 20% of new open market dwellings and 50% of affordable dwellings will be required to meet or exceed the enhanced accessibility and adaptability housing standards in compliance with Requirement M4(2) of the Building Regulations (or any equivalent successor standards)”*. The policy then provides a list of exemptions for this requirement. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

- 3.5.17 MM46 proposes changes to Policy HOU 12: Provision for Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller Communities. The proposed changes include a commitment to submit a Northumberland Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Local Plan within 18 months of adoption of the Local Plan and introduces revised criteria which will be taken into consideration by the Council when determining proposals for new or extended sites for Gypsies and Travellers and yards for Travelling Showpeople, and in determining planning applications.
- 3.5.18 The revised criteria remove the requirement for Gypsy, Roma, and Travellers sites to be well located to public transport and also removes the requirement for Gypsy and Traveller sites to not cause unacceptable harm to biodiversity, local water bodies and heritage assets.
- 3.5.19 As a consequence, the previously minor positive effects identified on SA objectives 7 (transport), 11 (water quality), 14 (climate change) and 16 (heritage) have been changed to neutral. The commentary has also been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

Chapter 8: Quality of Place

Appraisal of Policies

- 3.5.20 MM47 proposes changes to Policy QOP 1: Design Principles (Strategic Policy). There are various wording changes to the policy, criterion 1(b) of the policy has been expanded with additional requirements and a new criterion stipulating that development *"of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, will be refused"*. Criteria from QOP2 have been moved to this policy. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.21 MM 48 proposes changes to Policy QOP 2: Good Design and Amenity. The changes include revisions to policy wording and deletion of criterion. This criterion has been moved to Policy QOP1 part 1b. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.22 MM50 proposes changes to Policy QOP 4: Landscaping and Trees. The changes include revisions to policy wording and deletion of criteria. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.23 MM51 proposes changes to Policy QOP 5: Sustainable Design and Construction. The changes include revisions to policy wording and deletion of criterion. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

Chapter 9: Connectivity and Movement

Appraisal of Policies

- 3.5.24 MM53 Proposes Changes to Policy TRA 1: Promoting Sustainable Connections (Strategic Policy). The changes include revisions to policy wording, deletion of criterion and insertion of new criteria. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.25 MM58 proposes changes to Policy TRA 5: Rail Transport and Facilities. The policy title has changed and there are various revisions to the policy wording and criterion. The policy now stipulates that *"development on the route or alignment of other disused railway lines used for walking and/or, cycling and/or horse riding will only be supported:*
- *If it does not prejudice the current or future use of the line for leisure purposes; or*
 - *Appropriate diversions can be provided, or*

- *The benefits of the development outweigh the importance of the retention of the line in its entirety, or in that location.”*

3.5.26 This will help to promote the provision of walking and cycling routes, where any one of the new requirements are met, and therefore a minor positive effect is identified in relation to SA objective 1 (health). The commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

Chapter 10: Environment

Appraisal of Policies

3.5.27 There are a number of changes to the environmental policies. MM64 proposes a re-drafting of Policy ENV 2: Biodiversity and Geodiversity and MM66 a redrafting of Policy ENV 4: Tranquillity, Dark Skies, and a Sense of Rurality and these have been reviewed for any implications for the SA. The proposed MMs to Policy ENV 2 and ENV 4 are to ensure the wording of the policies is consistent with the NPPF and that the policies are effective, but the proposed changes do not alter the overall aim of each of the policies and so the SA implications are not significant. These policies already score significant positive against SA Objectives 8 (biodiversity) and 17 (landscape) and no changes to the commentary are required. The MMs to the other environmental policies have been reviewed and none are considered to be significant for the purposes of the SA and therefore no updates have been made to the associated appraisal matrices.

Chapter 11: Water Environment

Appraisal of Policies

3.5.28 MMs 71-75 introduce changes to the water policies. These MMs have been reviewed and the majority are considered to be not significant for the purposes of the SA and therefore no updates have been made to the associated appraisal matrices. However, MM73 proposes a redrafting of Policy WAT 3: Flooding to ensure consistency with the NPPF and ensure that the policy is effective. This policy has therefore been reviewed but the changes have not altered the aims of the policy and therefore the SA implications are not significant. The policy already scores significant positive against flood risk (SA objective 13) and it is not considered that any changes to the commentary are required and so no updates have been made to the associated appraisal matrix.

Chapter 12: Pollution and Land Quality

Appraisal of Policies

3.5.29 There are a number of MMs proposing amendments to the pollution and land quality policies. These MMs have been reviewed and none are considered to be significant for the purposes of the SA. Therefore, no further consideration is given to the pollution and land quality policies MMs in this addendum.

Chapter 13: Managing Natural Resources

Appraisal of Policies

3.5.30 MM81 proposes changes to Policy MIN 2: Criteria for Assessing the Benefits of Minerals Proposals. An additional criterion has been added to the policy on binding carbon budgets and targets in relation to the benefits of minerals proposals. No changes have been identified with regards to the scoring, but the commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

3.5.31 MM83 introduces a new Policy MIN 4a: Prior Extraction of Minerals. The policy has been appraised with commentary added and the results documented in the appraisal matrix of the policies for Chapter 13 (see **Appendix B**). The policy has been appraised as having neutral effects against a

number of the SA objectives. A minor positive effect is identified against SA objective 5 (economy), SA objective 8 (biodiversity), SA objective 9 (prudent use of natural resources), SA objective 11 (water quality), SA objective 13 (flood risk), SA objective 14 (climate change) and SA objectives 16 (heritage) and 17 (landscape). This is reflective of requirement in the policy that for prior extraction of minerals consideration needs to be given to “*whether the environmental conditions are suitable to support extraction operations to ensure no unacceptable effects on local communities and the environment.*”

3.5.32 MM95 proposes changes to Policy MIN 6: Aggregate Minerals. There are amendments to policy wording and deletion of criteria from parts 3 and 4 of this policy. These criteria have been deleted to reduce the level of repetition with Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular. In consequence positive effects on objectives 1 (health), 16 (heritage) and 17 (landscape) have been changed to neutral effects. The commentary has also been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).

3.5.33 MM97 proposes changes to Policy MIN 7: Aggregate Mineral Site Allocations - Sand and Gravel. This modification introduces a proposed Ebchester site allocation to reflect that the West Wharmley site allocations is no longer considered to be available for development. There are various mitigation requirements deleted from the policy to avoid duplication with other policy requirements - Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular. In consequence positive effects on objectives 1 (health), 8 (biodiversity) 16 (heritage) and 17 (landscape) have been changed to neutral effects. The commentary has also been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**). Additionally, changes have been identified to the SA Report. Paragraphs 5.4.34 -36 are amended as follows:

“5.4.34 For sand and gravel land at the following locations are allocated:

- *Anick Grange Haugh (new site); and*
- *West Wharmley (new site);*
- *Ebchester (extension to existing site); and*
- *Wooperton (extension to existing site).*

5.4.35 For crushed rock, land at the following locations are allocated:

- *Belford (Easington Crag) Quarry (extension to existing site);*
- *Divethill Quarry (east and north extensions to existing site);*
- *Longhoughton Quarry (extension to existing site); and*
- *Northside (new site);*
- *Shiel Dykes (new site).”*

5.4.36 Overall, there are a total of 78 minerals sites allocated in the Draft Local Plan (the two extensions at Divethill Quarry are listed as one allocation for the sake of simplification).”

3.5.34 MM98 proposes changes to Policies MIN 8: Aggregate Mineral Site Allocations - Crushed Rock. The policy reinstates the Shiel Dykes site allocation and there are various mitigation requirements deleted from the policy to avoid duplication with other policy requirements - Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular. In consequence positive effects on objectives 1 (health), 8 (biodiversity) 16 (heritage) and 17 (landscape) have been changed to neutral effects. The commentary has also been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**). Additionally, changes have been identified to the SA Report. Paragraph 5.5.41 is amended as follows:

5.5.41 The specific requirements in Policies MIN 1 and MIN 3 ~~MIN 7 and MIN 8 and other minerals policies~~ will help to ensure that future extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock at the specific sites identified in these policies is done in a way which minimises their impact on the environment and surrounding communities. ~~For example, whilst it is acknowledged that there could be loss of Best and Most versatile Agricultural Land (BMVAL) from development of two of the mineral site allocations, this would be mitigated through the requirements of Policy MIN 7 and other policies.~~ Policy MIN 1 requires mineral developments to be well sited and for any adverse effects to be ‘acceptable’. Policies MIN 2 and MIN 3 would require proper soil handling and restoration to ensure that soil quality is maintained, and that progressive restoration is undertaken ensuring any loss of BMVAL would be temporary.

- 3.5.35 MM103 proposes changes to Policy MIN 10: Clays. Parts 1 (c) and (d) of the policy have been deleted to reduce the level of repetition with Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular. However, the policy still requires that the stockpiling of clay (where extracted as an ancillary mineral) must not result in unacceptable adverse environmental, social, and economic effects. The commentary has been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.36 MM104 proposes changes to Policy MIN 11: Natural Building and Roofing Stone. The changes include additional requirements added to part a of the policy, new part 1(b) added, and parts 1(c) and 1(d) of the policy deleted. In consequence, positive effects on objectives 1 (health), 8 (biodiversity) 16 (heritage) and 17 (landscape) have been changed to neutral effects. The commentary has also been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**).
- 3.5.37 MMs 108-127 introduce changes to the supporting paragraphs on waste and changes to the renewable energy policies. These modifications have been reviewed and none are considered to be significant for the purposes of the SA and therefore no updates have been made to the associated appraisal matrices.

Chapter 14: Infrastructure and Delivery

Appraisal of Policies

- 3.5.38 MM129 proposes a re-drafting of Policy INF 5: Open Space and Facilities for Sport and Recreation. The policy introduces requirements that open space, sports and recreational land and buildings are safe and secure in accordance with recognised standards; that in assessing all residential development proposals, the provision, improvement and means of maintenance of open space and provision for children and young people will be sought; that open space, sports and recreational land and buildings are accessible by sustainable means of transport; and provision of green infrastructure. Policy also states that *“development of ancillary facilities on open space will be supported where it would be appropriate in scale and would not detract from the character of the site or surroundings”* and includes a requirement that open space and facilities for sport and recreation be designed to include appropriate landscaping.
- 3.5.39 As a consequence of all of these policy requirements minor positive effects are identified for objectives 3 (safer communities), 4 (housing), 5 (employment), 6 (education and training), 7 (travel), 8 (biodiversity), 16 (heritage) and 17 (landscape). The commentary has also been updated to reflect the changes (see **Appendix B**). Additionally, changes have been identified to the SA Report. Paragraph 5.5.45 is amended as follows:

“5.5.45 The policies would have positive effects on community facilities (SA Objective 2), housing (SA Objective 4), safer communities (SA Objective 3) and economic development (SA Objective 5) 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....”

3.6 Modifications to the Policies Map

- 3.6.1 A number of changes have been made to the policies map and have been screened (see **Appendix C**). The vast majority of these changes are considered to be not significant for the purposes of the SA. There are some changes to the policies map that relate to the minerals site allocations. These relate to changes through MMs 95, 97, and 98, both for the minerals policies and the site allocations. These changes are considered to be significant for the purposes of the SA and the SA has been updated and as noted above, changes to the appraisal of the mineral policies have been made where relevant and the results detailed in the updated matrices (see **Appendix B**).

3.7 Potential Cumulative Effects

3.7.1 Section 5.6 of the SA Report (May 2019) sets out the cumulative effects of policies and these are summarised in Table 5.5 of that report (also summarised in Table NTS 7 in the executive summary). Table 5.5 also considers the potential for synergistic and secondary effects and section 5.6 also considers cumulative effects arising from other plans and programmes. For the Infrastructure policies, the overall cumulative score for objective 3 (safer communities) has changed to a minor positive following the proposed MMs to Chapter 14 and so an update of Table 5.5 has been included below just for the Infrastructure and Delivery policies.

3.7.2 Table 5.5 from the SA Report is amended¹⁷ as follows:

Table 3.2 Amended Cumulative Effects Appraisal

| SA Objective | Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects) | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | Infrastructure, and Delivery | Cumulative effect of the Draft Policies | |
| <p>1. Health and Wellbeing: To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities.</p> | <p>++/+</p> | <p>++/-</p> | <p>The Council's development requirements seek to focus growth in the County's most sustainable settlements. New development will therefore be accessible to key services and facilities such as GP surgeries. Whilst growth could place pressure on existing healthcare facilities, some of which are already at or near capacity, the Draft Local Plan policies are expected to help mitigate such effects through, for example, protecting existing facilities, seeking developer contributions towards new provision and by providing a positive planning framework for investment in facilities in accessible locations.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan policies will help to promote healthy lifestyles through the protection and enhancement of green infrastructure including open space and recreational facilities. The policies also provide a strong framework to protect amenity and maintain and enhance environmental quality.</p> <p>The strategic, economy and housing policies will have a minor negative effect on health due to an increase in vehicle emissions associated with the delivery through the policies of 17,700 new homes and 242 ha of employment land.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> |
| <p>2. Community Services and Facilities: To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>++/+</p> | <p>The Council's development requirements, associated land allocations and plan policies seek to focus growth in the Council's most sustainable settlements (main towns, service centres and service villages). New development will therefore be accessible to key services and facilities and could help to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the County's main towns, service centres and service villages.</p> <p>Whilst growth could place pressure on existing services and facilities, the Draft Local Plan policies are expected to help mitigate any such effects through, for example, protecting existing facilities, seeking developer contributions towards new provision and by providing a positive planning</p> |

¹⁷ The cumulative effects table is not reproduced in full here as there is only a change to the cumulative effects score for the infrastructure policies.

| SA Objective | Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects) | |
|--|--|--|
| | Infrastructure, and Delivery | Cumulative effect of the Draft Policies |
| | | <p>framework for investment in facilities in accessible locations. Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive and minor positive effect on this objective.</p> |
| <p>3. Community safety: To deliver safer communities.</p> | <p>+/~</p> | <p>Implementation of the Council’s development requirements in accordance with policy requirements for good design will help to reduce crime through good design. There will also be opportunities to re-use derelict land and buildings which would help to deter crime. At the scale of development proposed there is potential for significant positive effects from the spatial vision and also the housing policies.</p> <p>In addition, a number of the other policies will help to facilitate new economic development which will help to increase wealth levels. As there are links between low income levels and crime this will also help to have a cumulative positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative minor positive effect on this objective.</p> |
| <p>4. Housing: To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home.</p> | <p>+/~</p> | <p>The policies and proposed land allocations of the Draft Local Plan will support the delivery of 17,700 dwellings over the plan period, (from existing allocations carried forward and neighbourhood plan allocations as well as a limited number of new sites allocated in the Draft Local Plan) meeting the County’s objectively assessed housing requirement.</p> <p>Those policies of the Draft Local Plan that relate to housing will also help to ensure that an appropriate mix and type of housing is delivered to meet local needs, and more affordable housing which will provide greater opportunities for home ownership.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.</p> |
| <p>5. Economy: To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.</p> | <p>+</p> | <p>The Draft Local Plan contains a range of positive policies to promote the economy through jobs growth, supporting sectors that are strong in the County and which can grow sustainably in locations such as town centres and rural locations without taking up land resources. The Draft Local Plan will help support the role of the town and local centres in the County in accordance with the hierarchy of settlements.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan will deliver 242 ha of employment land (both new employment land (approximately 78ha) and existing allocations (approximately 225 ha) carried forward from existing adopted Local Plans) that will support economic growth and further diversification of the economy, providing accessible, local employment opportunities.</p> <p>Through the Draft Local Plan policies, it is also expected that opportunities will be maximised to ensure that the jobs created through employment land provision benefit local people.</p> <p>The Draft Local Plan policies will also help to support the Council’s positive growth agenda which is linked to wider economic growth through the North East Strategic Economic Plan.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.</p> |

| SA Objective | Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects) | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| | Infrastructure, and Delivery | Cumulative effect of the Draft Policies | |
| <p>6. Education: To deliver accessible education and training opportunities.</p> | + | ++/+ | <p>The policies seek to locate growth, particularly housing, in locations where educational facilities are available. In this way they will help to maintain the existing range of educational facilities and support investment in existing and new schools and services to meet demand arising from new development.</p> <p>Whilst there is the potential that growth could place pressure on existing educational establishments in the County (which are already at or near capacity in some areas), additional investment to address capacity issues would be enabled through developer contributions.</p> <p>The policies will also help to ensure that opportunities are realised to upskill local people through new employment development.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative significant positive effect on this objective.</p> |
| <p>7. Travel: To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p> | +/~ | ++/- | <p>Growth over the plan period will result in increased vehicle movements which could have adverse effects on the County's highways network. However, the development requirements, supporting land allocations and plan policies seek to focus development in the County's most sustainable settlements. This approach will help to minimise the need to travel whilst economic development more generally may help to reduce out-commuting. The infrastructure policies will help to ensure that there are developer contributions to new or improved transport infrastructure, including public transport which will help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Inevitably with delivery of the scale of the new development (17,700 homes and 242ha (new employment land and existing land carried forward from existing adopted Local Plans)) of employment land there will be an increase in car and HGV use and so the economy, housing and infrastructure chapters will have in part minor negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative mixed significant positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> |
| <p>8. Biodiversity: To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> | + | ++/- | <p>Growth in terms of new housing, economic and minerals development is likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity through, for example, land take and disturbance with associated impacts on habitats and species though the HRA concludes no significant effects are anticipated on any designated sites. However, the policies of the Draft Local Plan provide a strong framework that is expected to help maintain and enhance biodiversity and which is expected to help minimise or offset adverse ecological effects arising from development and avoid significant harm to the County's assets.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having cumulative positive and negative effects on this objective.</p> |
| <p>9. Natural Resources: To ensure the prudent use and supply of natural resources.</p> | +/~ | ++/- | <p>The policies and proposals of the Draft Local Plan will result in a significant amount of new development (17,700 new homes (albeit that a large proportion of this has planning permission and some of which has been completed on sites developed) and over 242ha of employment land (albeit that only 78ha of employment land is related to new sites) as well as new mineral sites). The scale of this development will use natural resources (although it is acknowledged that the vast majority of the employment land is open and greenfield (carried forward for employment and allocated in the</p> |

| SA Objective | Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects) | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | Infrastructure, and Delivery | Cumulative effect of the Draft Policies | |
| | | | <p>plan but not yet developed) and/or in the heart of existing, serviced employment areas and much of the large strategic allocation at Blyth Estuary is already committed for port and energy-related uses) which will have negative effects on this objective.</p> <p>However, the plan also seeks the prudent management of natural resources and ensure the sustainable design of development which will also help to contribute to the prudent use natural resources and a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a mixed cumulative significant positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> |
| <p>10. Land Use: To encourage the efficient use of land.</p> | +/~ | ++/-- | <p>The policies and proposals of the Draft Local Plan seek to make efficient use of land and promote the reuse of previously developed sites in sustainable locations. In this context, the proposed land allocations will bring forward for redevelopment a number of PDL sites (53% of the new housing sites are on PDL and 13% of the overall housing supply is PDL and 14% is mixed PDL/greenfield).</p> <p>However, development will also result in the loss of greenfield land and also some limited Green Belt releases for employment land (24.3ha of greenfield land and Green Belt land has been allocated in the Draft Local Plan for employment uses and 74% of the overall housing supply over the plan period is greenfield).</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative mixed significant positive and negative effect on this objective.</p> |
| <p>11. Water Quality: To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.</p> | +/~ | + | <p>The policies and proposals of the Draft Local Plan have the potential to have adverse effects on water quality in the County.</p> <p>However, the Draft Local Plan includes policies that seek to conserve and enhance the County's water resources and in this regard Policy WAT1 stipulates that in assessing development proposals, the Council will seek to ensure that all water bodies achieve 'good status' by 2021 in terms of their ecological balance and other relevant factors, preventing any deterioration in that status.</p> <p>Policy WAT2 in conjunction with other Draft Local Plan policies (for example Policies INF1 on delivering development related infrastructure, INF6 on planning obligations) are expected to ensure that appropriate infrastructure is in place in terms wastewater treatment and water supply to accommodate growth.</p> <p>On balance, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative minor positive effect on this objective.</p> |
| <p>12. Air Quality: To improve air quality.</p> | +/~ | +/- | <p>Growth over the plan period will result in increased emissions to air during both the construction of new development and once development is complete. However, the development requirements, supporting land allocations and plan policies seek to focus development in the County's most sustainable settlements that are accessible to key services and facilities. This approach will help to minimise the need to travel and associated emissions to air.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having mixed cumulative minor positive and negative effects on this objective.</p> |

| SA Objective | Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects) | |
|--|--|---|
| | Infrastructure, and Delivery | Cumulative effect of the Draft Policies |
| <p>13. Flood Risk: To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property.</p> | +/~ | + |
| <p>14. Climate Change: To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation.</p> | +/~ | +/- |
| <p>15. Waste: To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.</p> | +/~ | +/- |
| <p>16. Cultural Heritage: To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.</p> | +/~ | +/- |

| SA Objective | Commentary on cumulative effects (including secondary and synergistic effects) | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | Infrastructure, and Delivery | Cumulative effect of the Draft Policies | |
| | | | <p>ensure that adverse effects are minimised and that opportunities are sought to enhance assets and their settings.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative mixed significant positive and minor negative effect on this objective.</p> |
| <p>17. Landscape: To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.</p> | +/~ | ++/-- | <p>Housing, economic and minerals development will affect the character of the County's landscapes and townscapes. However, by focusing development in the County's towns and larger villages, the Draft Local Plan is expected to help minimise effects in this regard whilst the redevelopment of PDL sites and the enhancement of green infrastructure provision present an opportunity to enhance landscape and townscape character. Further, the policies of the Draft Local Plan seek to conserve and enhance landscape and promote good design which will help to have a positive effect on this objective.</p> <p>However, a significant amount of new development will be on greenfield land (47% of the new housing sites and 24.3ha of employment as well as some of the existing land for housing (74% of the overall housing supply) and employment being carried forward – for example the West Hartford strategic site is greenfield) and so significant negative effects have been identified on landscape associated with this loss of greenfield land.</p> <p>Furthermore, Seahouses is located within the Northumberland Coast AONB, and Haltwhistle, Bellingham, and West Woodburn are all very near to the Northumberland National Park. No new employment allocations are near any of the County's designated landscapes but there are a number of settlements where sites have been carried forward for employment use that are near to designated landscapes, for example:</p> <p>Service centres - Allendale is in North Pennines AONB, Rothbury and Wooler are very close to the Northumberland National Park boundary.</p> <p>Service villages – Chollerford/Humshaugh and Heddon on the wall are very close to or within Hadrian's Wall Landscape setting, Longhoughton is partly located within the Northumberland Coast AONB.</p> <p>Development in these locations could have potential significant negative effect on landscape if poorly designed for example.</p> <p>However, it is anticipated that (as identified above) use of PDL, plan requirements for good design and appropriate mitigation at the planning application stage for site development will help to mitigate any adverse landscape effects.</p> <p>Overall, the Draft Local Plan has been assessed as having a cumulative mixed significant positive and significant negative effect on this objective.</p> |

3.8 Recommendations (Including Mitigation)

3.8.1 Section 5.7 of the SA Report (May 2019) set out recommendations arising from the SA of the Regulation 19 Local Plan. No additional recommendations have arisen following a review of the proposed MMs.

3.9 Monitoring

- 3.9.1 Section 6.2 and Table 6.1 of the SA Report (May 2019) presented potential monitoring indicators which could be used to monitor the effects of the Local Plan. The list contains a number of indicators which are already in common use and highlighted potential monitoring indicators for all of the SA objectives.
- 3.9.2 The framework has been reviewed to assess the extent to which the proposed indicators align with the SA Objectives. The results of the exercise are set out at **Appendix C** of this Addendum. This shows the monitoring framework, and how it aligns with the SEA Directive.

4. Conclusions and Next Steps

4.1 Conclusions

- 4.1.1 This Addendum has presented the findings of the SA of the Main Modifications to the Northumberland Local Plan.
- 4.1.2 The appraisal has demonstrated that the proposed modifications do not impact on the previous conclusions of the SA.

4.2 Next Steps

- 4.2.1 This Addendum to the SA report is a supporting document to the consultation on the Local Plan Modifications. The Council are undertaking an eight-week consultation on the Proposed Main Modifications. Comments are invited on the findings and recommendations of this report.
- 4.2.2 The consultation runs from **Wednesday 9 June 2021 to 5pm on Wednesday 4 August 2021**.
- 4.2.3 **Please note: the consultation is only related to the content of the Modifications (soundness) and how they have been prepared (legal compliance). Other parts of the plan will not be considered.**
- 4.2.4 If you wish to make comments, you must do so in writing. Comments can be submitted to the Planning Policy Team at Northumberland County Council by:
- Email to: PlanningStrategy@northumberland.gov.uk
 - Post to: Planning Policy, Northumberland County Council, County Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland, NE61 2EF.
- 4.2.5 Please quote the relevant main modification reference, policy, or paragraph to which your response relates.
- 4.2.6 Following the close of the consultation, all duly made comments will be passed to the inspector and will be considered prior to the publication of the inspector's final report on the examination of the Northumberland Local Plan. The final report will include recommendations regarding any changes that are considered necessary to make the Local Plan sound.
- 4.2.7 Following adoption of the Local Plan, a Post Adoption Statement will be completed, consistent with the requirements of the SEA regulations 16(4).

Appendix A

Screening of Main Modifications

Appendix A: Screening of Main Modifications

Chapter 1: Introduction

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| MM1 | Paragraph 1.6a | <p>Add a paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>As set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS), the Council is committed to undertaking an early and partial update of the Local Plan in so far as it relates to open space, sport and recreation and sites allocated as Protected Open Space in Policy INF 5, and to produce a separate Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Local Plan (GTTSLP). When adopted, the policies in the GTTSLP will supersede Policy HOU 12 in the Northumberland Local Plan. The partial update, and the GTTSLP will be submitted within 18 months of the adoption date of this Local Plan.</u></p> | To set out the Council's Local Plan commitments in relation to GTTS and open space. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

Chapter 3: Spatial Vision, Objectives and Outcomes

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| MM2 | Paragraph 3.17 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finite mineral resources across the County have not been | <p>To ensure consistency with the NPPF and Policy MIN3.</p> <p>In response to a</p> | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | <p>unnecessarily sterilised and land has been made available to meet defined needs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minerals extraction, transport and processing does not have unacceptable adverse impacts on natural resources (air, water, soil), the natural and historic environment or local communities; ● <u>Net gains in</u> There has been no net loss of biodiversity <u>have been delivered</u>, with the creation of new priority habitats and green infrastructure in minerals reclamation schemes; ● The minerals industry remains an important source of employment; ● Northumberland continues to have a well-established and spatially distributed network of waste management facilities, with sufficient capacity. Recycling and recovery rates are maximised; ● The need to generate energy is effectively balanced with the need to protect Northumberland's environment and communities from any significant adverse impacts associated with it; ● Efficient use is made of land and existing buildings, with priority given to the development of previously developed land, wherever possible. | representation. | |

Chapter 4: Delivering the Vision for Northumberland

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| MM3 | Paragraph 4.36 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Service Villages generally have a school or a shop, and population of a size considered likely to maintain the viability of such services into the future. They have a reasonable level of public transport to enable residents to access some higher level services without the reliance upon private transport. A settlement's status is not reliant upon one specific criterion, and may be influenced by its close proximity to other settlements. <u>A proportionate level of growth is supported in Service Villages to support the provision and retention of services and facilities.</u></p> | <p>For clarity and to reflect modifications to Policy STP1.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/82.</p> | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 4.36a | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Northumberland contains many small villages and hamlets. While the Local Plan does not actively direct development to small villages, it is recognised that a level of development is required in rural areas to support social and economic vitality, and that development in one village can support services and facilities in another nearby. In small villages not identified as Main Towns, Service Centres or Service Villages, small scale development will be supported subject to a number of criteria.</u></p> | <p>For clarity and in response to representations.</p> <p>Moved from Paragraph 4.40 to a more appropriate location.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/07</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/82.</p> | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 4.36b | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>A Small Village is defined as a cluster of dwellings and associated buildings which has a recognised name and identity, and a church or other community building. Appendix A identifies those settlements identified as Small Villages.</u></p> | <p>For clarity, in response to representations and to be more effective.</p> <p>Moved from Paragraph 4.40 to more appropriate location.</p> | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Sessions and ACT/02/07.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/82.</p> | <p>the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | <p>Table 4.1 Settlement hierarchy</p> | <p>Amend table to read:</p> <p>Table 4.1 Settlement hierarchy Hierarchy of settlements by Delivery Area</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Main Towns</p> <p>Alnwick, Amble, Ashington, Bedlington/Bedlington Station, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Blyth, Cramlington, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Morpeth, Ponteland, Prudhoe</p> <p>Service Centres</p> <p>Allendale, Belford, Bellingham, Corbridge, Guidepost/Stakeford/Choppington, Haydon Bridge, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Rothbury, Seahouses/North Sunderland, Seaton Delaval/Holywell, Wooler</p> <p>Service Villages</p> <p>Acomb, Barrasford, Bardon Mill/Henshaw/Redburn, Broomhill/Togston, Chollerford/Humshaugh, Ellington, Embleton, Felton, Gilsland, Hadston/South Broomhill/Red Row, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Lesbury/Hipsburn/Bilton/Alnmouth, Longframlington, Longhorsley, Longhoughton, Lowick, Lynemouth, New Hartley, Newbrough/Fourstones, Norham, Otterburn, Ovingham, Pegswood, Riding</p> </div> | <p>To ensure a consistent approach across the hierarchy, as adjacent settlements, West Thirston should be grouped with Felton, and West Sleekburn grouped with Guidepost/Stakeford/Choppington.</p> <p>However, Broomley is somewhat remote from Stocksfield and should not be grouped with the larger settlement.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session, ACT/02/08, and EX/INS/50. Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/82 and EX/NCC/189.</p> <p>Grouping the settlements in the hierarchy by Delivery Area adds clarity and is consistent with</p> | <p>Yes – the change includes the removal of Broomley (previously grouped with Stocksfield) from the list of Service Villages set out in Policy STP1. The SA of the spatial strategy should be reviewed for any implications.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|---|--------------|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|--|--------------|---|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|---|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|---|--------------|--|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | | <p>Mill/Broomhaugh, Seaton Sluice/Old Hartley, Seghill, Shilbottle, Stamfordham, Stannington, Stocksfield/Broomley, Swarland, Wark on Tyne, Warkworth, West Woodburn, Widdrington Station, Wylam</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Main Towns</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>South</u></td> <td>Amble, Ashington, Bedlington/Bedlington Station, Blyth, Cramlington</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>East:</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Central:</u></td> <td>Hexham, Morpeth, Ponteland, Prudhoe</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>North:</u></td> <td>Alnwick, Berwick-upon-Tweed</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>West:</u></td> <td>Haltwhistle</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Service Centres</th> </tr> <tr> <td><u>South</u></td> <td>Guidepost/Stakeford/Choppington/West Sleekburn, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea,</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>East:</u></td> <td>Seaton Delaval/Holywell</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Central:</u></td> <td>Corbridge</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>North:</u></td> <td>Belford, Rothbury, Seahouses/North Sunderland, Wooler</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>West:</u></td> <td>Allendale, Bellingham, Haydon Bridge</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Service Villages</th> </tr> <tr> <td><u>South</u></td> <td>Broomhill/Togston, Ellington, Hadston/South Broomhill/Red Row, Lynemouth,</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>East:</u></td> <td>New Hartley, Seaton Sluice/Old Hartley, Seghill, Widdrington Station</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Central:</u></td> <td>Acomb, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Longhorsley, Ovingham, Pegswood, Riding</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Main Towns | | <u>South</u> | Amble, Ashington, Bedlington/Bedlington Station, Blyth, Cramlington | <u>East:</u> | | <u>Central:</u> | Hexham, Morpeth, Ponteland, Prudhoe | <u>North:</u> | Alnwick, Berwick-upon-Tweed | <u>West:</u> | Haltwhistle | Service Centres | | <u>South</u> | Guidepost/Stakeford/Choppington/West Sleekburn, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, | <u>East:</u> | Seaton Delaval/Holywell | <u>Central:</u> | Corbridge | <u>North:</u> | Belford, Rothbury, Seahouses/North Sunderland, Wooler | <u>West:</u> | Allendale, Bellingham, Haydon Bridge | Service Villages | | <u>South</u> | Broomhill/Togston, Ellington, Hadston/South Broomhill/Red Row, Lynemouth, | <u>East:</u> | New Hartley, Seaton Sluice/Old Hartley, Seghill, Widdrington Station | <u>Central:</u> | Acomb, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Longhorsley, Ovingham, Pegswood, Riding | evidence in relation to the hierarchy in EX/NCC/82 and EX/NCC/115. | |
| Main Towns | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>South</u> | Amble, Ashington, Bedlington/Bedlington Station, Blyth, Cramlington | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>East:</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Central:</u> | Hexham, Morpeth, Ponteland, Prudhoe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>North:</u> | Alnwick, Berwick-upon-Tweed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>West:</u> | Haltwhistle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service Centres | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>South</u> | Guidepost/Stakeford/Choppington/West Sleekburn, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>East:</u> | Seaton Delaval/Holywell | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Central:</u> | Corbridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>North:</u> | Belford, Rothbury, Seahouses/North Sunderland, Wooler | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>West:</u> | Allendale, Bellingham, Haydon Bridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Service Villages | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>South</u> | Broomhill/Togston, Ellington, Hadston/South Broomhill/Red Row, Lynemouth, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>East:</u> | New Hartley, Seaton Sluice/Old Hartley, Seghill, Widdrington Station | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Central:</u> | Acomb, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Longhorsley, Ovingham, Pegswood, Riding | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | |
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| | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Mill/Broomhaugh, Stamfordham, Stannington, Stocksfield/Broomley, Wylam</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>North:</td> <td><u>Embleton, Felton/West Thirston¹, Lesbury/Hipsburn/Bilton/Alnmouth, Longframlington, Longhoughton, Lowick, Norham, Shilbottle, Swarland, Warkworth</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>West:</td> <td><u>Barrasford, Bardon Mill/Henshaw/Redburn, Chollerford/Humshaugh, Gilsland, Newbrough/Fourstones, Otterburn, Wark on Tyne, West Woodburn</u></td> </tr> </table> <p>¹ The village of West Thirston is located in the Central Delivery Area but the larger village of Felton is in the North Delivery Area.</p> | | <u>Mill/Broomhaugh, Stamfordham, Stannington, Stocksfield/Broomley, Wylam</u> | North: | <u>Embleton, Felton/West Thirston¹, Lesbury/Hipsburn/Bilton/Alnmouth, Longframlington, Longhoughton, Lowick, Norham, Shilbottle, Swarland, Warkworth</u> | West: | <u>Barrasford, Bardon Mill/Henshaw/Redburn, Chollerford/Humshaugh, Gilsland, Newbrough/Fourstones, Otterburn, Wark on Tyne, West Woodburn</u> | | |
| | <u>Mill/Broomhaugh, Stamfordham, Stannington, Stocksfield/Broomley, Wylam</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| North: | <u>Embleton, Felton/West Thirston¹, Lesbury/Hipsburn/Bilton/Alnmouth, Longframlington, Longhoughton, Lowick, Norham, Shilbottle, Swarland, Warkworth</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| West: | <u>Barrasford, Bardon Mill/Henshaw/Redburn, Chollerford/Humshaugh, Gilsland, Newbrough/Fourstones, Otterburn, Wark on Tyne, West Woodburn</u> | | | | | | | | | |
| | Paragraph 4.37 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>In order to enable the Local Plan to better control <u>manage</u> the location of development <u>in accordance with the settlement hierarchy</u>, settlement boundaries are proposed. While criteria based policies will also be used, it is considered that settlement boundaries will provide a higher degree of certainty to communities <u>and developers regarding as to where future development may be appropriately located</u>. They will help to protect the countryside from ad-hoc development encroachment, prevent the merger <u>merging</u> of settlements, maintain the character and form of settlements, and protect the settings of historic and ecological assets.</p> | <p>To ensure consistency with the NPPF and to be positively prepared.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/07.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> | | | | | | |
| | Paragraph 4.38 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The plan defines settlement boundaries for all Main Towns, Service Centres and Service Villages (except in the Green Belt where inset boundaries are defined) unless local communities, through the neighbourhood planning process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are defining boundaries; <u>or</u> | <p>For clarity (the deleted paragraph was not previously numbered) and completeness.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/07.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes</p> | | | | | | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have specifically chosen not to define a boundary, or Have indicated that they do not wish to retain a previously defined boundary. <p><u>Where a qualifying body has indicated a wish to have a settlement boundary defined when one was not originally introduced in a 'made' neighbourhood plan, the Local Plan defines a boundary.</u></p> <p>Except in these circumstances, all settlements which benefit from settlement boundaries in previous development plan documents, have retained their boundaries, albeit that, in some instances, they may have been adjusted due to more recent development or other changes that have taken place. Settlement boundaries are defined on the policies map.</p> | | of SA. |
| | Paragraph 4.38a | <p>Add and amend paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Except in these circumstances, all settlements which benefitted from settlement boundaries in previous development plan documents, including those not listed in the settlement hierarchy, have retained their boundaries, albeit that in some instances they may have been adjusted. Settlement boundaries are defined on the Policies Map.</u></p> | For clarity, in response to representations. This paragraph was not previously numbered. In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/07. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 4.38b | <p>Add and amend paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Settlement boundaries defined in neighbourhood plans, including those for settlements not listed in the hierarchy are not replicated in the Local Plan. Nevertheless, they remain part of the development plan for the local area.</u></p> | For clarity, in response to a representation, and to recognise the status of neighbourhood plan settlement boundaries. In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Sessions, ACT/02/06 and ACT/02/07. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | Paragraph 4.39 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>In all of the Main Towns, Service Centres, and Service Villages, settlement boundaries are defined in order to support a level of housing and economic growth over the plan period which is considered appropriate to its size, role and function. In some settlements, housing allocations are proposed to support the delivery of a level of new dwellings appropriate to their role. In these instances, the boundaries direct development to the most suitable and sustainable locations, to protect the countryside from ad hoc incursion. In a number of settlements where there are sufficient housing commitments in place to meet identified needs, boundaries are defined to accommodate these commitments, and restrict further expansion.</p> <p><u>Boundaries for all Main Towns and Service Centres have been defined in order to enable them to accommodate, in full, their housing requirements, as set out in the Plan. Boundaries for Service Villages have also been defined in order to accommodate a level of development appropriate to their scale, role and function, allowing them to grow and thrive. In some locations, the quantum of housing required over the plan period is largely met by sites with planning permission or indeed by permissions which have been built out over the early years of the plan period. In others, housing allocations are proposed to meet the needs. Boundaries are drawn in order to support these developments.</u></p> | <p>To ensure consistency with the NPPF and to be positively prepared.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/07.</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | Paragraph 4.40 | <p>Delete paragraph:</p> <p>In order to support sustainable development in settlements not identified as Main Towns, Service Centres or Service Villages, small scale development, subject to a number of criteria, will be supported. Community support will need to be demonstrated if major development is to be permitted in these smaller settlements. A smaller settlement is defined as a cluster of dwellings and associated buildings which has a recognised name and identity, a definable village centre, and a church or other community building.</p> | <p>Paragraph moved to 4.36a and 4.36b as more appropriate location.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/07.</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | Paragraph 4.41 | Amend paragraph to read: In areas where there is particular development pressure, most notably along the A1, A69, and A697 corridors, the north Northumberland coast, and just beyond the boundaries of the Green Belt, settlement boundaries are defined for a number of smaller settlements, around existing commitments. These boundaries are defined to apply a policy of constraint, to protect the countryside and character of these settlements. | To ensure consistency with the NPPF and to be positively prepared. In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/07. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 4.41a | Add paragraph to read: <u>While boundaries provide a degree of certainty, there are circumstances where housing development beyond a boundary may be appropriate. The plan supports rural exception sites to meet local housing needs, including those of Service Villages where suitable and available housing land could not be identified for allocation, and allows for an appropriate level of development within and adjacent to Small Villages. It is also permissive about some forms of development in other settlements, and in the countryside.</u> | To ensure consistency with the NPPF and to be positively prepared. In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/07. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 4.41b | Add paragraph to read: <u>While in many instances, locations within settlement boundaries may be the most appropriate to meet the needs of businesses and communities, it is recognised that to enable the growth and expansion of all businesses, and to facilitate the provision of some community facilities, development adjacent to, or beyond defined settlement boundaries may be required. Policies in the Plan are flexible to accommodate these needs where they arise, whilst recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside.</u> | To ensure consistency with the NPPF and to be positively prepared. In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/07. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 4.42 | Amend paragraph to read: | To ensure a consistent approach. | No - the changes to the supporting text |

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| | | <p>In the open countryside, development will be restricted and need to demonstrate that it meets a policy test. The open countryside is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land beyond settlement boundaries or <u>Green Belt inset boundaries</u>, where they are defined on the <u>Local Plan policies map</u> or <u>neighbourhood plan policies maps</u>, • Land not within, or immediately adjacent to the built-up form of <u>Main Towns</u>, <u>Service Centres</u>, <u>Service Villages</u> or <u>Small Villages</u> and <u>land that is not within the built form of other settlements</u> where <u>boundaries limits</u> are not defined. | <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/07, and changes to Policy STP 1.</p> | <p>are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | <p>Policy STP 1</p> | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy STP 1 Spatial strategy (Strategic Policy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To deliver sustainable development which enhances the vitality of communities across Northumberland, supports economic growth, and which conserves and enhances the County's unique environmental assets: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Main Towns of: Alnwick, Amble, Ashington, Bedlington/Bedlington Station, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Blyth, Cramlington, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Morpeth, Ponteland and Prudhoe will be the main focus for employment, housing, retail and services; b. The Service Centres of Allendale, Belford, Bellingham, Corbridge, Guidepost/Stakeford/Choppington/<u>West Sleekburn</u>, Haydon Bridge, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Rothbury, Seahouses, Seaton Delaval/Holywell and Wooler will accommodate employment, housing and services that maintains and strengthens their roles; | <p>Parts 1b and 1c - To ensure a consistent approach to settlements.</p> <p>Parts 1d to 1g - To ensure consistency with the NPPF, and to be positively prepared.</p> <p>Part 1h - To ensure there is not conflict with made neighbourhood plans.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session, ACT/02/04, ACT/02/08, ACT/02/09, ACT/02/10, and ACT/02/11, and EX/INS/50.</p> <p>Further reasoning in relation to changes in the hierarchy in parts</p> | <p>Yes – the change includes the removal of Broomley (previously grouped with Stocksfield) from the list of Service Villages. The SA of the spatial strategy should be reviewed for any implications.</p> |

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| | | <p>c. The Service Villages of Acomb, Barrasford, Bardon Mill/Henshaw/Redburn, Broomhill/Togston, Chollerford/Humshaugh, Ellington, Embleton, Felton/<u>West Thirston</u>, Gilsland, Hadston/South Broomhill/Red Row, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Lesbury/Hipsburn/Bilton/Alnmouth, Longframlington, Longhorsley, Longhoughton, Lowick, Lynemouth, New Hartley, Newbrough/Fourstones, Norham, Otterburn, Ovingham, Pegswood, Riding Mill/Broomhaugh, Seaton Sluice/Old Hartley, Seghill, Shilbottle, Stamfordham, Stannington, Stocksfield/Broomley, Swarland, Wark on Tyne, Warkworth, West Woodburn, Widdrington Station, and Wylam will provide for a proportionate level of housing and be the focus for investment in rural areas, to support the provision and retention of local retail, services and facilities;</p> <p>d. Sustainable development will be supported within the constraints of the Green Belt and settlement boundaries defined on the Local Plan policies map or in neighbourhood plans. Sustainable development within the built up form, or immediately adjacent to Main Towns, Service Centres and Service Villages without defined settlement boundaries, will be supported if is commensurate with size of the settlement, and it can be demonstrated that it does not adversely impact upon the character of the settlement;</p> <p>d. e. In order to support the social and economic vitality of rural areas, and recognising that development in one village can support services and facilities in a <u>other nearby villages</u>, <u>Small Villages listed in Appendix A will support a proportionate level of small scale sustainable development</u>, within, or immediately adjacent to the continuous built form of settlements not listed in this policy, will be supported if it:</p> <p>i. Retains the core shape and form of the settlement; and</p> | <p>b, c and d of the policy are set out in EX/NCC/82 and EX/NCC/189.</p> | |

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| | | <p>ii. Does not adversely impact upon the character and appearance of the settlement, the rural setting of the settlement or the surrounding countryside; and</p> <p>iii. Does not increase the number of dwellings in the settlement over the plan period by more than 10%.</p> <p>e. <u>Sustainable development will be supported within Green Belt inset boundaries and within settlement boundaries defined on the Local Plan policies map or in neighbourhood plans. Sustainable development within, or immediately adjacent to the built up form of Main Towns, Service Centres, Service Villages, and Small Villages without defined Green Belt inset boundaries or settlement boundaries will be supported, if it is:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>Commensurate with the size of the settlement; and</u> ii. <u>Reflects the role and function of the settlement; and</u> iii. <u>Does not adversely impact upon the character and appearance of the settlement; and</u> iv. <u>Does not adversely impact upon the setting of the settlement or the surrounding countryside.</u> <p>f. Major development, or development which exceeds the 10% threshold will only be permitted adjacent to settlements not named in this policy if it has clear community support. Community support should be demonstrated through a thorough but proportionate pre-application consultation exercise, including engagement with the parish council, and/or through a neighbourhood plan;</p> <p>f. <u>Development in other settlements not identified as Main Towns, Service Centres, Service Villages or Small Villages will be limited to that within the built form of the</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p><u>settlement, and the conversion, extension or redevelopment of existing buildings unless it supports the sustainable growth of an existing business or the formation of a new business, or provides for new or enhanced community facilities.</u></p> <p>g. Development in the open countryside will only be supported if it can be demonstrated that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Is directly related to the needs of primary activity in agriculture, forestry, other land based industries, rural businesses, or the sustainable diversification of such activities; or ii. Supports the sustainable growth and expansion of an existing business; or iii. Supports a newly forming business; or iv. Supports or adds to the range of sustainable visitor attractions and facilities appropriate to the character of the area; or v. Reuses redundant or disused buildings and leads to an enhancement of to the immediate setting; or i. <u>Supports the sustainable growth and expansion of existing business or the formation of new businesses in accordance with Policy ECN 13; or</u> ii. <u>Supports the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses in accordance with Policy ECN 14; or</u> iii. <u>Supports sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments in accordance with Policy ECN 15; or</u> iv. <u>Provides for residential development in accordance with Policies HOU 7 or HOU 8; or</u> v. <u>Supports the retention, provision or improvement of accessible local services and community facilities which cannot be provided in settlements, in accordance with Policy INF 2; or</u> vi. Provides for essential transport, utilities and energy infrastructure in accordance with other policies in the Local Plan; or | | |

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| | | <p>vii. Relates to the extraction and processing of minerals, in accordance with other policies in the Local Plan;</p> <p>viii. Is a house, the architecture of which is innovative and of the highest standard, it significantly enhances its immediate setting, and is sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area.</p> <p>h. <u>Forms of development in the open countryside, other than those identified in criterion g., will be permitted if they are supported in a made neighbourhood plan.</u></p> <p>i. Development in the open countryside should be sensitive to its surroundings, not have an unacceptable impact upon the local road network, and use previously developed land where opportunities exist.</p> | | |
| MM4 | Policy STP 2 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy STP 2 Presumption in favour of sustainable development (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. When considering development proposals, the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It will always work pro-actively with applicants to seek to find solutions that mean proposals that improve the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area can be approved wherever possible.</p> | <p>Correction and for consistency with the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017.</p> <p>In response to a representation.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy STP2 and the proposed modification to policy wording around 'made' Neighbourhood Plans is not</p> |

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| | | <p>2. Planning applications that accord with the policies in the Northumberland Local Plan, and policies in 'made' Neighbourhood Plans, and those which have passed <u>referendum independent examination</u>, will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.</p> <p>3. Where there are no relevant policies or the policies which are most important for determining an application are out of date the Council will grant permission unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The application of policies in the NPPF that protect areas or assets of particular importance provide a clear reason for refusing the development proposed, or b. Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole. | | considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM5 | Policy STP 4 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy STP 4 Climate change mitigation and adaptation (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. Development proposals should mitigate climate change and contribute to meeting <u>nationally-binding</u> targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. When determining planning applications, consideration support will be given to how development proposals <u>that help mitigate climate change and consideration will be given to how proposals:</u></p> | For clarity. In response to representations and to ensure consistency with NPPF. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy STP4 and identifies significant positive effects against SA Objective 14 (climate change). The proposed |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Through their location, layout and pattern of development, reduce the need to travel for both people and goods, and encourage sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and the use of public transport; b. Are designed to reduce energy consumption; c. Incorporate decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy; d. Include the re-use of existing buildings, and materials; e. Incorporate multi-functional green infrastructure, which can provide carbon storage and provide environments that encourage walking and cycling; f. Protect and enhance habitats that provide important carbon sinks, including peat habitats and woodland; and g. Incorporate electric vehicle charging facilities. <p>2. Development proposals should support adaptation to climate change, be resilient to climate change, and not make neighbouring areas more susceptible to the negative impacts of climate change. When determining planning applications <u>consideration support will be given to how development proposals that help provide future resilience to climate change and consideration will be given to how proposals:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Incorporate design features to ensure that they provide resilience to climate change; | | <p>modifications to policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Are designed to reduce demand on water resources; c. Through their location, take into account the risk of flooding and coastal change; d. Incorporate the use of sustainable drainage systems, to minimise and control surface water run-off; and e. Incorporate, where feasible, multi-functional green infrastructure, which can help species adapt to climate change through preventing fragmentation or isolation of habitats, reduce the heating of the urban environment, and manage flooding. | | |
| MM6 | Paragraph 4.53 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Policy STP 5 requires that a Healthy Planning Checklist a proportionate HIA to be is completed submitted for all major development proposals, appropriate to the size and type of development and its likely impact on health. As a minimum, HIA screening should be carried out to determine whether the potential impact on health resulting from the development warrants any further assessment. Where there are is likely to be an negative impacts on health, a proportionate HIA further assessment will be required to be submitted as part of the application process. Where there are likely to be significant impacts upon health, a comprehensive HIA will be required. A HIA may be a separate statement or may form part of a Design and Access Statement or a required environmental assessment.</p> | <p>For clarity and consistency with Policy STP5.</p> <p>In response to representations, matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/13.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/02/01.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy STP 5 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy STP 5 Health and wellbeing (Strategic Policy)</p> | Part 2 - To ensure the policy is flexible and proportionate. | Yes - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy STP5 |

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| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development which promotes, supports and enhances the health and wellbeing of communities, residents, workers and visitors will be supported. 2. Development proposals will be required to demonstrate <u>where relevant, and in a proportionate way</u>, that they: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. are safe, comfortable, inclusive and attractive and prioritise pedestrian and cycle movement; b. have a strong sense of place which encourages community cohesion and social interaction; c. provide access to a range of facilities including public transport, health, education, social care, green spaces, sport, play and leisure facilities; d. include appropriate green and blue infrastructure wherever possible, responding to opportunities to contribute positively towards urban greening; e. are designed to promote and facilitate physical activity, and healthy lifestyles; f. prevent negative impacts on amenity; g. protect, and alleviate risk to people and the environment, support wider public safety, and do not have a negative impact upon ground instability, ground and water contamination, vibration, air and noise pollution. | <p>Part 3 - For clarity and consistency with supporting text, and in response to representations and comments from Public Health.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/13.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/02/01.</p> | <p>and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA in themselves. The policy scores significant positively against SA Objective 1 (Health). However, the appraisal commentary should be revised to ensure reference to the Healthy Planning Checklist.</p> |

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| | | <p>3. A <u>completed Healthy Planning Checklist Health Impact Assessment Screening</u> will be required <u>to be submitted</u> for all major development proposals, and <u>to determine whether the potential impact on health resulting from the development warrants any further assessment.</u> Where further <u>assessment is warranted</u>, a proportionate Health Impact Assessment will <u>also</u> be required to be submitted as part of the application process. Where adverse health impacts of development are identified, the A Health Impact Assessment will be required to <u>must</u> include proposals to improve health or mitigate any the potential adverse health impacts, <u>maximise potential positive impacts, and help reduce health inequalities.</u></p> | | |
| MM7 | Policy STP 6 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy STP 6 Green infrastructure (Strategic Policy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In assessing development proposals, the contribution of strategic and local green infrastructure to the health and well-being of Northumberland's communities and visitors, as well as its economy, will be recognised, promoted and enhanced. 2. Development proposals should <u>where relevant, and in a proportionate way,</u> seek to protect, improve and extend Northumberland's green infrastructure, <u>and integrate with the network.</u> When determining planning applications, consideration will be given to how development proposals: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protect and enhance strategic and/or local green infrastructure assets, provide high quality links between existing assets including links with green infrastructure networks in adjacent authority areas and/or provide additional uses for multi- | <p>Part 2 - To reflect evidence base, and in response to representations, and to ensure the policy is flexible and proportionate.</p> <p>Part 2h considered ineffective in response to representations. It is not clear how exactly development proposals could provide opportunities for the protection and enhancement of local environments. Other policies including ENV 2, QOP 4 and INF 5 assist in delivering against the original aims of this criteria.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy STP6 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <p>functionality;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Secure improved access to green infrastructure, including rights of way, the network of cycle routes and high quality provision for the widest possible range of ages, abilities and interests where this would not have an unjustified adverse effect on biodiversity and environmental and heritage assets; c. Secure net-gains for biodiversity through the protection, creation and enhancement of coherent ecological networks; d. Improve the potential green infrastructure to support economic growth and sustainable tourism without adverse effects on environmental and heritage assets; e. Create a sense of place by fully integrating high quality, green infrastructure into the plan or proposal design to reflect locally distinctive character having regard to rural and urban character, open space, connective corridors and links with the wider countryside; f. Integrate green infrastructure with sustainable drainage and the management of flood risk; g. Consider the management and maintenance of new and existing green infrastructure throughout and beyond the plan period, including opportunities for community-led management; h. Provide opportunities for the protection and enhancement of local environments that are important to affected communities; | <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/14.</p> | |

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| | | <p>h. Provide opportunities for growing healthy food, including through community schemes; and</p> <p>i. Comply with any national standards for green infrastructure.</p> | | |
| MM8 | Paragraph 4.67 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>In plan making and the determination of planning applications, the overarching principle is that the Green Belt should preserve openness and reflect the purposes of the designation. The NPPF sets out a list of development that is <u>not inappropriate</u> in the Green Belt. Where development is considered <u>not inappropriate</u> in the Green Belt it will still be subject to other planning considerations. Where proposed development is inappropriate in the Green Belt (as defined by the NPPF) it is considered harmful to the Green Belt and will only be permitted where very special circumstances are demonstrated. Very special circumstances will only exist where harm to the Green Belt, and any other harm caused by the development, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.</p> | <p>To ensure consistency with the NPPF.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 3 Hearing Session and ACT/03/09.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 4.70 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Limited infilling in villages</u></p> <p>In accordance with the NPPF, limited infilling <u>in villages</u> is <u>not inappropriate</u> development in the Green Belt in villages and on previously developed land ^[Footnote]. Infilling is not defined in the NPPF and case law suggests that the decision of what constitutes limited infilling is a matter of planning judgement. The Council considers the commonly accepted definition of limited infilling as 'development of a small gap in an otherwise built up frontage' to be an appropriate interpretation <u>where limited infilling occurs in villages</u>. <u>Development which</u></p> | <p>For clarity, to be consistent with Policy STP 8, to ensure consistency with the NPPF.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 3 Hearing Session and ACT/03/09.</p> <p>Further evidence is set out in EX/NCC/72.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <p>diminishes the open character of a village, for instance where it would consolidate loose-knit or isolated buildings into built-up areas, will not be considered to be limited infilling, in accordance with part 2 of Policy STP 8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Footnote: Infilling on previously developed land is appropriate subject to further tests related to impact on openness. | | |
| | Paragraph 4.70a | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>It is acknowledged that limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed land can take place in accordance with the NPPF.</u></p> | For clarity, to be consistent with Policy STP 8, to ensure consistency with the NPPF. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy STP 8 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy STP 8 Development in the Green Belt (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. In assessing development proposals within the Green Belt:</p> <p>a. Development that is inappropriate in the Green Belt, in accordance with national planning policy, will not be supported <u>unless except in</u> very special circumstances <u>where other considerations</u> clearly outweigh the potential harm to the Green Belt, and any other harm resulting from the proposal;</p> <p>b. Development which is <u>not</u> inappropriate in the Green Belt, as defined in national</p> | <p>For clarity, and to ensure consistency with the NPPF.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 3 Hearing Session, ACT/03/09 and post hearing advice from the Inspector (as set out in EX/INS/33).</p> <p>Further evidence is set out in EX/NCC/72.</p> | Yes - the SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy STP8. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>planning policy, will be supported;</p> <p>c. Development which improves access to the countryside; provides opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; enhances landscapes and biodiversity; or improves damaged and derelict land will be encouraged and supported, provided it does not conflict with national policy in relation to Green Belt.</p> <p>2. <u>In villages in the Green Belt, limited infilling of a small gap in an otherwise built up frontage in a village in the Green Belt will be supported. Other forms of limited infill development in the Green Belt may be supported if it is justified and meets the tests of the NPPF. Development which fills a small gap between buildings within a village in the Green Belt will be recognised as limited infilling in villages, in accordance with the NPPF, and will be supported, providing it would not constitute the following: The following will not however be recognised as limited infill development:</u></p> <p>a. Development between loose-knit groups of buildings;</p> <p>b. Gaps Development between the built edge of a village and other buildings which are not physically and visually linked to the settlement;</p> <p>c. Development of a scale and/or form that would result in the loss of significant gaps between built form buildings or diminish the open character of the village.</p> <p>3. <u>Other forms of limited infill development in the Green Belt may be supported if it meets the tests of the NPPF.</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM9 | Paragraph 4.73 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Green Belt boundaries are intended to endure over the longer term. Therefore when defining reviewing new Green Belt boundaries, it is important to where necessary, they should be drawn new boundaries having regard to potential development needs arising beyond the plan period. Green Belt boundaries have been reviewed to meet employment land requirements for the Plan period. In order avoid the need for another review of the Green Belt at the end of the Plan period <u>Given that Green Belt boundaries around Morpeth are being defined for the first time, safeguarded land has been identified within Policy ECN 6 to meet the long-term employment requirements of the town. Morpeth and Pentolend. This safeguarded land is not allocated for development at the present time. Planning permission for the permanent development of the safeguarded land will only be granted following an update to the Plan which may allocate the land for development during that Plan period.</u> The monitoring framework identifies indicators to help determine when a Plan review may be required.</p> | To clarify that safeguarded land has only been identified where Green Belt boundaries are being defined for the first time, and to reflect changes to Policy ECN 6 with regards to safeguarded land at Prestwick Pit, and in response to the Inspector's post hearings letter (EX/INS/65). | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM10 | Policy STP 9 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy STP 9 Safeguarded land (Strategic Policy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safeguarded land that may be required to meet long term employment needs, beyond the period of the Local Plan, is identified on the Policies Map <u>within Policy ECN 6.</u> 2. When assessing development proposals on or affecting safeguarded land, the following principles will apply: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Safeguarded land is not allocated for development during the plan period. Permanent development of safeguarded land will only be permitted following the | Safeguarded land for employment purposes to be identified within ECN 6 in order to improve clarity. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy STP9 and the proposed modification to the policy wording to include a cross reference to Policy ECN 6 is not |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>adoption of a replacement Local Plan which proposes such development; and</p> <p>b. Any development which would prejudice the future comprehensive development of safeguarded land will not be supported.</p> | | <p>considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

Chapter 5: Economic Development

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM11 | Policy ECN 1 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 1 Planning strategy for the economy (Strategic Policy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Plan will deliver economic growth, while safeguarding the environment and community well-being, so helping to deliver the objectives of the Council's economic strategy. 2. Development proposals will: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seek to deliver sufficient employment land and premises of the necessary range and quality and in the right locations <u>sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</u> to meet requirements; <u>b. Support both existing and new businesses;</u> <u>c-b</u> Support town centres as locations for employment and business; <u>d-e</u> Assist the regeneration of existing areas through employment-related measures; <u>e-d</u> Support rural enterprise; <u>f-e</u> Support and promote tourism and the visitor economy; <u>g-f</u> Recognise the role of the County's natural and historic environment as drivers of economic development; | <p>For clarity, in response to recommendations in Sustainability Appraisal Report and to correct a typographical error.</p> <p>To be positively prepared in response to representations.</p> | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy ECN 1. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>h-g Support the further development of the the County's key infrastructure and the digital economy;</p> <p>i-h Recognise the continued importance of military-related activity as a source of employment;</p> <p>j-i Facilitate the training and upskilling of the workforce.</p> | | |
| MM12 | Paragraph 5.6A | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Employment land is land primarily but not exclusively occupied by industrial or office-based businesses in the form of industrial estates, business parks or stand-alone 'single user' premises. Recent changes to the Use Classes Order mean that it is important to define a set of main employment uses. The proposed definition includes general industrial uses, and warehouses, purpose-built offices, light industrial and research establishments. The full definition can be found in the glossary.</u></p> | <p>For clarity and in response to changes to the Use Classes Order.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01 and EX/NCC/210.</p> | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM13 | Policy ECN 2 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 2 Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. Land at Blyth Estuary is allocated as a 'Strategic Employment Area' within which the following sectors within the <u>main employment B-Class</u> industrial uses will be prioritised:</p> <p>a. low carbon and related environmental goods and services;</p> <p>b. offshore and sub-sea engineering;</p> | <p>To ensure consistency with the NPPF and changes to the Use Classes Order.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01 and EX/NCC/210.</p> <p>Change to part 3, in response to matters raised during the</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ECN 2 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. energy generation sectors with special emphasis on renewable and low carbon; d. development which will support and strengthen the economic role of the Port of Blyth. <p>2. Other sectors will also be supported within the defined area, particularly if they can demonstrate a link with or reliance on proximity to the above sectors, especially if they have significant land requirements and/or require proximity to the Port.</p> <p>3. Development proposals in the above categories will be supported where there is no <u>unacceptable</u> adverse impact upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Neighbouring sites of biodiversity importance, including the Northumbria Coast Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site, the Northumberland Marine SPA, the Northumbria Shore Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and the Blyth Estuary Local Wildlife Site, including the Mount Pleasant Peninsula; and b. The <u>significance and setting of the</u> Grade II listed Coal Staithes at the former Blyth Power Station site. <p>4. Within the wider hinterland of Blyth Estuary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. favourable consideration will be given to proposals which will directly or indirectly support the growth of the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area and its prioritised industrial sectors, especially on key employment sites in South East | Matter 4 Hearing Session and ACT/04/10. | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>Northumberland;</p> <p>b. necessary infrastructure improvements will be sought that allow the smooth flow of goods to and from the Port of Blyth and the wider Blyth Estuary area.</p> | | |
| MM14 | Policy ECN 3 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 3 West Hartford Prestige Employment Area (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. Land at West Hartford, Cramlington is allocated as a 'Prestige Employment Area' within which the following will be prioritised:</p> <p>a. Large-scale, modern main employment uses, within Use Classes B1, B2 or B8, requiring a well defined site of at least 5 hectares, directly accessible from the Core Road Network and with scope to provide each user with a high quality landscape setting; of environment and which could not be satisfactorily accommodated elsewhere on allocated employment land</p> <p>b. Smaller scale main employment uses, particularly within Use Class E (Commercial, business and service uses) Use Classes B1 (Business) that require a well defined site of at least 2 hectares to be located in a high quality landscaped setting.</p> <p><u>Office uses will be limited to those that are not subject to a sequential test or have met the test.</u></p> <p>2. Significant detailed proposals on the site will be taken forward once a masterplan has been agreed, which should:</p> | <p>To ensure the policy is effective, consistent with the NPPF and changes to the Use Classes Order, and that in part 3a the most relevant designation is referred to.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 4 Hearing Session, the Miscellaneous Matters Hearing Session on the Use Classes Order Changes, ACT/04/08, ACT/UCO/02 and as agreed in Examination SoCG with Historic England (EX/NCC/59).</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01 and EX/NCC/210.</p> | <p>Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy ECN 3.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>a. Reflect the dual role of the site;</p> <p>b. Define the proportion of the site which will be available for large scale and smaller scale employment;</p> <p>c. Set out the form and means of achieving a suitable landscape structure, connections with the rest of the Cramlington and with existing public rights of way, non-motorised transport and other measures that will ensure that development is of the highest quality.</p> <p>2. <u>Development proposals should be guided by a masterplan or development framework, prepared by, or agreed with the Council, or otherwise demonstrate that they will not reduce or hinder the development options for the wider site. Development proposals should:</u></p> <p>a. <u>Reflect the intended role of the site defined in part 1 of this policy;</u></p> <p>b. <u>Make provision for, and be phased to achieve a suitable landscape structure, connections to the rest of Cramlington and with existing public rights of way, non-motorised transport, appropriate environmental mitigation and other measures that will ensure that development is of the highest quality.</u></p> <p>3. <u>Development proposals will be supported where there is no unacceptable adverse impact upon:</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>a. Plessey Woods Local Wildlife Site Bedlington Country Park Local Nature Reserve along the River Blyth corridor; and</p> <p>b. The significance of the Grade II Listed farm building group and shelter shed at West Hartford Farm, <u>including any contribution made by its setting.</u></p> | | |
| MM15 | Policy ECN 4 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>4. Policy ECN 4 Round 2' Enterprise Zones (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. Within the defined sites with Enterprise Zone status at Ramparts Business Park in Berwick-upon-Tweed, Fairmoor north of Morpeth and Ashwood Business Park at Ashington, which form part of the general employment site allocations in Policy ECN 6, support and encouragement will be given to high quality employment, in line with the overall strategy of these sites as follows:</p> <p>a. At Ramparts, Berwick-upon-Tweed, high quality business premises in main employment uses in the B1, B2 and B8 use classes, so long as there is no adverse impact on the significance of adjoining battlefield site;</p> <p>b. At Fairmoor, Morpeth, <u>main employment uses within Use Class E (Commercial, business and service uses) particularly knowledge intensive office, light industrial and incubator premises, likely to fall within the B1 Use Class;</u></p> | <p>For effectiveness and in response to matters raised during the Miscellaneous Matters Hearing Session on the Use Classes Order Changes, and ACT/UCO/02.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01 and EX/NCC/210.</p> | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy ECN 4. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>c. At Ashwood Business Park, Ashington, <u>main employment uses, particularly pharmaceuticals and mixed manufacturing, likely to be in the B1 or B2 Use Classes;</u></p> <p>2. Other uses will be supported, especially where these support the preferred sectors;</p> <p>3. Non employment uses will not be supported unless they meet (2) above and there is a clear need for their location within the Enterprise Zone <u>areas;</u></p> <p>4. <u>Office uses will be limited to those that are not subject to a sequential test or have met the test.</u></p> | | |
| MM16 | Paragraph 5.31 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Clearly the policy is not intended to include Green Belt areas, which could only be considered as a last resort after other areas. Applying Green Belt policies, it would need to be demonstrated unequivocally that there were 'very special' economic circumstances <u>where other considerations that would clearly outweigh any potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm resulting from a proposal.</u> considering its purposes.</p> | <p>To ensure consistency with the NPPF.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 4 Hearing Session and ACT/04/13.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy ECN 5 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 5 Large-scale windfall employment development (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. Development proposals for large-scale major business development for <u>main employment uses within the B use classes</u>, either as a</p> | <p>For effectiveness, and in response to matters raised during the Miscellaneous Matters Hearing Session on the Use Classes Order</p> | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy ECN 5. |

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| | | <p>standalone proposal or an extension of an existing business, will be supported on land, which is not designated as employment land, provided that it can be robustly demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The development represents a major inward investment and would provide a significant number of new, permanent jobs; and b. The needs of the business cannot be reasonably met on allocated employment land within the North East Local Enterprise Partnership area; and c. The proposal would not compromise the viability or deliverability of sites allocated for development that are demonstrably deliverable within the Plan period; and d. The development can be satisfactorily accommodated through proposed mitigation measures in relation to the capacities of critical infrastructure, and timescales associated with investment works. e. <u>Office uses will be limited to those that are not subject to a sequential test or have met the test.</u> | <p>Changes, and ACT/UCO/02.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01 and EX/NCC/210.</p> | |
| MM17 | Paragraph 5.33 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The existing areas to be taken forward are those that have good potential to contribute to future employment needs. They largely consist of existing industrial estates and business parks, many of which are substantially occupied by existing employers but include vacant sites of good quality, in a range of locations to meet potential needs. <u>All sites have been subject to a certain level of reassessment; this includes a Heritage Significance</u></p> | <p>For clarity and as agreed in SoCG with Historic England (EX/NCC/59).</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <p><u>Assessment</u> ^[Footnote]. The amount of available, vacant land, totals 109 hectares.</p> <p>Add footnote as indicated above</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Footnote: See Appendix 2 of the 'Employment Land: Strategy Considerations and Assessments of Sites Technical Paper 2018</u> | | |
| | Paragraph 5.40 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Given the employment role of the Main Towns, it is vital that each of them has a sufficient supply and range of available land for general employment purposes to meet the needs of its own and its likely catchment population for the whole of the plan period, taking full account of patterns of travel to work. Balancing the evidence on demand in each town with the availability of viable and sustainable sites for general employment in the current portfolio, and taking into account what has already been allocated through neighbourhood plans, it is clear that the Main Towns that will see a shortfall within the plan period, unless additional sites are found, are those that are constrained by the Green Belt. It is considered that the strategy of maintaining the role of each main town as a provider of general employment opportunities in an accessible location will not be fulfilled unless new areas of land are found in, or close to these settlements ^[Footnote].</p> <p>Add footnote referenced from the end of the paragraph:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Footnote: All newly proposed sites have been subject to assessment; this includes a Heritage Significance Assessment - See Appendix 2 of the 'Employment Land: Strategy Considerations and Assessments of Sites Technical Paper' 2018</u> | For clarity and as agreed in SoCG with Historic England (EX/NCC/59). | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | Paragraph 5.43 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Ponteland has been identified as needing <u>5 additional hectares</u> of land for employment uses. An earlier employment land review suggested up to 5 hectares but the most recent evidence document considered demand as potentially being high, not least because of pressure for non employment uses on the centrally located existing employment area and the possible need for businesses to relocate. In addition, the presence of the Airport is creating considerable demand, albeit that much of this will be catered for within the Newcastle administrative area. Opportunities within Ponteland's existing Green Belt inset boundary do not exist. For this reason, it is considered that exceptional circumstances warrant the <u>release and allocation of an extension of the Airport Green Belt inset to take in land around the area of partly reclaimed land opposite the Airport entrance at Prestwick Pit for predominantly industrial uses, and the release and allocation of.</u> Part of this area is allocated. The remaining land within the new inset area is safeguarded for employment use beyond the plan period. To complement this, and make up the 5.5 hectares needed, land at nearby Prestwick Park Business Park for small scale rural offices, is also allocated. and removed from Green Belt protection. Overall, around 5.5 hectares of land is removed from Green Belt protection, and allocated for employment uses over the plan period.</p> | To reflect changes to Policy ECN 6 with regards safeguarded land at Prestwick Pit, in response to the Inspector's post hearings letter (EX/INS/65). | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 5.44a | Add paragraph to read: | To ensure new Green Belt boundaries are defined in way | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <u>National policy indicates that when Green Belt boundaries are defined, they should be done so using physical features that are readily recognisable and likely to be permanent. While the area released from the Green Belt in Prudhoe for allocation for employment uses, and the area safeguarded for employment uses in Morpeth both benefit from strong Green Belt boundaries, the boundaries to the sites allocated to meet the needs of Hexham and Ponteland are currently weakly defined. Therefore, substantial planting along the boundaries will be required as part of the development of these sites, in order to create effective, recognisable and permanent Green Belt boundaries in these locations. Landscaping schemes detailing suitable boundary planting to address this objective will be required with any detailed or reserved matters application.</u> | consistent with Paragraph 139 (f) of the NPPF, and in response to the Inspector's post hearings letter (EX/INS/65). | significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraphs 5.44b to 5.44d | <p>Add new paragraphs to read:</p> <p><u>Compensatory improvements to remaining Green Belt land</u></p> <p><u>The Council has removed around 23 hectares of land from the Green Belt in order to provide employment land in the Main Towns of Hexham, Ponteland and Prudhoe. The NPPF states that plans should "set out ways in which the impact of removing land from the Green Belt can be offset through compensatory improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of remaining Green Belt land". In order to deliver improvements on remaining Green Belt land, through the development management process, the Council will seek to secure developer contributions or planning conditions on the sites which have been removed from the Green Belt.</u></p> <p><u>With a view to ensuring that improvements are deliverable and meaningful, developer contributions will be linked to Council-led green infrastructure, cycling and walking infrastructure and sports and recreation projects</u></p> | <p>To ensure consistency with the NPPF and to reflect changes to part 6 of ECN 6.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matters 3 and 4 Hearing Sessions and ACT/03/05.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/127, EX/NCC/189 and EX/HS/03/01.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <p><u>identified in the Northumberland Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). When selecting projects from the IDP to direct contributions towards, the Council will prioritise any projects which are within the locality of the site that has been removed from the Green Belt. Given that timescales for delivery of the allocated sites are not fixed, contributions will be sought for emerging projects identified within the most up-to-date IDP available when the sites are brought forward through the planning application process.</u></p> <p><u>Alternatively, the Council may consider that improvements of equivalent value can be delivered on land adjacent to the allocated site if it is within the applicant's wider ownership and could be secured through planning conditions. Delivery of improvements through planning conditions will be dependent upon early discussions with the Council through the pre-application process to ensure that the proposal would deliver appropriate improvements, over and above that which would otherwise be required to make the scheme acceptable in planning terms.</u></p> | | |
| | Paragraph 5.47a | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Sites allocated for general employment land, and safeguarded for future employment use, are shown on the policies map. These sites are in addition to employment land already allocated in Neighbourhood Plans, which is shown on the policies map for information only.</u></p> | For clarity and completeness. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 5.48 | Amend paragraph to read: | For clarity and in response to the Use Classes Order changes. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>The nature of many of the County's industrial estates, business parks and other monitored employment areas is such that there is a need to differentiate between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key employment areas where that should be limited to the main 'B-Class' employment uses will be encouraged and supported - essentially, manufacturing, research, warehousing and the category of office that would not require regular access by the public; and • Employment areas where it would be beneficial to take a more flexible approach to the employment uses to be supported <u>allowed</u> - referred to as wider employment-generating uses. These tend to include areas close to busy town centres and/or in smaller service centres and/or where take-up for the main employment B-Class uses has been slow. | Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01. | purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 5.49 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The wider employment-generating uses are defined as land uses generating permanent on-site employment. Discretion will be used in deciding which employment generating uses would be appropriate in particular circumstances, but as a general rule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They may include certain of the D1 Class 'non-residential institution' uses, where the scale or nature of the operation, or lack of the need for regular public access would make a location in a town centre or central to where people live less necessary. Examples might include training facilities of various sorts, or creches that serve people working in the employment areas themselves or types of health clinics that provide for specialised needs and are only occasionally visited; | <p>For clarity and in response to matters raised during the Miscellaneous Matters Hearing Session on the Use Classes Order Changes.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They may include sui generis uses which typically operate from employment sites such as car garages, taxi firms, home recycling centres and trade counter retail operations, as well as some leisure businesses which may not be suited to town centres; • They would only include any of the A-Class or D2-Class town centre uses where the proposal is small scale and the employment area is centrally located in a main town or service centre; (N.B. Any Main Town Centre Use of a larger scale will not normally be acceptable and, if proposed, will be subject to appropriate sequential and impact testing; A1 retail use can sometimes form an ancillary part of an employment proposal – e.g. a factory shop – which may be acceptable subject to other considerations such as access and parking – see Policy ECN 9); • They would not include any of the C-Class residential type uses. • <u>May include certain 'non-residential institution' uses, where the scale or nature of the operation, or lack of the need for regular public access would make a location in a town centre or central to where people live less necessary. Examples might include training facilities of various sorts (Class F.1), or some Class E uses that are not in the main employment uses category, such as some trade counter retail operations or leisure businesses that are not suited to town centres, creches that serve people working in the employment areas themselves or types of health clinics that provide for specialised needs and are only occasionally visited;</u> • <u>May include sui generis uses which typically operate from employment sites such as car garages, taxi firms, or home recycling centres;</u> | | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Unless in a town centre location, they will exclude retail or leisure uses that fall within the category of main town centre uses; retail use can sometimes form an ancillary part of an employment proposal - e.g. a factory shop - which may be acceptable subject to other considerations such as access and parking - see Policy ECN 9);</u> <u>They would not include any of the C-Class residential-type uses.</u> | | |
| | Policy ECN 6 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 6 General employment land - allocations and safeguarding (Strategic Policy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In order to support the strategic plan for economic development across Northumberland, general employment areas, comprising industrial estates, business parks and some additional land, are allocated, as shown on the Policies Map. This is in addition to such areas already allocated for this purpose in Neighbourhood Plans. It will be recognised that, within established employment areas, certain locations, especially business parks within South East Northumberland, offer the opportunity to add significantly to the range and quality of the County's employment offer, including through functional linkages with the Blyth Estuary Strategic Employment Area defined in Policy ECN 2. | <p>To ensure the policy is justified, consistent with the NPPF, and in response to the Inspector's post hearings letter (EX/INS/65).</p> <p>Part 1 - Reference more appropriately made in supporting text.</p> <p>Part 3 - Modification to ensure the policy is justified, and in response to matters raised at the Matter 10 hearing session and ACT/10/16.</p> | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy ECN 6. |

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| | | <p>3. The general employment areas allocated in part (1) above will include 78 hectares of land in areas that are additional to the established general employment areas, including 49 hectares at Lynefield Park, regenerating the area of the former Lynemouth aluminium smelter, and additional land allocations to ensure a continued essential supply for towns constrained by the Green Belt. <u>The allocated sites below to be released from the Green Belt to are to meet the identified needs specific to their location, and their uses limited, as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Hexham, Harwood Meadows, around 10 hectares, <u>for a mix of main employment uses;</u> b. Prudhoe, Eltringham, around 2.5 hectares, <u>for main employment uses, predominantly industrial;</u> c. Ponteland - Airport inset, Prestwick Park, around 2.5 hectares, <u>for small scale rural offices;</u> d. Ponteland - Airport inset, Prestwick Pit, around 3 hectares, <u>for main employment uses, predominantly industrial.</u> <p>4. The range of land uses that will be supported within general employment areas will be either the B-Class <u>main employment uses only, in accordance with Policy ECN 7</u>, or a wider range of employment-generating uses, in accordance with <u>Policy ECN 8</u> Policies ECN 7 and ECN 8 respectively.</p> <p>5. <u>Around 5 hectares of land south of A196 at Coopies Way,</u></p> | <p>Part 4 - Modifications to provide clarity and ensure the policy is effective, in response to matters raised at the Matter 10 hearing session, ACT/10/17, and changes to the Use Classes Order.</p> <p>Part 5 - Changes to part 5 to ensure the policy is justified, as exceptional circumstances have not been demonstrated to justify the release of land from the Green Belt for safeguarding at Prestwick Pit.</p> <p>Part 6 - To ensure consistency with the NPPF, in response to matters raised during the Matters 3 and 4 Hearing Sessions, ACT/03/05 and EX/INS/50. Further reasoning in relation to part 6 is set out in EX/NCC/127,</p> | |

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| | | <p><u>Morpeth is safeguarded for employment use within Green Belt inset areas, as follows: long-term employment needs beyond the period of the Local Plan as shown on the Policies Map. This land is not currently allocated for development, but may be allocated to meet employment needs in a future update to the Plan.</u></p> <p>a. Morpeth, South of A196 at Coopies Way, around 4.5 hectares</p> <p>b. Ponteland Airport inset, Prestwick Pit, around 4 hectares.</p> <p>6. <u>Where the above allocations involve loss of Green Belt, this will be offset through compensatory improvements to the environmental quality and accessibility of adjoining remaining areas of Green Belt, with priority given to areas close to the allocation sites where appropriate. Such improvements must be agreed with the Council before planning permission is granted and ideally through the pre-application process. Improvements will be where applicable and practical sought secured through: developer contributions and implemented in a timely manner.</u></p> <p>a. <u>Developer contributions towards green infrastructure, cycling and walking infrastructure or sport and recreation projects located within the Green Belt, or</u></p> <p>b. <u>Planning conditions on adjacent land in the Green Belt, which secure environmental improvements equivalent to the value of the alternative developer financial contributions.</u></p> <p>7. <u>In order to ensure that Green Belt boundaries are recognisable</u></p> | <p>EX/NCC/189 and EX/HS/03/01.</p> <p>Part 7 - The addition of Part 7 is to ensure new Green Belt boundaries, are defined in way consistent with NPPF paragraph 139f. The current boundaries to the identified sites are weak.</p> | |

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| | | <u>and permanent, as part of the development, substantial planting will be required along the boundaries of the allocation sites identified in parts 3a, 3c and 3d of this policy.</u> | | |
| MM18 | Policy ECN 7 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>5. Policy ECN 7 Key general employment areas for B-Class main employment uses</p> <p>1. Within the key general employment areas, as delineated on the Policies Map, B1, B2 and B8 <u>main employment</u> uses will be supported. Development of wider non-B-Class <u>wider non-B-Class</u> employment generating activity in-on these areas will be supported as exceptions only, if the development:</p> <p>a. Directly supports and is ancillary to the primary functioning of the site as a location for main employment uses B1, B2, and B8 <u>development</u>; and</p> <p>b. Will not have a detrimental impact on the functioning of existing or future <u>main employment uses</u> B-Class operating operators on the site; and</p> <p>c. Ensures that <u>main employment</u> B-Class uses remain the majority activity on site.</p> | <p>For effectiveness and in response to changes to the Use Classes Order.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01.</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ECN 7 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording reflecting the change in Use Classes Order are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM19 | Policy ECN 8 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 8 Areas for wider employment-generating uses</p> | Part 1, introduction - To ensure there is not conflict with made | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ECN 8 and the proposed |

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| | | <p>1. General employment areas, where employment-generating uses wider than the <u>main employment-B-Class</u> uses will be supported, are identified on the Policies Map. Within these areas, <u>unless otherwise limited by relevant policies in made neighbourhood development plans</u>, permission will be granted for uses generating permanent on-site employment, provided that they comply with the definition of wider employment generating uses; and:</p> <p>a. The proposed economic activity is compatible with existing businesses on the site and adjoining land uses; and</p> <p>b. The proposal would not generate <u>an unacceptable a high level of continual public access by members of the public who do not work within that employment area and/or should not necessarily be located central to where people live.</u></p> | <p>neighbourhood plans and in response to changes to the Use Classes Order.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01.</p> <p>Part 1b - For clarity.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 4 Hearing Session and ACT/04/14.</p> | <p>modifications to the policy wording reflecting the change in Use Classes Order and public access are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| MM20 | Policy ECN 9 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 9 Additional flexibility in general employment areas</p> <p>1. Within areas allocated for general employment use in Policy ECN 6, permission for uses wider than the ranges specified in Policies ECN 7 or ECN 8 may be granted if the proposal <u>meets one or more of the following</u>:</p> <p>a. <u>It is</u> ancillary to and will support the main employment-related use of the area; and/or</p> | <p>To be 'Positively Prepared', and for clarity and in response to a representation.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ECN 9 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. <u>It is</u> for part of a larger site or premises and would facilitate the retention of the remainder in the specified employment use range; and/or c. <u>It is</u> on part of a larger development site and would facilitate the development of the remainder for employment uses in the specified range, which would otherwise be undeliverable; and/or d. It w<u>ould</u> bring back into use a building which has stood vacant for at least 12 months, and the reoccupation of which by an employment use is demonstrated to be unlikely; and/or e. It w<u>ould</u> provide the optimal location for essential infrastructure provision; and/or f. <u>It</u> can be demonstrated to deliver significant community and economic benefits that override the need to maintain the site or premises within the specified range of employment uses; and/or g. It w<u>ould</u> help foster skills development and cannot be provided in an existing educational establishment or as ancillary to an employment use. | | |
| MM21 | Policy ECN 10 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 10 Loss or depletion of employment land</p> <p>1. Within the areas identified in Policies ECN 6, ECN 7 and ECN 8, and</p> | <p>Part 1 - To ensure consistency with the NPPF.</p> <p>Part 2e - To ensure there is not conflict</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ECN 10 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are</p> |

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| | | <p>subject to the exceptions set out in part 2 of this policy, development for non-employment generating uses, such as housing, will be supported where robust evidence can demonstrate that all of the following:</p> <p>a. That there is no reasonable prospect of an application coming forward for an employment use demonstrable market demand that the site will be developed for an employment generating use over the plan period; and/or</p> <p>b. That sufficient land of a comparable quality and accessibility is available, and deliverable in the local market to provide for identified need; and</p> <p>b-c That the development would not result in there would not be an unacceptable loss of active businesses and jobs; and/or</p> <p>c-d That the development would not have there would not be an unacceptable adverse impact on the continuing function of nearby existing businesses and/or the development of available employment land.</p> <p>2. Development for non-employment generating uses will not be supported, in the following locations:</p> <p>a. any Enterprise Zone; or</p> <p>b. Northumberland Business Park; or</p> <p>c. any other employment area considered key to the delivery of the Council's economic strategy; or</p> | <p>with made neighbourhood plans.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 4 Hearing Session and ACT/04/15.</p> | <p>not considered significant for the purposes of SA. The SA scored the policy as significant positive for the economy (SA Objective 5) and the changes are not considered to affect that score.</p> |

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| | | <p>d. any employment land area that has been created through a Green Belt deletion;</p> <p>e. <u>Where policies in made neighbourhood development plans provide specific controls or limitations on the use or development of land and buildings for employment generating uses.</u></p> | | |
| MM22 | Policy ECN 13 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 13 Meeting rural employment needs (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. The role of rural locations in providing employment opportunities, to meet the needs of those living in such areas is recognised. Therefore, in the countryside, development that will generate employment opportunities, proportionate to the rural location, will be supported where all of the following apply:</p> <p>a. Existing buildings are reused or, where this is not possible, extensions or new buildings that contribute positively to local landscape character and, where applicable, local building traditions;</p> | <p>To be 'Positively Prepared', to recognise the changing needs of existing rural businesses in the context of Criterion 1 of this policy.</p> <p>In response to a representation.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ECN 13 and the proposed modification to the policy wording is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. The SA scored the policy as significant positive for the economy (SA Objective 5) and the changes are not considered to affect that score</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. The proposal is related as closely as possible to the existing settlement pattern, existing services and accessible places; c. It will not have an adverse impact on the operational aspects of local farming or forestry. <p>2. Within the parameters of the above criteria, particular support will be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Developments on farms which would add value to farm produce on-site and provide other supply chain opportunities in the County therefore reducing the distance products need to travel during the production process; b. The further diversification and development of educational facilities where these will help to further enhance Northumberland's rural economy and training opportunities for rural professions, particularly those in relation to the County's further and higher education offer; c. Rural enterprise hubs where a number of small businesses are located in a cluster with shared broadband connection and other essential facilities, with preference given to building conversions to house them; d. <u>Proportionate well related development, necessary for the continued operation in situ of an existing rural business.</u> | | |

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| MM23 | Policy ECN 14 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 14 Farm / rural diversification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rural diversification developments will be supported if the proposed use is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Directly related to agricultural, horticultural or forestry operations, or other activities, which by their nature would require a rural location; and/or b. For leisure, recreation or tourism activities that require open land in a countryside location; and/or c. A business or employment generating use that complies with Policy ECN13. 2. The scale, nature and detailed location of proposals for rural diversification should not prejudice the long (or short term) operational needs of the host farm or other rural operations; 3. The need for farm diversification will not, on its own, be accepted as a reason for granting permission for a new dwelling in the open countryside, except where it is clearly necessary <u>to accommodate a rural worker to meet for the operational needs of a rural business the farm</u> in accordance with Policy HOU 8. | To ensure consistency with the NPPF and other policies in the plan. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ECN 14 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| MM24 | Paragraph 5.73a | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Kielder Water & Forest Park is a strategic tourism destination within Northumberland and is both a major attraction and visitor accommodation base. Due to the scale and character of the landscape, it has the capacity to accommodate additional tourism development without adversely affecting the environment or its scenic beauty. The growing popularity of the area's dark skies, along with its nature tourism and outdoor activity offer, has created a demand for additional visitor accommodation and facilities. Fulfilling this need will increase the amount of time visitors stay in this remote area, making tourism more sustainable, as well as bringing additional income to the local economy.</u></p> | <p>To be 'Positively Prepared' in relation to the tourism potential of Kielder Water and Forest Park.</p> <p>In response to a representation.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/04/01.</p> | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy ECN 15 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 15 Tourism and visitor development</p> <p>1. Northumberland will be promoted and developed as a destination for tourists and visitors, while recognising the need to sustain and conserve the environment and local communities. As far as possible, planning decisions will facilitate the potential for Northumberland to be a destination for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. heritage and cultural visits; b. cycling and walking holidays; c. landscape and nature based tourism; | <p>To be positively prepared and in response to representations.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/04/01.</p> | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy ECN 15. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. themed events, activity holidays; e. dark sky visits; f. Weddings; g. out of season offer; and h. food and drink. <p>2. This will be achieved through the development of new visitor attractions and facilities, accommodation and the expansion of existing tourism businesses, applying the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Main Towns and Service Centres will be prioritised for the development of significant new facilities and accommodation; b. Where hotel development of over 2,500 square metres gross floorspace, proposed outside a defined town centre, meets the tests set out in Policy TCS 4 and can therefore be supported, other Main Town Centre Uses that are truly ancillary to the hotel, will not themselves be subject to the sequential test; c. In rural locations outside the settlement boundaries and/or built-up areas of main towns, service centres or service villages, the development of new build, permanent buildings for holiday accommodation of any sort should be small scale and form part of a recognised village or hamlet; | | |

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| | | <p>d. In the open countryside, visitor accommodation should, wherever possible, be limited to the reuse of buildings that are structurally sound, or to chalets and caravans in accordance with part (e) below. New permanent buildings for visitor accommodation will only be supported where they would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. demonstrably improve and diversify the County's tourist offer and/or clearly provide necessary accommodation along an established tourist route; and ii. be located as close as is practicable to existing development. <p>e <u>The development of new build tourist accommodation in Kielder Water and Forest Park will be supported to encourage visitors to spend more time in the park, providing there is no unacceptable adverse environmental impact, including on dark skies;</u></p> <p><u>f-e.</u> New or extensions to existing sites for camping, caravans, and chalets will be supported in accessible locations outside the two AONBs and the World Heritage Site and its buffer zone, provided the development is adequately screened, taking into account short and long range views, by existing topography or vegetation or new good quality landscaping compatible with the surrounding landscape;</p> <p><u>g-f.</u> Where there is a proven need to develop buildings, which do not include accommodation but would otherwise serve existing, established visitor or tourist attractions that are located in the open countryside, the reuse of conveniently located, substantial buildings will be preferred.</p> | | |

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| | | <p><i>h-g.</i> Tourism related developments that enhance the environment or bring neglected or underused heritage assets back into appropriate economic use will be strongly supported;</p> <p><i>i-h.</i> In open countryside areas outside the two AONBs and the World Heritage Site and its buffer zone, new tourist development requiring larger buildings, totalling more than 500 square metres gross floorspace, in an open land setting, will be assessed on the potential economic gain weighed against any possible harmful impacts and other plan policies. Comprehensive master planning should accompany such proposals;</p> <p><i>j.</i> <u>Promoting and protecting key routes through and around Northumberland followed by tourists and visitors;</u></p> <p><i>k-i.</i> Temporary events for visitors will be encouraged at suitably accessible locations by supporting any associated but ancillary structures if these would serve the needs of events for much of the year and meet the criteria in part (f) above.</p> | | |
| MM25 | Policy ECN 16 | <p>Amend policy to read: Policy ECN 16 Green Belt and tourism and visitor economy</p> <p>1. The potential of the Green Belt areas to contribute towards strategic economic and tourism aims will be maximised, while ensuring that there would be no greater impact on the Green Belt and the purposes of including land in it, and where possible a lesser impact than the current situation. This will be achieved by:</p> | To ensure consistency with the NPPF | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ECN 16 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording ensure consistency with the NPPF and are not considered significant for the |

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| | | <p>a. <u>Subject to national Green Belt policy</u>, Allowing open land uses that may lead to a reduction in operational farmland subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The ability of the farm to continue to operate; and ii. The proposal resulting in a significant increase in the ability of the public to access the countryside on foot, bicycle or on horseback and/or the creation of a new or enhanced visitor attraction of a type that would be most appropriately located in a countryside setting; <p>b. Allowing new buildings that provide for employment-generating or tourism-related uses, as limited infill within the built up form of settlements that are washed over by Green Belt, subject to any built conservation considerations;</p> <p>c. Allowing for the replacement of a building in employment-generating or tourism-related use, so long as the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces;</p> <p>d. Allowing employment generating or tourism development to occupy previously developed land (but not where temporary buildings have been sited) so long as the new buildings do not impact the openness of the Green Belt more than the buildings or structures that were previously on the site.</p> <p>2. Within the above restrictions, <u>and in line with national Green Belt policy</u>, proposals will be supported if they:</p> | | <p>purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Allow an existing business and/or employment to continue or modestly grow in situ; b. Allow for facilities that contribute to education, training and upskilling that is connected to rural sectors including agriculture, horticulture and tourism. | | |
| MM26 | Policy ECN 17 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ECN 17 Military establishments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subject to national Green Belt policy, proposals associated with defence and military operations will be supported at existing sites where they would enhance or sustain operational capabilities. 2. Non-military or non-defence related development within or in the areas around a defence or military site will not be supported where it would adversely affect military operations or capability, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no longer a defence or military need for the site. 3. Subject to national Green Belt policy, proposals for the redevelopment, conversion and re-use of redundant defence sites will be supported, where the proposals would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt than existing development and do not intrude into open, undeveloped areas. | To ensure consistency with the NPPF. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ECN 17 and the proposed modification to the policy wording ensures consistency with the NPPF and is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Proposals for both military and defence related development and the redevelopment of redundant defence sites should: 5. Be sympathetic to the character of the site and its surrounding area and where possible, retain and enhance areas for wildlife, green space and landscaping; and 6. Provide mitigation in terms of any adverse effects on local infrastructure arising from the proposal. 7. A masterplan should be prepared in liaison with the Local Planning Authority where major redevelopment on existing defence sites for military or defence purposes is proposed or where the development of redundant sites for alternative uses is proposed. | | |

Chapter 6: Town Centre and Central Services

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM27 | Paragraph 6.7 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Developments and trends which will influence the future planning of town and key village centres are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Changes to the planning use classes that make it much easier for premises to move between retail and a number of service and employment uses.</u> • The accelerating growth in online shopping and the consequent reduction in footfall on high streets and reduced potential for investment in 'bricks and mortar'. • High street adaptation of retailing to these new trends with additional services and the growth of niche shops. • Supermarket diversification - large stores widening their offer to include more durable items, the growth of the 'discounters' in more medium size stores and the emergence of smaller convenience shops on high streets. • Increased popularity of cafes and leisure facilities so that they become increasingly appropriate for key high street frontages. • Risk reduction investment strategies by the main retail chains meaning that any closures are likely to affect smaller town centres and any new investment likely to be in regional centres. | <p>For clarity and in response to changes to the Use Class Order.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | Paragraph 6.10 | <p>Amend the introduction to this paragraph to read:</p> <p>Evidence helps to define a hierarchy of centres, based mainly on their retail and leisure offer. As this approach relies on quantitative data, <u>and it is the relative position of centres that is being measured</u>, this it continues to be an appropriate way of defining a hierarchy. <u>Other measures may become appropriate as town centres evolve.</u></p> <p>Northumberland's main towns, as defined in Policy TCS 1, is <u>are</u> split into two tiers as far as the town centre offer is concerned, with the service centres, in effect forming a third tier and more local facilities a fourth:</p> | <p>For clarity, in response to changes to the Use Class Order, and evolving national policy on the role of town centres.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy TCS 1 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy TCS 1 Hierarchy of centres (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. A hierarchy of centres is defined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Main towns - larger centres: Alnwick, Ashington, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Blyth, Cramlington, Morpeth and Hexham; b. Main town - smaller centres: Amble, Bedlington and Haltwhistle, Ponteland and Prudhoe; c. Service Centres: Allendale, Belford, Bellingham, Corbridge, Haydon Bridge, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Rothbury, Seahouses, Seaton Delaval and Wooler. d. <u>Other small parades or clusters of shops and related services</u> in towns and larger villages not part of the centres defined above." | <p>In response to changes to the Use Class Order and evolving national policy on the role of town centres.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01.</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy TCS 1 and the proposed modification to the policy wording is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM28 | Paragraph 6.22a | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>With significant changes to development use classes and permitted development rights, as well as societal changes such as different ways of working and of accessing services detailed schemes may include a wider mix of land uses. However, the need to maintain, and in some cases, boost the role of centres remains essentially as described.</u></p> | <p>For clarity and in response to changes to the Use Class Order and permitted development rights and evolving national policy on the role of town centres.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01.</p> | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 6.22b | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>The Council recognises that the centres of its market towns and larger villages are not necessarily accessible for all residents, including some living in outlying suburbs of the towns themselves. It therefore places great importance on retaining small scale shops, community meeting places and other essential community services within reach of as many residents as possible. As such, the last part of the policy below aims to retain such facilities in situ, particularly if their loss would result in the absence of such services within easy reach of significant numbers of people.</u></p> | <p>For clarity, in response to changes to the Use Class Order, and matters raised during the Miscellaneous Matters Hearing Session on the Use Classes Order Changes.</p> | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | | Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01. | |
| | | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy TCS 3 Maintaining and enhancing the role of centres (Strategic Policy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northumberland's town and village centres will be supported and promoted, through planning decisions, in their role as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community and service hubs; b. Vital and viable centres for shopping, business, culture and leisure; and c. Places to live, work and visit. 2. This will be achieved in main towns by identifying opportunities and supporting proposals for developments which are physically and functionally integrated with and add choice to the existing <u>shopping and related service</u> retail-offer in the Primary Shopping Area and a <u>wide range of Main Town Centre Uses</u> in the leisure and other central service offer of the wider Town Centre - specifically: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within or, where opportunities are lacking and sequential and impact testing allow, immediately abutting Town Centre boundaries, promoting the development of schemes involving a mix of appropriate Main Town Centre Uses, allowing an element of residential as part of any mixed use scheme. This will include: | <p>To ensure the policy is effective, and in response to changes to the Use Class Order, EX/INS/51 and matters raised during the Miscellaneous Matters Hearing Session on the Use Classes Order Changes.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01, EX/NCC/185 and EX/NCC/210.</p> | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy TCS 3. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Blyth Town Centre, especially considering opportunities to the north and east of Keel Row, including a replacement bus station, should the existing bus station be displaced; ii. Ashington Town Centre, to the north-east of the town centre, including the possibility of a new bus station somewhere within the overall area; iii. Cramlington Town Centre, especially the opportunities offered by vacant buildings to the south of Manor Walks; iv. Bedlington, to the rear of the north side of Front Street within the constraints of the Conservation Area; v. Prudhoe, to the rear of the north side of Front Street; vi. Haltwhistle, to the south of the B6322, area including the existing service station; vii. Ponteland, in the vicinity of Merton Road; viii. Amble, including land north west of Queen Street. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Encouraging and supporting schemes for the renewal of blocks and frontages, especially where this will result in more modern shopping, leisure or office floorspace, offering larger floorplates, provided that this will not alter the historic layout or harm the character or historic significance of the town centre concerned. This will include consideration of such opportunities in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Blyth Town Centre, areas around the Market Place, Regent Street and Bowes Street; ii. Ashington Town Centre, along parts of Station Road and Woodhorn Road; iii. Prudhoe Town Centre, along parts of Front Street. c. Further intensification of uses within Manor Walks, Cramlington | | |

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| | | <p>d. Within the constraints of built conservation policies, allowing for small scale opportunities for enhancement of town centre offer including, if possible, the introduction of larger floor-plates, in the defined centres of Alnwick, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Morpeth, Hexham, Bedlington, Amble and Haltwhistle.</p> <p>3. Within Service Centres, and in other villages where there are clusters of services, new provision should be within a scale appropriate to meeting the shopping, leisure or other service requirements of residents living in those settlements and their catchments.</p> <p>4. All development of additional Main Town Centre Uses will be considered positively if it will deliver social, economic and/or environmental benefits for the centre concerned, but it must be in scale with the size and function of the centre, taking into account the overall size of the settlement and its catchment and planned growth of that settlement over the plan period.</p> <p>5. Schemes that will facilitate the continuation of established town centre businesses in situ or elsewhere within the defined town centres will be supported.</p> <p>6. The location of purpose-built offices in defined Town Centres and their inclusion as part of mixed use schemes will be encouraged and supported.</p> <p>7. Town Centres will be promoted as places to live and work through the encouragement of a mix of residential and office use on upper floors on main shopping streets and other appropriate locations, especially if this leads to the reoccupation of disused premises and provided it would not, individually or cumulatively, lead to an</p> | | |

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| | | <p>unacceptable reduction in vitality and viability or limit the operation of an existing established 'Main Town Centre' service or business.</p> <p>8. <u>The unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services will be resisted, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs; this will especially apply to any significant loss of local community uses in Use Class F2 or the total loss of a parade of shops and services.</u> In suburban parts of towns, the loss of the last convenience shop in a parade of shops will be resisted.</p> <p>9. In smaller settlements and where there are clusters of shops and services, the loss of essential local services will be resisted in accordance with Policy INF 3.</p> | | |
| MM29 | Paragraph 6.23 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>In respect of Main Town Centres, the approach set out above promotes their role within the defined boundaries, as well as outlining some areas for possible expansion which may stretch beyond the current boundary lines. Any detailed proposals above certain 'threshold' sizes falling beyond the defined centres, including within any expansion areas that stretch beyond the current boundaries, will need to be assessed, first to ensure that no more central a site is available and, if not, to assess their likely impact on the vitality and viability of the centre. This allows the option of not going ahead with, or refusing the development if the impact is not acceptable. The thresholds used are appropriate for Northumberland and are based on the overall scale of the County's centres and their vulnerability to out-of-centre development.</p> | <p>For clarity, to ensure Policy TCS 4 is effective, in response to matters raised at the Miscellaneous Matters Hearing Session on the Use Classes Order Changes and ACT/UCO/01.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/210.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <p><u>In respect of Main Town Centres, the approach set out above promotes their role within the defined boundaries, as well as outlining some areas for possible expansion which may stretch beyond the current boundary lines.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Any detailed proposals falling beyond the defined centres, including within any expansion areas that stretch beyond the current boundaries, will need to be assessed, first, to ensure where appropriate that no more central a site is available, through the use of a proportionate sequential test. While sequential tests will normally be used in order to support the 'town centre first' policy, there may be occasions where it is legitimate to promote a main town centre use in another location, e.g. to ensure that vital local services are maintained and/or if the only viable location for development considered essential for a particular town is out of centre.</u> <u>For proposals above certain 'threshold' sizes, it will be necessary to assess their likely impact on the vitality and viability of the centre. This allows the option of not going ahead with, or refusing the development if the impact is not acceptable. The thresholds used are appropriate for Northumberland and are based on the overall scale of the County's centres and their vulnerability to out-of-centre development.</u> | | |
| | Paragraph 6.23a | <p>Add new paragraph to read: <u>Where impact testing is required, it should assess the net and (where relevant) cumulative impact of the proposal on the vitality and viability of</u></p> | To ensure that the reasoned justification is sufficiently clear and | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <u>any centre from which the proposal may derive its spending or its users. Whether such impact is acceptable will depend on a combination of factors including the existing health of the centre and how this will affect its ability to withstand impacts from competing development within the defined centre, any reduction in local consumer choice, any increase in vacant or dead frontages and/or any loss or delay to planned investment.</u> | consistent with the NPPF. Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/05/01. | |
| MM30 | Paragraphs 6.24 to 6.28 | Amend paragraphs to read: 6.24 <u>Northumberland's historic town centres all have key streets, squares and frontages where most people congregate and where the centres are at their most vibrant. Traditionally, it has been retail shops and markets that have drawn people to these places but this has been changing as</u> Local leisure-time services, such as restaurants, bars and fitness clubs <u>have become</u> are often interspersed with shops, banks and other financial institutions within Northumberland's Primary Shopping Areas and wider Commercial or Larger Village Centres. This integration has been vital to the <u>continued</u> success of these centres in terms of daytime activity, the evening economy and in catering for visitors. Some centres clearly have scope to increase these types of local provision. 6.25 <u>However evolving patterns of living, working, leisure and spending are bringing increasingly rapid change to the high street, which could see their role as vibrant hubs of human activity significantly diminished.</u> The blossoming of cafes, restaurants, speciality health-related outlets and a whole array of other services and leisure uses, it has led to a more diverse town centre shopping experience. | For clarity and to further justify Policy TCS 5, and in response to changes to the Use Classes Order Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <p>6.26 In order to prevent this, there remains a need to retain a strong element of retail on <u>shop front activity in</u> the busiest parts of centres – high streets, malls, market places and squares, which are identified and monitored through surveys ‘health checks’ that look at footfall and other key indicators.</p> <p>6.27 Within these locations the approach, traditionally used, of seeking to maximise the percentage of certain ‘Key Shopping Frontages’ that are occupied by vibrant uses will continue with <u>the aim of retail continuing</u> as the key driver. However, <u>with closures of many high street shops, greater allowance in how uses can change will give it</u> will be given the flexibility necessary to reflect the wider purpose of town centres by allowing for other types of uses that also add to the vitality of the high street. <u>Shops will be able to change to a range of leisure uses as well as certain types of workplace.</u> This should help to minimise vacancies and maintain or increase footfall and average ‘dwell time’ (the total length of visits to the centre), <u>as long as a high percentage of ‘active frontages’ are retained.</u> Some Neighbourhood Plans have developed their own approaches for on retail presence on their high streets, based on local evidence.</p> <p>6.28 Other ways in which High Streets can be improved, enhanced and kept as vibrant foci for town centres include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to the public realm, through maintaining and enhancing areas for markets and events, initiatives such as pedestrianisation, seating, local information and ancillary facilities such as public toilets, having clear regard to the needs of people with protected characteristics, such as disability; and • Clear guidance on the design of shop fronts, especially where the streets concerned are an important part of the historic | | |

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| | | <p>environment or the local character of the town or village centre; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making sure ease of access - on foot, <u>by bicycle</u>, by public transport, and via parking facilities are as good as possible for visitors to the heart of a centre, including adapting centres for new access needs such as short-stay 'click-and-collect'. | | |
| | Policy TCS 5 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy TCS 5 Keeping high streets vibrant</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within defined Town Centres, the Council will seek to maintain and enhance vitality and viability through geographically specific policy approaches. 2. Key Shopping Frontages are defined on the Policies Map for the seven Main town larger centres. Within these frontages, the Council will seek to maximise the active frontage through supporting and encouraging Use Class <u>E</u> A1 retail uses and to a lesser extent Use Class A3 <u>shops</u>, restaurants and cafes and, on a limited basis, other uses, subject to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Not supporting applications changes of use from Use Class A1, if this would take the length of the <u>active</u> ground floor frontage in this Use Class to below 75% 50% of the length of the Key Shopping Frontage; b. Not supporting changes of use that would take the length of the ground floor frontage in Use Class A1 plus Use Class | <p>To ensure consistency with the NPPF and the GPDO, and changes in the Use Classes Order.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/16/01.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy TCS 5 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording reflect the changes to Use Classes Order and specific active ground floor frontages are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <p>A3 to below 75% of the length of the Key Shopping Frontage;</p> <p>b-e. Not supporting Use Class A5, hot food takeaways on Key Shopping Frontages except in exceptional circumstances;</p> <p>c-d. Supporting changes to other main town centre uses uses other than those in Use Classes A1, A3 and A5, up to a cumulative total of 25% of the total length of the ground floor frontage of the Key Shopping Frontage, especially where it can be demonstrated that this would result in an increase in the active street frontage;</p> <p>d-e. Only allowing a Permitting variation from beyond the percentages in (a) to (c-d) above where the unit concerned has been vacant for more than a year and the overall vacancy level of the Key Shopping Frontage exceeds 10% of the units that have a ground floor frontage.</p> <p>3. Improvements in the public realm of centres will be designed to encourage people to visit the centre more and remain there longer, through measures such as pedestrianisation, seating, landscaping, complementary services and controlling shop front design; these aspects should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adhere to the design policies elsewhere in the Plan and any design guidance that forms part of the Northumberland Design Guide; b. Cater for the needs of people with disabilities; and | | |

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| | | <p>c. Comply with the requirements of Policy QOP 3 Public Realm Design Principles.</p> <p>4. Proposals will ensure that there is no loss of public spaces in central, accessible locations that have the capacity to host markets or other events and activities appropriate to town centres.</p> <p>5. Within the constraints of residential amenity, businesses that are likely to contribute to the evening economy and remain open late will be encouraged and supported to the extent that they would add to the vitality of streets but, those on Key Shopping Frontages, should not detract through being closed and shuttered during the day.</p> <p>6. Proposals will ensure that public transport stopping areas, car and cycle parking, short stay drop-off and collection points, and pedestrian and cycle routes into and around town centres are fit for purpose to serve the access requirements of their main areas of activity.</p> | | |
| MM31 | Paragraph 6.30a | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Assessment of the numbers of hot food takeaways locally is based on information from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer. Its classification of 'Fast food outlets / Takeaways' is the same as that used nationally. It is based on business rates / VOA data, which, in turn, is informed by planning application information and supplemented by local intelligence from Environmental Health, Fire and Rescue (fire safety visits) and others. The Council will seek to ensure that the Local Land</u></p> | <p>For clarity regarding the implementation of the policy.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 5 Hearing Session and ACT/05/01.</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <u>and Property Gazetteer remains up to date, and is informed by the latest and most accurate data.</u> | Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/97. | |
| | Paragraph 6.30b | Add paragraph to read: <u>The implementation of Policy TCS 6 will rely on regular monitoring. As such, the Council will, annually, publish (and use to inform decision making) data on: hot food takeaway establishments per 1000 resident population in each Main Town or electoral division based on the Local Land and Property Gazetteer; and prevalence of overweight or obesity in Year 6 pupils. When planning applications for use class hot food takeaways are assessed, Geographical Information Systems will be used to calculate the 400m walking distance from schools, as referenced within the policy.</u> | For clarity regarding the implementation of the policy. In response to the matters raised through the examination. . | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy TCS 6 | Amend policy to read: Policy TCS 6 Hot food takeaways <u>1. New Use Class A5-hot food takeaways will be supported where all of the following apply:</u> <u>a. They are within a Main Town or, otherwise, within an electoral division where no more than 35.3 percent of Year 6 pupils are classified as overweight or obese [footnote unchanged];</u> <u>b. They are within a Main Town or, otherwise, within an electoral division where the number of approved A5-hot food takeaway establishments per 1000 resident population, based on the</u> | To be 'Positively Prepared', for clarity and to be more effective. In response to the matters raised through the examination, ACT/05/01, and changes to the Use Classes Order. Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/05/01 and EX/NCC/97. | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy TCS 6. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>latest data from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer, is less than the Northumberland average of 0.6 per 1000 resident population in March 2018;</u></p> <p>1. New Use Class A5 hot food takeaways will be supported where all of the following apply:-</p> <p>a. They are not within a Main Town or, otherwise, within an electoral division where either:-</p> <p>i. More than 35.3 percent of Year 6 pupils are classified as overweight or obese (footnote); or</p> <p>ii. The number of approved A5 hot food takeaway establishments per 1000 resident population equals or exceeds the Northumberland total in March 2018 based on the Land and Property Gazetteer, that is 0.69 per 1000 resident population;</p> <p>c-b. They are over 400 metres walk from any entrance gate of any existing or proposed school or college with students under the age of 18 years;</p> <p>d-e. They will not create or add to a cluster of three or more adjacent Use Class A5 hot food takeaways within a 100 metre radius of any given point;</p> <p>e-d. They will not be replacing the last convenience shop or public house in a village or the last convenience shop in a parade of shops that serve a residential area;</p> <p>f-e. They would not create safety hazards for pedestrians or other users of the public highway;</p> | | |

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| | | g.f. 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. | | |

Chapter 7: Housing

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM32 | Paragraph 7.8 | <p>Amend paragraph and footnote 37 to read:</p> <p>The Government has introduced a standardised approach for robustly establishing each local authority's minimum 'Local Housing Need', based upon the latest official household projections with an adjustment made to account for local affordability. The standardised formula suggests that Northumberland currently has an annual average 'Local Housing Need' of +717 per annum for the initial 10-year period from 20182016 to 20282026⁽³⁷⁾, which when applied to the whole plan period gives a minimum need for 14,33014,340 net additional dwellings between 2016 and 2036. The standardised approach establishes the baseline of 'Local Housing Need' and the starting point for determining the plan's housing requirement.</p> <p>Footnote 37: Source: Derived from the official 2014-based household projections (released-published July 2016) used to inform the economic and housing growth options for the Northumberland Local Plan. The official sub-national population and household projections are updated every two years, and the <u>average</u> house price to earnings <u>affordability</u> ratios published annually (<u>March/April</u>), such that this baseline minimum Local Housing Need figure will regularly change. Government</p> | For clarity and to reflect updated situation consequent to the revised NPPF and PPG. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | consultation guidance proposes nevertheless currently advises disregarding the latest 2016-based sub-national household projections (published September 2018) for the purposes of calculating Local Housing Need (which would otherwise suggest a minimum average +558 per annum or circa 11,468 net additional dwellings over the plan period), and to continue using the previous 2014-based projections instead for the time-being. | | |
| MM33 | Policy HOU 2 | Amend policy to read: Policy HOU 2 Provision of new residential development (Strategic Policy) 1. The delivery of new open market and affordable dwellings in a range of tenures, types and sizes will be supported where it is consistent with: c. Making the best and most efficient use of land and buildings, encouraging higher densities in the most accessible locations, and prioritising the redevelopment of suitable previously-developed 'brownfield' sites wherever possible and viable to do so; | To better reflect the NPPF and in response to representations. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy HOU 2 and the proposed modification to the policy wording is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM34 | Paragraph 7.18 | Amend paragraph to read: | For clarity, in response to representations, | No - the change to the supporting text |

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| | | <p>The indicative distribution of housing needs across Northumberland is set out in Table 7.1. The housing numbers presented refer to the indicative requirement for <u>the Local Plan's Delivery Areas and the parishes within which the County's Main Towns and Service Centres are located</u>. <u>Indicative numbers are also presented for the rest of each Delivery Area. These indicative figures are not maximum limits to the numbers of net additional dwellings for each area, but provide a basis for monitoring delivery at sub-county levels, which is important given the size of Northumberland. Monitoring at these geographies will assist the Council in identifying whether and when there is a need to actively identify and support the delivery of additional sites to help ensure the county's more localised needs are adequately catered for over the plan period (as reflected in the indicators, triggers and contingency actions in the Monitoring and Implementation Framework at Appendix I of this Plan).</u> <u>The identification of a five-year housing land supply of deliverable sites is only required to be monitored at the countywide level. However, there is an expectation that the majority of development will be focused upon the larger settlement(s) within the parish, or group of parishes (i.e. the Main Towns, Service Centres and then Service Villages).</u></p> | <p>to clarify that indicative figures are not maximums, and to provide a clearer link to the MIF.</p> <p>To be positively prepared and in response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Sessions, ACT/06/04 and ACT/06D/02.</p> | <p>is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | Table 7.1 | <p>Reposition Table 7.1 after Paragraph 7.18 and amend table footnotes to read:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Numbers may not add up due to rounding. 2. Includes <u>Covers</u> the Morpeth Neighbourhood Area, covering-comprising the parishes of Morpeth, Hebron, Hepscott, Mitford and Pegswood. 3. Includes <u>Covers</u> the Alnwick and Denwick Neighbourhood Area covering-comprising the parishes of Alnwick and Denwick. 4. Includes <u>Covers</u> the parishes of Rothbury, Cartington, Whitton and Tosson. 5. <u>The Rest of South East, Rest of Central, Rest of North and the Rest of West areas comprise the remaining parishes in each Delivery Area that are not listed in this table or in table notes 2, 3 and 4.</u> | <p>For clarity.</p> <p>In response to representations.</p> | <p>No - the repositioning of the table and the amended footnotes are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|-------------|------------|-----|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|------------|-----|---------|--|---|----------------------|------------|-----|---------------|------------|-----|-----------------|------------|-----|------------------------------|--|--|-------|------------------------------------|----|-----------|------------|-----|--------|----------------|-----|---|---|
| MM35 | Policy HOU 3 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy HOU3 Housing requirements for neighbourhood plan areas (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>Designated Neighbourhood Plan areas should provide for the following indicative minimum housing requirements to help meet Northumberland's overall housing requirements set out in Policy HOU 2:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Area (as designated at March 2020)</th> <th>Made Neighbourhood Plans status (as at December 2018/March 2020)</th> <th>Minimum housing requirement 2016 to 2036</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">South East Delivery Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Choppington</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>340</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cramlington</td> <td>Pre-Submission-Made (2020)</td> <td>2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ellington and Linton</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hauxley</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Newbiggin-by-the-Sea</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>360</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seaton Valley</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>540</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Bedlington</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>560</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Central Delivery Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acomb</td> <td>Examination-Made (2019)</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corbridge</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hexham</td> <td>Pre-Submission</td> <td>530</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Neighbourhood Area (as designated at March 2020) | Made Neighbourhood Plans status (as at December 2018/March 2020) | Minimum housing requirement 2016 to 2036 | South East Delivery Area | | | Choppington | Designated | 340 | Cramlington | Pre-Submission-Made (2020) | 2,500 | Ellington and Linton | Designated | 125 | Hauxley | | 0 | Newbiggin-by-the-Sea | Designated | 360 | Seaton Valley | Designated | 540 | West Bedlington | Designated | 560 | Central Delivery Area | | | Acomb | Examination-Made (2019) | 45 | Corbridge | Designated | 200 | Hexham | Pre-Submission | 530 | <p>For clarity, in response to representations, and to provide the most up to date position in relation to neighbourhood areas and to ensure the correct terminology is used in the policy reflecting the process for designation of 'neighbourhood areas'.</p> <p>Latest position updated as at 31 March 2020.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 and Matter 6 Hearing Sessions,</p> | <p>No - The changes to Policy HOU 3 related to Neighbourhood Plan status are not considered significant for the purposes of the SA.</p> |
| Neighbourhood Area (as designated at March 2020) | Made Neighbourhood Plans status (as at December 2018/March 2020) | Minimum housing requirement 2016 to 2036 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East Delivery Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choppington | Designated | 340 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cramlington | Pre-Submission-Made (2020) | 2,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ellington and Linton | Designated | 125 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hauxley | | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newbiggin-by-the-Sea | Designated | 360 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seaton Valley | Designated | 540 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Bedlington | Designated | 560 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central Delivery Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acomb | Examination-Made (2019) | 45 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corbridge | Designated | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hexham | Pre-Submission | 530 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | | | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | <u>Hexhamshire</u> | | 0 | ACT/02/05 and ACT/06/03. | |
| | | Longhorsley | Made (2018) | 40 | | |
| | | Morpeth | Made (2016) | 1,700 | | |
| | | Ponteland | Made (2017) | 530 | | |
| | | Stannington | Made (2018) | 60 | | |
| | | Thirston | Designated | 0 | | |
| | | North Delivery Area | | | | |
| | | Acklington | Designated | 0 | | |
| | | Adderstone with Lucker | Designated | 0 | | |
| | | <u>Alnmouth</u> | | <u>20</u> | | |
| | | Alnwick and Denwick | Made (2017) | 950 | | |
| | | Belford | Designated | 120 | | |
| | | Berwick-upon-Tweed | Designated | 680 | | |
| | | <u>Craster</u> | | <u>0</u> | | |
| | | <u>Eglington</u> | | <u>0</u> | | |
| | | Ellingham | Designated | 0 | | |
| | | Embleton | Designated | 30 | | |
| | | <u>Felton</u> | | <u>42</u> | | |
| | | Lesbury | Designated | 45 | | |
| | | <u>Longframlington</u> | | <u>47</u> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|--|------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-------------|-----|----------|------------|---|------------------|--|----|--------|------------|-----|---------------------------|--|--|-----------|-------------|-----|---------------|------------|-----|----------------------|------------------|---|-------------|-------------|---|--|--|
| | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Longhoughton</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lowick</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid-Coquetdale</td> <td>Designated(formally suspended)</td> <td>140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Norham and Islandshire</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Northumberland Coastal Area</td> <td>Made (2018)</td> <td>110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tillside</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Warkworth</u></td> <td></td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wooler</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>170</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Delivery Area</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allendale</td> <td>Made (2015)</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Haydon Bridge</td> <td>Designated</td> <td>160</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tarset and Greystead</td> <td>Withdrawn (2017)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Whittington</td> <td>Made (2018)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> | Longhoughton | Designated | 88 | Lowick | Designated | 25 | Mid-Coquetdale | Designated(formally suspended) | 140 | Norham and Islandshire | Designated | 150 | North Northumberland Coastal Area | Made (2018) | 110 | Tillside | Designated | 0 | <u>Warkworth</u> | | 70 | Wooler | Designated | 170 | West Delivery Area | | | Allendale | Made (2015) | 100 | Haydon Bridge | Designated | 160 | Tarset and Greystead | Withdrawn (2017) | 0 | Whittington | Made (2018) | 0 | | |
| Longhoughton | Designated | 88 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowick | Designated | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mid-Coquetdale | Designated(formally suspended) | 140 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norham and Islandshire | Designated | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Northumberland Coastal Area | Made (2018) | 110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tillside | Designated | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Warkworth</u> | | 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wooler | Designated | 170 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Delivery Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Allendale | Made (2015) | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haydon Bridge | Designated | 160 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tarset and Greystead | Withdrawn (2017) | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whittington | Made (2018) | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM36 | Table 7.2 | <p>Amend Table to read:</p> <p>Table 7.2 Distribution of housing requirements and commitments in Northumberland</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Delivery Area</th> <th>Minimum Housing Requirement 2016 to 2036</th> <th>Completed Dwellings 2016 to 2018</th> <th>Permitted dwellings outstanding to be built (as at 31 March)</th> <th>Dwellings subsequently permitted (1 April 2018 to 20 September)</th> <th>Minded to approve applications (as at 31 March 2018)</th> <th>Total completions + commitments (at 30 September)</th> <th>Minimum residual dwellings requirement 2018 to 2036 (at</th> </tr> </thead> </table> | Delivery Area | Minimum Housing Requirement 2016 to 2036 | Completed Dwellings 2016 to 2018 | Permitted dwellings outstanding to be built (as at 31 March) | Dwellings subsequently permitted (1 April 2018 to 20 September) | Minded to approve applications (as at 31 March 2018) | Total completions + commitments (at 30 September) | Minimum residual dwellings requirement 2018 to 2036 (at | For clarity to reflect the position as at 31 March 2020 (based on the information included in EX/NCC/201 | No – the changes to Table 7.2 are not considered significant for the purposes of the SA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delivery Area | Minimum Housing Requirement 2016 to 2036 | Completed Dwellings 2016 to 2018 | Permitted dwellings outstanding to be built (as at 31 March) | Dwellings subsequently permitted (1 April 2018 to 20 September) | Minded to approve applications (as at 31 March 2018) | Total completions + commitments (at 30 September) | Minimum residual dwellings requirement 2018 to 2036 (at | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|-------|--------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-----|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---|--|
| | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>2018)</th> <th>2018)</th> <th></th> <th>2018)</th> <th>30-September 2018)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South-East</td> <td>9,000</td> <td>1,338</td> <td>6,532</td> <td>8</td> <td>3,494</td> <td>11,372</td> <td>-2,372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central</td> <td>4,450</td> <td>942</td> <td>3,539</td> <td>1,087</td> <td>2,069⁽¹⁾</td> <td>7,637</td> <td>-3,187</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>3,390</td> <td>517</td> <td>2,643</td> <td>66</td> <td>428</td> <td>3,654</td> <td>-264</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West</td> <td>860</td> <td>410</td> <td>394</td> <td>48</td> <td>40</td> <td>532</td> <td>+328</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northumberland</td> <td>17,700</td> <td>2,907</td> <td>13,108</td> <td>1,179</td> <td>6,001</td> <td>23,195</td> <td>-5,495</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1. Comprises two 'minded to approve' applications proposing development in the Green Belt on the edges of Hexham and Ponteland.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Delivery Area</th> <th>Minimum Housing Requirement 2016 to 2036</th> <th>Completed Dwellings 2016-2020</th> <th>Permitted dwellings outstanding to be built (at 31 March 2020)</th> <th>Total completions and permissions (at 31 March 2020)</th> <th>Minded to approve applications (at 31 March 2020)</th> <th>Total completions and commitments (at 31 March 2020)</th> <th>Minimum residual dwellings requirement 2020-2036 (at 31 March 2020)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>South East</td> <td>9,000</td> <td>3,034</td> <td>6,175</td> <td>9,209</td> <td>1,783⁽¹⁾</td> <td>10,992</td> <td>-1,992</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central</td> <td>4,450</td> <td>2,058</td> <td>3,897</td> <td>5,955</td> <td>27</td> <td>5,982</td> <td>-1,532</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>3,390</td> <td>1,217</td> <td>2,623</td> <td>3,840</td> <td>-</td> <td>3,840</td> <td>-450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West</td> <td>860</td> <td>271</td> <td>262</td> <td>533</td> <td>-</td> <td>533</td> <td>+327</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northumberland</td> <td>17,700</td> <td>6,580</td> <td>12,957</td> <td>19,537</td> <td>1,810</td> <td>21,347</td> <td>-3,647</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1. Comprises 467 dwellings on 'minded to approve' applications subject to the signing off of a Section 106 agreement, plus a further 1,316 dwellings form part of 'minded to approve' applications currently with outstanding matters to be resolved and subject to finalising a Section 106 agreement.</p> | | | | 2018) | 2018) | | 2018) | 30-September 2018) | South-East | 9,000 | 1,338 | 6,532 | 8 | 3,494 | 11,372 | -2,372 | Central | 4,450 | 942 | 3,539 | 1,087 | 2,069 ⁽¹⁾ | 7,637 | -3,187 | North | 3,390 | 517 | 2,643 | 66 | 428 | 3,654 | -264 | West | 860 | 410 | 394 | 48 | 40 | 532 | +328 | Northumberland | 17,700 | 2,907 | 13,108 | 1,179 | 6,001 | 23,195 | -5,495 | Delivery Area | Minimum Housing Requirement 2016 to 2036 | Completed Dwellings 2016-2020 | Permitted dwellings outstanding to be built (at 31 March 2020) | Total completions and permissions (at 31 March 2020) | Minded to approve applications (at 31 March 2020) | Total completions and commitments (at 31 March 2020) | Minimum residual dwellings requirement 2020-2036 (at 31 March 2020) | South East | 9,000 | 3,034 | 6,175 | 9,209 | 1,783 ⁽¹⁾ | 10,992 | -1,992 | Central | 4,450 | 2,058 | 3,897 | 5,955 | 27 | 5,982 | -1,532 | North | 3,390 | 1,217 | 2,623 | 3,840 | - | 3,840 | -450 | West | 860 | 271 | 262 | 533 | - | 533 | +327 | Northumberland | 17,700 | 6,580 | 12,957 | 19,537 | 1,810 | 21,347 | -3,647 | and EX/NCC/202. Further information is set out in EX/NCC/119, EX/NCC/120 (partly updated by EX/NCC/203 EX/NCC199 and EX/NCC/200. | |
| | | | 2018) | 2018) | | 2018) | 30-September 2018) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South-East | 9,000 | 1,338 | 6,532 | 8 | 3,494 | 11,372 | -2,372 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 4,450 | 942 | 3,539 | 1,087 | 2,069 ⁽¹⁾ | 7,637 | -3,187 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 3,390 | 517 | 2,643 | 66 | 428 | 3,654 | -264 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West | 860 | 410 | 394 | 48 | 40 | 532 | +328 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northumberland | 17,700 | 2,907 | 13,108 | 1,179 | 6,001 | 23,195 | -5,495 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delivery Area | Minimum Housing Requirement 2016 to 2036 | Completed Dwellings 2016-2020 | Permitted dwellings outstanding to be built (at 31 March 2020) | Total completions and permissions (at 31 March 2020) | Minded to approve applications (at 31 March 2020) | Total completions and commitments (at 31 March 2020) | Minimum residual dwellings requirement 2020-2036 (at 31 March 2020) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East | 9,000 | 3,034 | 6,175 | 9,209 | 1,783 ⁽¹⁾ | 10,992 | -1,992 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central | 4,450 | 2,058 | 3,897 | 5,955 | 27 | 5,982 | -1,532 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North | 3,390 | 1,217 | 2,623 | 3,840 | - | 3,840 | -450 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West | 860 | 271 | 262 | 533 | - | 533 | +327 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northumberland | 17,700 | 6,580 | 12,957 | 19,537 | 1,810 | 21,347 | -3,647 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM37 | Paragraph 7.23a | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Where appropriate, particularly for larger sites and those in more than one land ownership, masterplans or development briefs will be encouraged, to help to ensure that allocated housing sites</u></p> | For clarity regarding the role of, and expectations of | No - the change to the supporting text is not | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------------|----------------------------|---|---|------|---------|----|--|------|---------|-----|----------------------------|------|----|----|---|------|----|---|--|
| | | <p><u>are delivered in a comprehensive joined-up manner. Planning applications may come forward without or in advance of a masterplan or development brief being prepared, provided that the development proposal does not unacceptably reduce or hinder the development options for a wider site. The Council will prepare development briefs for allocated housing sites that it owns, where it is considered necessary to drive forward development. Masterplans prepared to support development proposals will be encouraged at the pre-application stage and considered in the determination of planning applications.</u></p> | development briefs and masterplans in accordance with Policy HOU 4. | considered significant for the purposes of SA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Policy HOU 4 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy HOU 4 Housing development site allocations (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. In accordance with the spatial strategy, the following sites, as shown on the Policies Map, are allocated for residential development, to help meet Northumberland's residual housing requirements over the plan period to 2036:</p> <p>a. South East Delivery Area [approximately 309-344 - 374-424 net additional homes]:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Site allocation</th> <th>Site area (hectares)</th> <th>Indicative dwelling number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i</td> <td>Land at Crofton Mill, Plessey Road, Blyth</td> <td>1.46</td> <td>45 - 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii</td> <td>Land at Sandringham Drive / Windsor Drive, Blyth</td> <td>1.13</td> <td>30 - 35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii</td> <td>Land at Lyndon Walk, Blyth</td> <td>0.43</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv</td> <td>Former Moorside First School, Woodhorn Road, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea</td> <td>2.40</td> <td>66</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Site allocation | Site area (hectares) | Indicative dwelling number | i | Land at Crofton Mill, Plessey Road, Blyth | 1.46 | 45 - 50 | ii | Land at Sandringham Drive / Windsor Drive, Blyth | 1.13 | 30 - 35 | iii | Land at Lyndon Walk, Blyth | 0.43 | 10 | iv | Former Moorside First School, Woodhorn Road, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea | 2.40 | 66 | To ensure the allocations are effective, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 6B and Matter 6C and 6D Hearing Sessions, ACT/06/05, ACT/06C/02, and evidence in EX/NCC/120 (partly updated by EX/NCC/203) and the Heritage Impact Assessments (EX/NCC/51 and partial update | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy HOU 4. |
| | Site allocation | Site area (hectares) | Indicative dwelling number | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i | Land at Crofton Mill, Plessey Road, Blyth | 1.46 | 45 - 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii | Land at Sandringham Drive / Windsor Drive, Blyth | 1.13 | 30 - 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iii | Land at Lyndon Walk, Blyth | 0.43 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iv | Former Moorside First School, Woodhorn Road, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea | 2.40 | 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | v | Land <u>at and</u> north-west of Spital House Farm, North Seaton Road, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea | 1.60 <u>3.14</u> | 20 - 35 <u>55 - 85</u> | EX/NCC/180), as agreed in the Examination SoCG with Historic England (EX/NCC/59, as amended by EX/NCC/181), together with EX/NCC/182 and EX/NCC/183. | |
| | | vi | Site adjacent to Arts Centre, Woodhorn Road, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea | 0.26 | 13 | | |
| | | vii | Former Whytrig Community Middle School, Western Avenue, Seaton Delaval | 1.28 | 35 - 45 | | |
| | | viii | Former Brickworks, Pitt Lane, Seghill | 0.87 | 20 | | |
| | | ix | Land north-east of Park Road (south-east of Bridge Road), Lynemouth | 4.48 | 70 - 100 | | |
| | | b. Central Delivery Area [approximately 208 <u>190</u> - 264 <u>239</u> net additional homes]: | | | | | |
| | | | Site allocation | Site area (hectares) | Indicative dwelling number | | |
| | | i | Former Workhouse and Hospital land, Dean Road, Hexham | 1.15 | 80 - 85 | | |
| | | ii | Burn Lane Bus Depot and land to rear, Tyne Green Road / Chareway Lane, Hexham | 1.81 | 45 - 55 | | |
| | | iii | Telephone Exchange, Gaprigg, Hexham | 0.54 | 18 - 25 | | |
| | | iv <u>iii</u> | Former Police Houses, Fairfield, Tynedale Terrace, Hexham | 4.07 <u>0.86</u> | 15 - 20 | | |
| | | v | Prospect House, Hallgate, Hexham | 0.18 | 10 - 18 | | |
| | | vi <u>v</u> | Land west of Station Road, Hexham | 0.42 | 10 - 15 | | |
| | | vii <u>vi</u> | Graves Yard (behind Army Reserve Centre), Temperley Place, Hexham | 0.18 | 5 - 8 | | |
| | | viii <u>vii</u> | Priestpopple County Buildings, Maiden's Walk, Hexham | 0.16 | 5 - 8 | | |

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| | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ix <u>viii</u></td> <td>Land west of West Road Cemetery, West Road, Prudhoe</td> <td>1.48</td> <td>20 - 30</td> </tr> </table> <p>c. North Delivery Area [approximately 295 - 405 net additional homes]:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Site allocation</th> <th>Site area (hectares)</th> <th>Indicative dwelling number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i</td> <td>Land at Robert's Lodge, east of Etal Road, Eildon View and south of Cemetery Lane, Tweedmouth</td> <td>6.89</td> <td>100 - 150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii</td> <td>Former JT Dove and Coal Yard east of Northumberland Road and west of Billendean Road, Tweedmouth</td> <td>3.00</td> <td>60-80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii</td> <td>Berwick Seaview Caravan and Motorhome Site, Billendean Road, Tweedmouth</td> <td>2.65</td> <td>30 - 40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv</td> <td>Land adjacent to former Kwik Save, Walkergate, Berwick-upon-Tweed</td> <td>0.11</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v</td> <td>Land east of Broad Road, North Sunderland / Seahouses</td> <td>5.14</td> <td>80 - 100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vi</td> <td>The Glebe Field, north of West Street, Norham</td> <td>1.60</td> <td>15 - 25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>d. West Delivery Area [approximately 333 <u>296</u> - 433 <u>380</u> net additional homes]:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Site allocation</th> <th>Site area (hectares)</th> <th>Indicative dwelling number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i</td> <td>Land to south-west of Park Road, Haltwhistle</td> <td>7.89</td> <td>120 - 150</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | ix <u>viii</u> | Land west of West Road Cemetery, West Road, Prudhoe | 1.48 | 20 - 30 | | Site allocation | Site area (hectares) | Indicative dwelling number | i | Land at Robert's Lodge, east of Etal Road, Eildon View and south of Cemetery Lane, Tweedmouth | 6.89 | 100 - 150 | ii | Former JT Dove and Coal Yard east of Northumberland Road and west of Billendean Road, Tweedmouth | 3.00 | 60-80 | iii | Berwick Seaview Caravan and Motorhome Site, Billendean Road, Tweedmouth | 2.65 | 30 - 40 | iv | Land adjacent to former Kwik Save, Walkergate, Berwick-upon-Tweed | 0.11 | 10 | v | Land east of Broad Road, North Sunderland / Seahouses | 5.14 | 80 - 100 | vi | The Glebe Field, north of West Street, Norham | 1.60 | 15 - 25 | | Site allocation | Site area (hectares) | Indicative dwelling number | i | Land to south-west of Park Road, Haltwhistle | 7.89 | 120 - 150 | | |
| ix <u>viii</u> | Land west of West Road Cemetery, West Road, Prudhoe | 1.48 | 20 - 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Site allocation | Site area (hectares) | Indicative dwelling number | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i | Land at Robert's Lodge, east of Etal Road, Eildon View and south of Cemetery Lane, Tweedmouth | 6.89 | 100 - 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii | Former JT Dove and Coal Yard east of Northumberland Road and west of Billendean Road, Tweedmouth | 3.00 | 60-80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iii | Berwick Seaview Caravan and Motorhome Site, Billendean Road, Tweedmouth | 2.65 | 30 - 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iv | Land adjacent to former Kwik Save, Walkergate, Berwick-upon-Tweed | 0.11 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| v | Land east of Broad Road, North Sunderland / Seahouses | 5.14 | 80 - 100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| vi | The Glebe Field, north of West Street, Norham | 1.60 | 15 - 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Site allocation | Site area (hectares) | Indicative dwelling number | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i | Land to south-west of Park Road, Haltwhistle | 7.89 | 120 - 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ii</td> <td>Land at Greystonedale Park Road, Haltwhistle</td> <td>0.90</td> <td>30 - 35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii</td> <td>Land west of Hougill, Tyne View Road, Haltwhistle</td> <td>0.16</td> <td>5 - 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv</td> <td>Former Bellingham Auction Mart, B6320, Bellingham</td> <td>1.72</td> <td>50 - 65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v</td> <td>Land at Demesne Farm, Boat Road, Bellingham</td> <td>1.77</td> <td>35 - 40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vi</td> <td>Land west of Langley Gardens and north of Ratcliffe Road, Haydon Bridge</td> <td>2.20</td> <td>35 - 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vii</td> <td>Land at Station Road, Haydon Bridge</td> <td>0.64 <u>0.41</u></td> <td>15 - 20 <u>8 - 10</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>viii</td> <td>Land east of Lonkley Terrace, Allendale Town</td> <td>0.55</td> <td>8 - 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ix</td> <td>Land at Splitty Lane, Catton</td> <td>0.60</td> <td>5 - 8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x</td> <td>Land west of Smithy, A696, Otterburn</td> <td>0.97</td> <td>15-20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>xi</td> <td>Land south of Westmor, A696, Otterburn</td> <td>0.64</td> <td>10-15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>xii</td> <td>West Woodburn Filling Station, A68, West Woodburn</td> <td>0.26</td> <td>5-8</td> </tr> </table> <p>2. Proposals for housing development on these sites should:</p> <p>a. Be consistent with any relevant site development briefs and masterplans, to ensure comprehensive cohesive development and avoid incremental piecemeal development;</p> <p>a. <u>Be guided by a masterplan or development brief prepared by or agreed with the Council, or otherwise demonstrate that they would not unacceptably reduce or hinder the development options for a wider site;</u></p> | ii | Land at Greystonedale Park Road, Haltwhistle | 0.90 | 30 - 35 | iii | Land west of Hougill, Tyne View Road, Haltwhistle | 0.16 | 5 - 6 | iv | Former Bellingham Auction Mart, B6320, Bellingham | 1.72 | 50 - 65 | v | Land at Demesne Farm, Boat Road, Bellingham | 1.77 | 35 - 40 | vi | Land west of Langley Gardens and north of Ratcliffe Road, Haydon Bridge | 2.20 | 35 - 50 | vii | Land at Station Road, Haydon Bridge | 0.64 <u>0.41</u> | 15 - 20 <u>8 - 10</u> | viii | Land east of Lonkley Terrace, Allendale Town | 0.55 | 8 - 16 | ix | Land at Splitty Lane, Catton | 0.60 | 5 - 8 | x | Land west of Smithy, A696, Otterburn | 0.97 | 15-20 | xi | Land south of Westmor, A696, Otterburn | 0.64 | 10-15 | xii | West Woodburn Filling Station, A68, West Woodburn | 0.26 | 5-8 | | |
| ii | Land at Greystonedale Park Road, Haltwhistle | 0.90 | 30 - 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iii | Land west of Hougill, Tyne View Road, Haltwhistle | 0.16 | 5 - 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iv | Former Bellingham Auction Mart, B6320, Bellingham | 1.72 | 50 - 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| v | Land at Demesne Farm, Boat Road, Bellingham | 1.77 | 35 - 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| vi | Land west of Langley Gardens and north of Ratcliffe Road, Haydon Bridge | 2.20 | 35 - 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| vii | Land at Station Road, Haydon Bridge | 0.64 <u>0.41</u> | 15 - 20 <u>8 - 10</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| viii | Land east of Lonkley Terrace, Allendale Town | 0.55 | 8 - 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ix | Land at Splitty Lane, Catton | 0.60 | 5 - 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| x | Land west of Smithy, A696, Otterburn | 0.97 | 15-20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xi | Land south of Westmor, A696, Otterburn | 0.64 | 10-15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| xii | West Woodburn Filling Station, A68, West Woodburn | 0.26 | 5-8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | <p>b. Avoid the development of housing on any parts of the site within Flood Risk Zones 2 or 3, in accordance with the Sequential and Exception Tests for vulnerable uses (unless satisfactory mitigation is built into the scheme);</p> <p>c. Reflect the identified housing needs and market considerations as identified in the most up-to-date Strategic Housing Market Assessment or <u>a local housing needs assessment or other evidence of local housing needs verified by the Council</u>, including the requirement to provide integrated affordable housing; and</p> <p>d. Have regard to the provision and timing of the infrastructure enhancements and services necessary to support them, both individually and cumulatively, while minimising and appropriately mitigating any adverse impacts on existing transport and utilities networks; <u>and</u></p> <p>e. <u>Take into account the findings of Northumberland Local Plan Heritage Impact Assessments, for the relevant site, and demonstrate that any negative impacts on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings have been avoided or otherwise minimised through the recommended site-specific mitigation measures.</u></p> | | |
| MM38 | Paragraph 7.24 | <p>Amend paragraph and insert a new footnote to read:</p> <p>Through the high level of completions and outstanding commitments across the County, together with the allocations in the Local Plan and made in the neighbourhood plans, the Council will meet the housing requirements for the plan period set out in Policy HOU 2. This is demonstrated in the housing trajectories at Appendix BC. To help plan, monitor and manage delivery against the Plan's strategic objectives and ensure an appropriate supply of housing land in the right locations, a 5-year housing land supply for the County as a whole will be maintained <u>New Footnote</u>, bringing forward achievable allocated sites from later in the plan period should it be necessary to speed up delivery. In addition to the commitments and allocations set out above, in many locations the SHLAA identifies other</p> | <p>For clarity and to set out the basis upon which a rolling 5 year supply of housing land will be calculated.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <p>developable sites which may have potential to come forward during the plan period, enhancing the flexibility in the housing market⁽⁴⁹⁾.</p> <p>New Footnote: <u>Upon adoption of the Plan, the five-year housing land supply will be measured against the residual average annual housing requirement necessary to achieve the minimum 17,700 net additional dwellings set out in Policy HOU 2 (plus the appropriate buffer informed by the annual Housing Delivery Test), taking into account the number of dwelling completions delivered since the start of the plan period from 1 April 2016. With circa 6,580 completions delivered in the years 2016-2020, as at 31 March 2020 the residual minimum requirement for the remaining 16 years of the plan period stands at 11,120 dwellings, equating to a residual annual average 695 dwellings per annum. This exceeds the standard methodology's latest minimum Local Housing Need for Northumberland of 676 dwellings per annum for 2019-2029. With the addition of a 5% buffer, for the purposes of calculating a five year housing land supply, the requirement is for 730 dwellings per annum. In accordance with the NPPF, once the adopted Plan is more than five years old the five-year supply will be measured against the latest Local Housing Need figure at the time (plus the appropriate buffer). If, however, the residual annual average requirement drops below the latest Local Housing Need figure before the plan is five years old, the Local Housing Need figure will take precedence as the basis for calculating the five-year housing land supply.</u></p> <p>Footnote 49: Subject to the outcomes of the Council's schools reviews, any proposed school closure sites (such as in Hexham) may provide additional or alternative options for housing development to help meet the identified needs in those areas.</p> | <p>Matter 6B and 6D Hearing Sessions, ACT/06B/05 and ACT/06D/05.</p> <p>Further information in relation to the figures can be found in EX/NCC119.</p> | |
| | Paragraph 7.25 | <p>Amend paragraph and footnote 50 to read:</p> <p>To promote the development of a good mix of sites, the Government has an expectation that the development plan and brownfield register should accommodate at least 10% of the overall housing requirement on small and medium-sized sites no larger than 1.0 hectares. Given the high number of completions over the past two years since the start of the plan period, Northumberland has already seen circa 1,375 net additional dwellings delivered on sites of up to 1.0 hectare in size up to 31 March 2020 since the start of the plan period, and the significant number of extant planning permissions in place, it is unrealistic and impractical for Northumberland's limited residual allocation requirement to meet this expectation. Additionally, extant planning consents provide for 1,214 net additional dwellings outstanding to be built on small and medium sized sites of five or more dwellings capacity, of 1.0 hectare or less⁽⁵⁰⁾. Furthermore, the Plan does not allocate numerous potential smaller sites of less than 5 units indicative capacity (broadly comparable to the 0.25 hectare threshold for sites to be</p> | <p>For clarity and to reflect updated analysis.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6B Hearing Session and ACT/06B/01.</p> <p>Further</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | <p>included in the Brownfield Land Register), these being instead treated as 'windfall' sites should they come forward. The Local Plan does not therefore need to allocate any more small and medium-sized sites in order to satisfy this requirement (i.e. at least 1,770 of the overall 17,700 dwellings minimum requirement set out in Policy HOU 2). The allocated sites in Policy HOU 4 and 'made' Neighbourhood Plans (see Appendix B) do nevertheless include some sites of less than 1.0 hectare in size that will further contribute to this supply, while the Brownfield Land Register additionally includes numerous potentially developable sites below this threshold.</p> <p>Footnote 50: A further 999 permitted dwellings are on sites of less than five dwellings capacity that do not form part of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The small and medium-sized site allocations in Policy HOU 4 (which provide for about 17% of the 1,145-1,466 dwellings allocated), together with those allocated in neighbourhood plans (see Appendix A), would deliver about 2% of Northumberland's overall 17,700 housing requirement on sites of 1.0 hectare or less.</p> | reasoning and information is set out in EX/NCC/117 and EX/NCC136. | |
| MM39 | Policy HOU 5 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy HOU 5 Housing types and mix</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A range of good quality, energy-efficient homes, including affordable homes, will be provided to deliver a more balanced mix of tenures and housing types and sizes, alongside supported specialist housing for older and vulnerable people. Development proposals will be assessed according to how well they <u>contribute to meeting meet</u> the needs and aspirations of those living in and seeking to move to Northumberland, as identified in the most up-to-date Strategic Housing Market Assessment, or a local housing needs assessment <u>and/or other evidence of local housing needs verified by the Council.</u> 2. Community-led housing, including individual and group self-build and custom-housebuilding, will be supported and facilitated, particularly where they will contribute to meeting local housing needs. <u>In addition to stand-alone serviced and unserviced plots, Commercial housebuilders will</u> | <p>For clarity and completeness and to recognise the validity of other local housing need information.</p> <p>In response to representations.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session and ACT/06/05.</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy HOU 5 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording related to need and plot provision are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | be encouraged to set-aside dedicated serviced plots for self-build and custom-build homes where appropriate within 'major' housing development sites. | | |
| MM40 | Paragraph 7.36a | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>The Plan requires all major developments across all value areas to make an affordable housing contribution, except those of less than 30 dwellings in low and medium value areas. The exemption of such schemes reflects the need to enable improved viability of developments of this scale.</u></p> | <p>To reflect the revised policy approach and improve viability outcomes.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session and ACT/06/09.</p> <p>Further information is set out in EX/NCC/131, EX/NCC/135 and EX/NCC189.</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | Paragraph 7.37a | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>The Council recognises that there may be exceptional site-specific circumstances which impact on development viability, and mean a developer may not be able to meet all policy requirements, including those for affordable housing. In these exceptional circumstances the Council may consider a reduced affordable housing requirement or contribution in lieu, if development is found to be otherwise acceptable, and it can be clearly demonstrated that all or a proportion of the policy costs would otherwise prejudice development viability.</u></p> | <p>To reflect the NPPF and the revised policy approach.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 and Matter 8 Hearing Sessions and ACT/08/02.</p> <p>Further information is set out in EX/NCC/130.</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | Paragraph 7.41 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Where a Section 106 financial contribution towards alternative off-site affordable housing provision is clearly justified and considered acceptable in lieu of on-site provision, the Council's commuted sum protocol will be used to determine the level of contribution expected to be made will be in accordance with the formula set out in Appendix D of the Plan. The expectation will generally be that the commuted sums received will be spent in the area within which the development that has given rise to the contribution has taken place, following the sequential approach set out in Policy HOU 6 which takes account of local needs and Council priorities. Given that affordable housing contributions from comparatively low density schemes (particularly for 'executive' style or high value homes built on large plots) are usually delivered off-site, it is recognised that a purely target-based affordable housing approach can have an inequitable effect, and therefore the in-lieu financial contribution expected will</p> | <p>To ensure planning obligations are set out within the Local Plan. In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 and Matter 8 Hearing Sessions and ACT/08/02.</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | be determined in relation to the expected value of the development rather than the number of units per se. Further guidance on affordable housing provision and associated financial contributions will be set out in a forthcoming supplementary planning document (SPD). | Further information is set out in EX/NCC/130. | |
| | Policy HOU 6 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy HOU 6 Affordable housing provision</p> <p>1. To deliver affordable homes for sale or rent to meet the identified needs of those not otherwise met by the market, all 'major' development proposals of 10-or-more units or 0.5 hectares or more (or proposals for five units or more in the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty),-will be expected to provide on-site affordable housing (or <u>where robustly justified make an equivalent financial contribution in lieu towards support off-site provision which will help create mixed and balanced communities</u>) as follows, in accordance with the housing viability value areas shown on the Policies Map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. within low value areas - 10% affordable (<u>except developments of 10 or more, but less than 30 dwellings which are exempt from making an affordable housing contribution</u>); b. within medium value areas - 15% affordable (<u>except developments of 10 or more, but less than 30 dwellings which are exempt from making an affordable housing contribution</u>); c. within high value areas - 25% affordable; or d. within the highest value areas - 30% affordable. | <p>Criterion 2: For clarity and completeness.</p> <p>Criterion 4: To ensure policy is positively prepared and effective. To distinguish between off-site provision of affordable homes as part of a development proposal, and financial contributions made in lieu of direct provision of affordable homes, and to set out that financial</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy HOU 6 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording related to thresholds and onsite/offsite provision are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <p>2. The tenures and dwelling types of the on-site affordable homes will be negotiable within reason on a site-by-site basis to ensure genuine affordability and to reflect local housing needs, as evidenced by the most up-to-date Strategic Housing Market Assessment or <u>a local housing needs assessment or other evidence of local housing needs verified by the Council</u>, and taking into account local market conditions, the structure of the local housing market and interest from potential Registered Providers. The affordable provision will be expected to reflect the following <u>general-indicative</u> tenure split (while ensuring at least 10% of the total number of homes on the site are for affordable home ownership products, unless NPPF exceptions <u>or those defined in Part 1 of this Policy</u> apply) in accordance with the housing viability value areas shown on the Policies Map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. within low value areas - 100% affordable home ownership; b. within medium value areas - 33% affordable homes to rent and 67% affordable home ownership; c. within high value areas - 60% affordable homes to rent and 40% affordable home ownership; or d. within the highest value areas - 67% affordable homes to rent and 33% affordable home ownership. <p>3. The affordable housing provision and/or contribution will be secured by a Section 106 planning obligation agreement. For affordable housing for rent, discount market sales housing, or where public grant funding is provided towards other affordable routes to home ownership, the Section 106 agreement will ensure that the on-site provision remains affordable in perpetuity.</p> | <p>contributions will be calculated using a formula in Appendix D. The sequential approach to the spending of pooled contribution monies is not a Local Plan policy matter and is addressed in para.7.41.</p> <p>Criterion 5: Not a Local Plan policy matter and adequately explained in para.7.43.</p> <p>In response to representations, matters raised during the Matter 6 and Matter 8 Hearing Sessions,</p> | |

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| | | <p>4. Where alternative off site provision and/or a financial contribution in lieu of on-site affordable housing provision is clearly justified through negotiation with the Council, this will be calculated in accordance with the <u>formula set out in Appendix D of the Plan</u>. Council's most up-to-date commuted sums protocol. <u>Where off-site provision of affordable housing is clearly justified, in lieu of on-site provision or a financial contribution,</u> the following sequential approach will then be applied to determine where the affordable housing contribution should be most appropriately spent and delivered to help meet the County's needs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. In the settlement (or grouping of Parishes or Wards which make up the settlement) where the contribution arises; In an adjoining Parish or Ward; b. <u>In an adjoining Parish or Ward;</u> c. b- Elsewhere in the relevant housing market sub-area where the contribution arises (as identified in the the most up-to-date Strategic Housing Market Assessment); d. c- Elsewhere in the Delivery Area where the contribution arises; or e. d- To cross-subsidise affordable housing provision where priorities are identified throughout the County. <p>5. Progress on the delivery of affordable housing will be monitored annually through the plan, monitor and manage approach, and the overall levels of affordable housing need will be reviewed periodically through updates to the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. If delivery fails to meet the identified need, mechanisms to increase the delivery of affordable housing will be triggered in accordance with the Monitoring and Implementation Framework.</p> | <p>ACT/06/05, ACT/06/07, ACT/06/09 and ACT/08/02, and EX/INS/50.</p> <p>Further reasoning, and evidence is set out in EX/NCC/130, EX/NCC/131, EX/NCC/133, EX/NCC/135, EX/NCC/189, EX/NCC/191, EX/NCC/192, EX/NCC/193, EX/NCC/194 and EX/NCC/219.</p> | |

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| MM41 | Policy HOU 7 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy HOU 7 Exception sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The development of Entry-level Exception Sites for first-time buyers or renters will be supported on sites not allocated for housing adjacent to an existing settlement where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. There is an evidenced need for affordable entry-level homes that is not already being met in the parish in which the development is located, or neighbouring parishes, and the proposal wholly comprises one-or-more types of affordable housing secured through a Section 106 agreement; b. The proposal is consistent with the Plan's spatial strategy for sustainable development and is well-related to local services and facilities; c. The site is no larger than 1.0 hectare or does not exceed 5% of the size of the existing settlement; and d. The site is not within the Green Belt or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and does not compromise any protected environmental designations. 2. The development of small-scale Rural Exception Sites that would not normally be used for housing within, adjacent to or well-related to an existing settlement will be supported, where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The local need for affordable housing is clearly justified and evidenced in an up-to-date <u>local</u> | <p>For clarity to ensure consistency with the NPPF definition and to recognise the validity of other local housing need information.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session, ACT/06/05 and ACT/06/10.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy HOU 7 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording related to housing needs assessment are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <p>housing needs study <u>assessment or other evidence of local housing needs verified by the Council</u> as being necessary to meet local community needs for households who are either current local residents or have an existing family or employment connection to the particular area in which the development is proposed to take place;</p> <p>b. The affordable housing is secured in perpetuity through a Section 106 agreement;</p> <p>c. The development is well-related to local services and facilities, including those outside the settlement where the development is proposed to be located; and</p> <p>d. The development is in scale and keeping with the form, character and landscape setting of the settlement in which it takes place and does not unjustifiably adversely impact on the natural, built and historic environment.</p> <p>3. Self-build, custom-build and community-led housing projects will be supported as Rural Exception Sites if they meet the requirements of criterion 2.</p> <p>4. The inclusion of a proportion of market housing within a Rural Exception Site housing scheme will only be supported where:</p> <p>a. The development is predominantly for affordable housing;</p> <p>b. The provision of the market housing element will be for permanent occupation as a principal residence only; and</p> <p>c. The Council considers the provision of market housing helps to facilitate the delivery of the affordable housing.</p> | | |

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| MM42 | Paragraph 7.46 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>In accordance with the spatial strategy and NPPF, new housing development in the countryside will not generally be supported, unless there is an essential need for a rural worker to live at or near their primary place of work in the countryside in order to support operational needs, or it falls within permitted development rights for converting existing farmstead buildings into up to five dwellings⁽⁶⁷⁾. While Policy STP 1 allows for a level of development within and adjacent to existing settlements, and Policy HOU 7 provides for the delivery of exception sites, in accordance with the NPPF the plan does not generally support the development of isolated homes in the countryside, detached from existing settlements, except in certain circumstances.</p> | <p>For clarity, to reflect the changes to Policy HOU 8, and consistency with the NPPF. In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session and ACT/06/11.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | Paragraph 7.47 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>It is recognised that some rural businesses require a worker or workers to reside at or near their place of work in order to support operational needs. Where it can be clearly demonstrated that there is an essential need for a rural worker to live close to their primary place of work in the countryside, who cannot otherwise be accommodated locally, and that the business is viable, new rural workers dwellings may be permitted. It is also recognised that residential development can represent a viable use of heritage assets, and enable redundant and disused buildings of character to be retained or brought back into effective use. Subject to policy criteria, such isolated development in the open countryside will be supported. Permitted development rights allow for the conversion of existing farmstead buildings into up to five dwellings⁽⁵⁷⁾. The redevelopment or extension of existing buildings in the countryside for residential use, particularly where buildings are disused, can ensure that buildings of character can be retained in or brought back into effective use. Such developments will be supported subject to a number of policy criteria. Proposals for the residential redevelopment of barns and other agricultural farmstead buildings should also take into consideration relevant up-to-date guidance⁽⁵⁸⁾. Where necessary, residential permitted development rights may be removed in</p> | <p>For clarity, to reflect the changes to Policy HOU 8, and consistency with the NPPF.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session and ACT/06/11.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | the interests of protecting the visual amenity of the countryside. | | |
| | Policy HOU 8 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy HOU 8 <u>Isolated Residential development in the open countryside</u></p> <p>1. Within the open countryside, the conversion and change of use of non-residential buildings, the re-use of redundant or disused buildings to residential use, and the extension or adaptation of existing dwellings, will be supported where:</p> <p>a. The existing building or structure is of permanent and substantial construction, is in keeping with and makes a positive contribution to the character and setting of the area and/or is of architectural or historic merit, and is capable of conversion and appropriate enhancement without complete or substantial rebuilding, disproportionate extension or unsympathetic alterations;</p> <p>b. Any extension or other householder development is within the curtilage of the existing property and is incidental and subordinate to the new or existing dwelling(s) in size and massing, uses appropriate materials and would not have an adverse impact on the open character of the area; and</p> <p>e. The development would not result in the unjustified loss of a valued community service or facility, and the applicant has clearly demonstrated that it cannot be viably redeveloped for an employment-generating or tourism use, or otherwise that the proposed residential conversion is subordinate to and a necessary part of the primary business or community use or facilitates necessary homeworking.</p> | <p>To ensure consistency with the NPPF.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session and ACT/06/11.</p> | <p>Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy HOU 8.</p> |

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| | | <p>2. Proposals for the demolition of existing residential buildings and re-building of new dwellings within the open countryside will only be supported where the replacement dwelling(s) is of no substantially greater built footprint and built on the same part of the site curtilage, and would have no greater physical and visual impact than the existing building(s), such that the openness and rural character of the area is maintained and unharmed. Where the existing building currently detracts from the rural character of the area, that adverse impact should be acceptably improved by the proposed residential development.</p> <p>3. Proposals for new rural workers' dwellings in the open countryside will only be supported where the applicant is able to prove that:</p> <p>a. There is a clearly established existing functional need for a specialist full time worker or one who is primarily employed in agriculture to live on the landholding, and that labour requirement does not relate to part-time employment;</p> <p>b. The agricultural business is financially sound and viable with a clear prospect of remaining so, the activity and landholding units concerned having been established for at least three years and been profitable for at least one of those last three years; and</p> <p>c. The functional need could not be fulfilled by any existing dwelling on the landholding unit or any other existing accommodation in the immediate area, which is suitable (including by means of refurbishment or appropriate extension) and potentially available for occupation by the workers concerned.</p> <p>1. <u>The development of isolated homes in the open countryside will only be supported where:</u></p> | | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>There is an essential and clearly established need for a full-time rural worker necessary to meet the operational needs of a rural business to live permanently at or near their place of work in the countryside, and where it can be demonstrated that:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>The business is financially sound and viable with a clear prospect of remaining so, the activity and landholding units concerned having been established for at least three years and been profitable for at least one of those last three years; and</u> ii. <u>The functional need could not be fulfilled by any existing dwelling on the landholding unit or any other existing accommodation in the immediate area, which is suitable (including by means of refurbishment or appropriate extension) and potentially available for occupation by the workers concerned; or</u> b. <u>It represents the optimal viable use of a heritage asset, or represents appropriate enabling development to secure the future of a heritage asset(s); or</u> c. <u>It re-uses redundant or disused buildings and enhances its immediate setting; or</u> d. <u>It involves the appropriate sub-division of an existing residential dwelling; or</u> e. <u>The design is of exceptional quality, in that it is truly outstanding or innovative, reflecting the highest standards of architecture, and would help to raise the standards of design in rural areas, and it would significantly enhance its immediate setting, and be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area.</u> | | |
| MM43 | Policy HOU 9 | Amend policy to read: Policy HOU 9 Residential development management | To recognise that the Design Guide SPD will just be advisory | Yes - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy HOU 9 |

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| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residential developments will be supported where they: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contribute to a sense of place, which supports community identity and pride; b. Provide, where appropriate, multi-functional spaces that support different recreational and social activities, and consider opportunities for community management and stewardship to support long term management of neighbourhoods and community facilities; c. Provide functional space and facilities for refuse and recycling storage which is appropriate for the development. The location and design of facilities should provide opportunities to screen or reduce their visual prominence, not impact upon amenity, health or security; d. Are constructed to a high quality of design and comply with <u>have regard to</u> design guidance for new housing and housing extensions set out within the Northumberland Design Guide; and e. Perform positively against 'Building for a Healthy Life-12' principles, or its successor. 2. Householder proposals for the extension and/or external adaptation of existing dwellings will only be supported where the enhancement: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is well-related and subordinate in size and massing to the existing dwelling, and in combination with the existing dwelling forms a visually indivisible single dwelling as a whole; b. Does not have a significant adverse impact on the amenity of adjoining properties in terms of structural proximity and unacceptable loss of daylight/sunlight, privacy and visual outlook; | <p>guidance, not statutory policy, and as a consequence of changes to Policy HOU 8.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session, ACT/06/11, ACT/06/12 and ACT/06/13.</p> | <p>and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA in themselves. The policy scores positively against SA Objective 1 (Health) and Objective 2 (access to services). However, the appraisal commentary should be revised to ensure the correct reference to Building for a Healthy Life.</p> |

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| | | <p>c. Respects, and complements <u>and does not have an unacceptable adverse impact on</u> the style and character of the existing dwelling and its setting in terms of its design and use of materials, or on the character of the surrounding area; and</p> <p>d. Retains reasonable garden/yard space and satisfactory off-road parking space for the dwelling.</p> | | |
| MM44 | Policy HOU 10 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy HOU 10 Second and holiday homes</p> <p>Within Parishes identified in the most up-to-date Census as having 20% or more household spaces with no usual (i.e., permanent) residents, new market dwellings will only be supported where first and future occupation is restricted in perpetuity to ensure that each new dwelling is occupied only as a 'principal residence'. This restriction will be secured through a <u>planning condition or Section 106 agreement</u>.</p> | <p>To reflect the outcome of recent appeal decisions on similar matters elsewhere in the country.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session and ACT/06/14.</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy HOU 10 and the proposed modification to the policy wording is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM45 | Paragraph 7.57 | <p>Delete paragraph</p> <p>The projected demographic profile of Northumberland, together with up to date evidence⁽⁶²⁾ and the desire to enable older and vulnerable people to live actively and independently in their own homes for</p> | Moved to paragraph 7.58a and modified to | No - the change to the supporting text is not |

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| | | <p>longer, indicates that a policy intervention with regards to adaptability and accessibility standards could reasonably be justified. However, once the Council's other policy priorities are taken into account for ensuring affordable housing and gaining sufficient planning contributions towards necessary infrastructure enhancements, on balance it is considered that requiring these more costly higher standards would adversely impact on the viability and thus deliverability of housing development.</p> | <p>reflect the revised policy position.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session, ACT/06/15 and ACT/06/16.</p> | <p>considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | Paragraph 7.58a | <p>Insert new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>While it is considered that there is insufficient evidence to support the introduction of water efficiency and internal space standards, the projected demographic profile of Northumberland, together with up to date evidence of need⁽⁶²⁾, indicates that a policy intervention to support the delivery of adaptable and accessible homes is justified. The Council's strategic objective is to enable people to be able to live actively and independently in their own homes for longer within inclusive communities that minimise the potential for loneliness and social isolation. Ensuring a supply of homes that allow flexibility for adaptation and enhanced accessibility features will allow the housing requirements of older and vulnerable people to be met through general needs housing, reducing the need for specialist accommodation. Currently a relatively high proportion of households in Northumberland include a resident who possesses a long-term activity-limiting illness or disability, and it is projected that the number of elderly people and those with mobility problems living in the County will increase.</u></p> | <p>To reflect the NPPF footnote 46.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session and ACT/06/15.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/129, EX/NCC/135, EX/NCC/189</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | | and EX/NCC/219. | |
| | Paragraph 7.58b | <p>Insert new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Therefore, adoption through the Local Plan of the Government’s optional housing technical standards for adaptability and accessibility as required enhancements of Part M of the Building Regulations is justified. Taking into consideration the evidenced levels of need and associated viability considerations, Policy HOU 11 requires 20% of new dwellings for market sale or rent and 50% of new affordable homes to meet requirement M4(2) (Accessible and Adaptable) of the Building Regulations.</u></p> | <p>To reflect the NPPF footnote 46.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session, ACT/06/15 and ACT/06/16.</p> <p>Further information is set out in EX/NCC/129, EX/NCC/133, EX/NCC/135, EX/NCC/189, EX/NCC/193 and EX/NCC/219.</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. The changes to Policy HOU11 are considered separately.</p> |
| | Paragraph 7.63a | <p>Insert new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>The Council acknowledges that there are additional costs associated with the delivery of sheltered and extra care accommodation. While the delivery of housing of these types is encouraged as part of</u></p> | <p>To provide clarity and improve effectiveness,</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not</p> |

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| | | <p><u>the housing mix in market housing developments, sheltered and extra care schemes are often bespoke and delivered by specialist providers. Where matters of viability arise and require negotiation, the Council will look to work with such providers, to identify solutions, in order to secure the delivery of sheltered and extra care accommodation.</u></p> | <p>and in response to EX/INS/50 and the Council's response (EX/NCC/189 part 13).</p> | <p>considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | <p>Policy HOU 11</p> | <p>Amend Policy HOU 11 to read:</p> <p>6. Homes for older and vulnerable people (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>7.</p> <p>8. 1. Housing and other residential accommodation which meets the changing needs of older people and vulnerable needs groups and which supports residents' desires to live securely and independently in their own homes and communities over their lifetimes will be delivered wherever possible, by:</p> <p>9. a. Supporting the adaptation of existing homes and the provision of new adaptable homes, including bungalows, level-access flats and sheltered 'extra care' accommodation, located in accessible and sustainable central locations well-served by local health, leisure, education and transport facilities;</p> <p>10.</p> <p>11. b. Supporting and facilitating the provision of integrated sheltered residential retirement and 'extra care' accommodation with support for older people and vulnerable adults as part of creating balanced and sustainable communities to meet identified priority needs in Main Towns and Service Centres;</p> <p>12.</p> | <p>To reflect the NPPF footnote 46.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 Hearing Session and ACT/06/16, and EX/INS/50 and the Council's response (EX/NCC/189 parts 6-9).</p> <p>Further reasoning and evidence is set out in: EX/NCC/129, EX/NCC/133,</p> | <p>Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy HOU 11.</p> |

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| | | <p>13. c. Supporting and enabling the provision of Use Class C2 residential care and nursing home accommodation options for those older and vulnerable people with physical disabilities and other needs who are unable to live independently, where justified by a specialist housing needs assessment;</p> <p>14.</p> <p>15. d. Facilitating the creation of 'lifetime neighbourhoods' and 'retirement villages' that are well-designed to be accessible for everyone, located centrally within larger settlements close to local services and community facilities. Such development should support the principles of 'active ageing', minimise their institutional character and incorporate the delivery of integrated tiered support; and</p> <p>16.</p> <p>17. e. Requiring planning applications to demonstrate in their supporting Design and Access Statement that development proposals meet the space and accessibility needs of older and vulnerable people, as well as supporting the principles of 'active ageing'.</p> <p>2. <u>To ensure that new homes are accessible and adaptable to meet the needs of residents now and in the future, 20% of new open market dwellings and 50% of affordable dwellings will be required to meet or exceed the enhanced accessibility and adaptability housing standards in compliance with Requirement M4(2) of the Building Regulations (or any equivalent successor standards). Exceptions to this requirement will be given for:</u></p> <p>a. <u>developments of less than 30 dwellings in low value areas, as shown on the Policies Map;</u></p> <p>b. <u>all or part of a site, as appropriate, where it is clearly demonstrated within a Design and Access Statement that the provision of step-free access is not practical, and/or that site-</u></p> | <p>EX/NCC/135, EX/NCC/189, EX/NCC/193 and EX/NCC/219.</p> | |

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| | | <p><u>specific factors such as topography, poor vehicular access or other locational circumstances make a site less suitable for housing designed for older persons and those with disabilities.</u></p> <p>18. 3.2 Accommodation to meet the needs of those who are made homeless, refugees and asylum seekers will be supported where an evidenced need for such accommodation is identified.</p> | | |
| MM46 | Paragraph 7.71 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The Council currently owns and manages two gypsy and traveller sites providing 39 pitches, at Hartford Bridge near Bedlington and at Lyneburn Cottages/Shore Road near Lynemouth. Additionally, there is an 18-pitch privately-owned and managed site in Berwick-upon-Tweed plus a couple of small family-owned sites in the north and south east of the County. The Council regularly records mainly small, short-lived incidences of unauthorised encampments, concentrated mainly towards the south east of the County, but while there are currently no formal authorised transit sites or stopping places, the travelling community's stopover needs are frequently satisfied through informal arrangements negotiated with local farmers and other landowners. <u>For the travelling showpeople community actively involved in travelling to work at fairgrounds and events, the privately-owned and managed Showmen's Guild yard at Bomarsund near Stakeford in South East Northumberland currently provides 30 plots for caravans and the storage of equipment related to their businesses.</u></p> | <p>Additional text moved from paragraph 7.74 to more appropriate location in the context of other changes to subsequent paragraphs.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 7 Hearing Session, ACT/07/01, post hearing advice from the</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | | Inspector (as set out in EX/INS/33) and the Council's response (EX/NCC/126). | |
| | Paragraph 7.72 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Taking into account projected household formation rate statistics, the need to accommodate demand from those wishing to move out of bricks and mortar housing, the likelihood of pitches becoming vacant through general turnover and the potential for unauthorised encampments, our most recent Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (2018 Update) suggests that there is no immediate need for additional permanent pitches to be provided. However, these projections and other factors suggest a likely need for up to eight additional gypsy and traveller caravan pitches in Northumberland by the end of the plan period, seven in the south east, and one in the north. This situation will be kept under review to inform whether these pitches need to be allocated at the next Plan review</p> <p><u>The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) (2018 Update) assessed the needs of gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople communities in Northumberland. It indicated that there is:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>No immediate need for additional permanent pitches, but that there is likely need for up to eight additional gypsy and traveller caravan pitches by the end of the plan period;</u> <u>A likely need for transit accommodation provision of four to eight pitches to address unauthorised encampments; and</u> <u>A likely need to provide additional travelling showpeople plots over the plan period.</u> | <p>Supporting text scaled back to reflect that a new GTTSAA is to be prepared.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 7 Hearing Session, ACT/07/01, post hearing advice from the Inspector (as set out in EX/INS/33) and the Council's response (EX/NCC/126).</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | Paragraph 7.73 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The GTAA also identifies a likely need for transit accommodation provision of four to eight pitches to address the remaining unauthorised encampments issue. One solution would be to provide up to two small sites in South East Northumberland to accommodate this provision. However, the Council is currently trialling a 'negotiated stopping places' model, as advocated by the travelling community nationally, to help facilitate increased provision to meet this largely seasonal, semi permanent transit demand, informed by an initial site search within the priority Ashington/Bedlington/Blyth/Cramlington area. The outcome of this ongoing trial will, together with the most up to date evidence, determine whether or not there is a need to formally allocate a permanent site for transit use when this Local Plan is next reviewed. The GTAA additionally indicates a continued need to provide semi-formal (emergency) stopover arrangements, including on the summer east-west Appleby Horse Fair route. It is considered that the 'negotiated stopping places model' is the most appropriate solution for addressing this issue, subject to further discussions with Durham County Council on a potential joint approach.</p> <p><u>However, it is recognised that the initial survey work on which the 2018 GTAA Update was based is now somewhat dated. It is also the Council's intention that future survey work should make further attempts to gain responses from those residents living on private gypsy and traveller sites in the County in order to better reflect any need arising from these sites. The Council acknowledges that further assessment is also required in relation to the supply of sites identified in the 2018 Update. Accordingly, the Council is preparing a new Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTTSAA), which will inform the preparation of a separate Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Local Plan (GTTSLP) document. This GTTSLP is expected to be submitted within 18 months of the adoption date of this Local Plan, in accordance with the LDS. In the meantime, Policy HOU 12 sets out the needs identified in the 2018 GTAA Update and how the Council seeks to meet these needs. Policy HOU 12 also sets out a range of criteria against which proposals for new or extended sites for Gypsies and Travellers and yards for Travelling Showpeople will be assessed.</u></p> | <p>Supporting text scaled back to reflect that a new GTTSAA is to be prepared.</p> <p>To acknowledge the commitment to prepare a separate GTTSLP document.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 7 Hearing Session, ACT/07/01, post hearing advice from the Inspector (as set out in EX/INS/33) and the Council's response (EX/NCC/126).</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | Paragraph 7.74 | <p>Delete paragraph</p> <p>For the travelling showpeople community actively involved in travelling to work at fairgrounds and events, the privately owned and managed Showmen's Guild yard at Bomarsund near Stakeford in South East Northumberland currently provides 30 plots for caravans and the storage of equipment related to their businesses. The updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment identified a likely need to provide additional travelling showpeople plots over the plan period to take account of projected household formation within this community. This may lead to the travelling showpeople community seeking to add plots and/or further extend their yard. As far as possible, the Council will be supportive of such proposals as it is considered that scope exists without the need to allocate new land for this purpose.</p> | <p>Part of text moved to paragraph 7.71 as a more appropriate location in the context of other changes and other text scaled back to reflect that a new GTTSAA is to be prepared.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 7 Hearing Session, ACT/07/01, post hearing advice from the Inspector (as set out in EX/INS/33) and the Council's response (EX/NCC/126).</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | Policy HOU 12 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy HOU 12 Provision for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate the way of life of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities within the context of Northumberland's environment, economy and its settled communities, the Council will make provision for the necessary sites and yards, and additional pitches and plots over the plan period to meet the needs identified by the most up-to-date Northumberland Gypsy and Traveller <u>and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment</u>. 2. <u>Subject to the findings of a new Northumberland Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Assessment and policy requirements of the Northumberland Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Local Plan (which will be submitted within 18 months of the adoption date of this Local Plan):</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2-Provision will be sought in the Ashington, Bedlington, Blyth and Cramlington area of South East Northumberland to meet the following currently identified needs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a-Between four to and eight gypsy and traveller pitches on permanent transit sites, <u>in the short to medium term should less formal arrangements not fully address the unauthorised encampment issue; and</u> ii. b. If justified by forecast household growth and demand following further review, <u>Up to eight permanent pitches to meet medium to longer-term accommodation needs, to be accommodated either within existing permanent gypsy and traveller sites or on an appropriate new gypsy and traveller sites.</u> | <p>To ensure the policy is justified, consistent with national policy and not overly prescriptive and to acknowledge the commitment to update evidence and produce a separate Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Local Plan.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 7 Hearing Session, ACT/07/01, post hearing advice from the Inspector (as set out in EX/INS/33) and the Council's</p> | <p>Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy HOU 12.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>b. 3-The provision of additional plots to meet the needs of travelling showpeople will be supported within or by the appropriate expansion of the existing Showmen's Guild yard at Bomarsund.</p> <p>3. 4-The following criteria will be taken into consideration when determining proposals for new or extended sites for Gypsies <u>and</u>, Travellers and <u>yards for</u> Travelling Showpeople, and in determining planning applications.: <u>Sites and yards should:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Allow for access to appropriate health services and ensure that children can attend school on a regular basis; and</u> The site is well related to local services and facilities, including jobs, shops, schools, medical facilities and public transport; b. <u>Incorporate soft landscaping to increase openness and not be enclosed with hard landscaping, high walls or fences, such that the impression may be given that the site and its occupants are deliberately isolated from the local community; and</u> The site will be well screened and landscaped and not cause unacceptable harm to ecosystems or the character and appearance of the surrounding area, including avoiding any unacceptable impact on water bodies, water quality, biodiversity and/or heritage assets; c. <u>Allow for necessary space for the storage of vehicles and equipment;</u> The site will have safe vehicular access from the highway and adequate parking provision and turning areas as well as space for storage of equipment; d. <u>Not result in an unacceptable loss of amenity which may have a detrimental impact upon the health and well-being of any travellers that may locate there or others in the local community; and</u> The proposal will not result in disturbance or loss of amenity to | <p>response (EX/NCC/126).</p> | |

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| | | <p>any neighbouring residential properties, settled communities or places of visitor accommodation; and</p> <p>e. The internal amenity of the site or yard will be secured through the provision of<u>Provide for</u> essential infrastructure and on-site facilities, including water supply, sewerage, and waste removal/recycling, work areas and play areas.</p> | | |

Chapter 8: Quality of Place

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM47 | Paragraph 8.7 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>The assessment of design against Policy QOP 1 should be proportionate, taking into account the type, scale and context of the development.</u> A supplementary planning document, the Northumberland Design Guide, will be prepared which will include more guidance on the requirements of the design principles and other design-related policies within the Local Plan (footnote 65). The design policies and the Northumberland Design Guide will together set out local design expectations for the County. Once the SPD has been adopted, it should be read alongside Policy QOP 1. In the interim, applicants should refer to further guidance set out in the National Design Guide.</p> | To ensure that the application of Policy QOP 1 is effective and consistent with the NPPF, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session, ACT/09/01 and ACT/09/06. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy QOP 1 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy QOP 1 Design principles (Strategic Policy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In determining planning applications, design will be assessed against the following design principles, in accordance with where relevant, having regard to the Northumberland Design Guide. <u>Development proposals should:</u> 2. Proposals will be supported where design: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness and contributes to a positive relationship between built and natural features, including landform and topography; | Modification to part 1, criteria under part 2 moved to part 1, and modifications to parts 2b, c, i and j, and part 3, to ensure the policy is effective and consistent with the NPPF, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session, and actions ACT/09/02, ACT/09/03, ACT/09/04, | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy QOP 1. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>b. Creates or contributes to a strong sense of place and integrates the built form of the development with the site overall, and the wider local area, <u>having particular regard to</u>;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>Building heights</u>; ii. <u>The form, scale and massing, prevailing around the site</u>; iii. <u>The framework of routes and spaces connecting locally and more widely</u>; iv. <u>The pattern of any neighbouring or local regular plot and building widths, and where appropriate, follow existing building lines</u>; v. <u>the need to provide active frontages to the public realm; and</u> vi. <u>distinctive local architectural styles, detailing and materials</u>; <p>c. <u>Be visually attractive and</u> incorporates high quality aesthetics, materials and detailing;</p> <p>d. Respects and enhances the natural and built, developed and <u>historic</u> environment, including heritage, environmental and ecological assets, and any significant views or landscape setting;</p> <p>e. Ensures that buildings and spaces are functional and adaptable for future uses;</p> <p>f. Facilitates an inclusive, comfortable, user-friendly and legible environment;</p> <p>g. Supports health and wellbeing and enhances quality of life;</p> | <p>ACT/09/05 ACT/09/12.</p> <p>Modification to criterion 2d for clarity, in response to a representation from Historic England.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/09/01.</p> | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. Supports positive social interaction and a safe and secure environment, including measures where relevant to reduce the risk of crime and the fear of crime; i. Protects general amenity <u>Not cause unacceptable harm to the amenity of existing and future occupiers of the site and its surroundings;</u> j. Incorporates, where possible, green infrastructure and opportunities to support wildlife, <u>while minimising impact on biodiversity</u> and contributing to net environmental <u>net</u> gains, including for biodiversity; k. Makes provision for efficient use of resources; l. Responds to the climatic conditions of the location and avoids <u>the</u> creation of adverse local climatic conditions; m. Mitigates climate change, and is <u>be</u> adaptable to a changing climate; and n. Ensures the longevity of the buildings and spaces, and secures the social, economic and environmental benefits over the lifetime of the development. <p>2. <u>Development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, will be refused.</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | 3. Great weight will be given to proposals which demonstrate outstanding or innovative design, in accordance with the requirements set out in national policy and having regard to the relevant guidance in the Northumberland Design Guide. | | |
| MM48 | Paragraph 8.11 | Amend paragraph to read: The Plan seeks to deliver high quality development and support the health and wellbeing of the residents, workforce and visitors of Northumberland. Therefore, Policy QOP 2 seeks to ensure that new development has a positive impact on amenity. The assessment of amenity against Policy QOP 2 should be proportionate and criteria should be met where applicable, and considered in the context of how buildings, spaces and places are used and their setting. For example, overlooking will be more likely to have an unacceptable adverse impact on a dwelling or a school than a public amenity green space, where the surveillance provided by overlooking helps with a sense of safety for users. Where the policy refers to 'habitable' areas, this should be interpreted as places that are regularly or continually occupied by people. | For clarity and to reflect modifications to Policy QOP 2 (part 3). Final sentence moved to new paragraph 8.11C to improve reading of text in the context of modifications relating to ACT/09/11. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 8.11a | Add new paragraph to read: <u>The cumulative impact of the development, in relation to the effects of other nearby development, may be a relevant consideration when assessing a proposal against the criteria set out in Policy QOP 2 (part 3). Cumulative impacts are those which result from incremental changes caused by other existing or committed developments, together with the proposed development. In practice, this means that the development may have an acceptable impact in isolation but when combined with the effects of other development, the total impact may be unacceptable. Cumulative impact may be particularly relevant in terms of the</u> | To improve clarity and the effectiveness of Policy QOP 2. Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/09/01. | No - the new paragraph is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>effects of pollutants, disturbances and other harmful effects on the users of neighbouring development identified in criterion f of Policy QOP 2 (part 2). Visual impact, in relation to criterion a of Policy QOP 2 (part 2) is another example of where cumulative effects may be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the placement and design of advertisements.</u></p> | | |
| | Paragraph 8.11b | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>In order to ensure that development meets the requirements of Policy QOP 2, any mitigation measures needed to preserve the amenity of neighbouring uses should be incorporated into proposals. Where the operation of an existing development could have an adverse impact on the proposed development, the applicant, or 'agent of change' will be required to provide suitable mitigation.</u></p> | <p>To improve clarity and the effectiveness of Policy QOP 2.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/09/01.</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | Paragraph 8.11c | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Where Policy QOP 2 (part 2) refers to 'habitable' areas, this relates to places that are regularly or continually occupied by people. Part 2(d) of the policy seeks to ensure that the environmental conditions of habitable areas within the development are healthy and comfortable and that adverse impacts resulting from the development are avoided. Habitable areas within development proposals should provide adequate ventilation, and design should take account of the potential effects of temperature extremes in summer and winter, for example by managing solar gain. Sound pollution should be minimised, through site selection, layout and building design. The Building Research Establishment (BRE) document 'Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight: A Guide to Good Practice' provides useful guidance around achieving adequate light levels.</u></p> | <p>To improve clarity and the effectiveness of Policy QOP 2, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session and ACT/09/11.</p> <p>First sentence moved from paragraph 8.11 and amended to improve reading of text.</p> | <p>No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | Paragraph 8.11d | Add new paragraph to read: <u>Policy QOP 2 should be read alongside the more detailed guidance set out in the Northumberland Design Guide SPD.</u> | To improve clarity and effectiveness. Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/09/01. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy QOP 2 | Amend policy to read: Policy QOP 2 Good design and amenity 1. Development will be required to provide a high standard of amenity for existing and future users of the development itself and <u>preserve not cause unacceptable harm</u> to the amenity of those living in, working in or visiting the local area. 2. Development which would result in unacceptable adverse impacts on the amenity of neighbouring uses, in terms of both individual and cumulative impacts, will not be supported. 3. In order to provide a high standard of amenity and minimise any adverse impacts on amenity, d Development proposals will need to ensure that <u>the following criteria are met where applicable, taking into account any relevant cumulative effects and possible mitigation measures:</u> a. The physical presence and design of the development preserves the character of the area and does not have a visually obtrusive or overbearing impact on neighbouring uses, <u>while outlook from habitable</u> | Modification to part 1 to ensure policy is effective, in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session and ACT/09/07. Modifications to Parts 2 and 3 in order to remove unnecessary duplication, and to ensure the policy is effective, and consistent with the NPPF. Modification to criteria 3(a), (b), (c) and (d) to ensure the policy is effective, consistent with the NPPF, and to ensure it does not address | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy QOP 2. |



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| | | <p><u>areas of the development is not oppressive and the best outcomes for outlook are achieved wherever possible;</u></p> <p>b. Trees, other green and blue infrastructure and soft landscaping of amenity value are retained <u>where appropriate</u> and are introduced or <u>replaced</u> where they would enhance amenity of the development;</p> <p>c. The appropriate levels of privacy, according to the use of buildings and spaces, are incorporated into the design of the new development and are <u>preserved not unacceptably harmed</u> in existing neighbouring development;</p> <p>d. Outlook from the development or resulting from the development, particularly in relation to principle viewpoints in habitable rooms or spaces, is not oppressive and design of the development responds to opportunities to deliver the best outcomes for outlook;</p> <p><u>ed.</u> Air, temperature, sound, and light conditions of habitable areas within the development, or resulting from the development, are of a <u>good an appropriate</u> standard; and</p> <p><u>fe.</u> Neighbouring uses are compatible and that there are no unacceptable adverse impacts from noise, disturbances, odour, gases, other emissions and any other harmful effects, resulting from either the development or from neighbouring uses on the development.</p> <p>4. Developments will be required to relate positively to their locality, having regard to:</p> | <p>non-material considerations, in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session, and actions ACT/09/08, ACT/09/09 and ACT/09/10.</p> <p>Modification to move part 4 to QOP 1 to improve effectiveness, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session and ACT/09/12.</p> | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Building heights; b. The form, scale and massing, prevailing around the site; c. The framework of routes and spaces connecting locally and more widely; d. The pattern of any neighbouring or local regular plot and building widths, and where appropriate, follow existing building lines; e. the need to provide active frontages to the public realm; and f. distinctive local architectural styles, detailing and materials. | | |
| MM49 | Paragraph 8.13 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Policy QOP 3 sets out the requirements for new development that incorporates public buildings and spaces. <u>Policy QOP 3 should be read alongside the more detailed guidance set out in the Northumberland Design Guide SPD.</u></p> | <p>To improve clarity and the effectiveness of Policy QOP 3.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/09/01.</p> | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy QOP 3 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy QOP 3 Public realm design principles</p> <p>1. In addition to the overarching design principles set out in Policy QOP 1, <u>where relevant</u>, the design of the public realm will be expected to:</p> | <p>Modifications to part 1, and criterion 1(h) to ensure policy is effective, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy QOP 3 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Create diverse, vibrant buildings and spaces which contribute to supporting a range of public activity; b. Comply with the <u>Be physically and socially accessible and inclusive public realm standards set out in the Northumberland Design Guide</u>; c. Be clearly defined from private spaces; d. Have a clear hierarchy of routes and spaces, be <u>which are</u> faced by active frontages and maximise natural surveillance; e. Prioritise pedestrian and cycle movement and facilitate access to public transport wherever possible; f. Avoid dominance of vehicles and ensure that parking, where included, is sensitively integrated; g. Maximise urban greening, including the use of street trees and other vegetation as appropriate; h. Respond to opportunities to incorporate public art <u>where possible</u>; and i. Incorporate appropriate street furniture, lighting and surface materials. | <p>Session, and actions ACT/09/13 and ACT/09/14.</p> <p>Modification to criterion 1(b) for clarity and to ensure policy is consistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/09/01.</p> | <p>are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| MM50 | Paragraph 8.16 | Amend paragraph to read: | Modification to move reference to | No - the changes to the supporting |



| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>Policy QOP 4 seeks to ensure that high quality exterior environments are achieved through an appropriate approach to the existing characteristics of a site, well-designed landscaping and the protection and enhancement of trees and other green and blue infrastructure. <u>This includes ensuring that the benefits of well-designed outdoor spaces will continue to be experienced long after developments are completed. Therefore, where schemes are granted planning permission, the Council will seek to ensure that provision is made for the long term maintenance of new landscaped areas through conditions or legal agreements, as necessary.</u></p> | <p>maintenance from Policy QOP 4, as its inclusion as a policy requirement cannot be justified, because this issue can be addressed through conditions, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session and ACT/09/17.</p> | <p>text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | <p>Paragraph 8.16a</p> | <p>Add paragraph to read: <u>Policy QOP 4 should be read alongside the more detailed guidance set out in the Northumberland Design Guide SPD.</u></p> | <p>To improve clarity and the effectiveness of Policy QOP 4. Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/09/01.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | <p>Paragraph 8.18</p> | <p>Amend paragraph to read: The NPPF recognises the importance of trees, seeks net environmental gain from development and prevents the loss of any ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees except in wholly exceptional circumstances⁽⁶⁶⁾. The Council will seek to ensure that, <u>wherever possible</u>, new development doesn't result in the net loss of any trees <u>which are valuable to people and the environment</u> and</p> | <p>Modifications to reflect changes Policy QOP 4, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session, ACT/09/17.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <p>will seek to maximise appropriate tree cover in new development. <u>This includes protecting trees and other vegetation from damage during construction through the use of conditions.</u> The Council will also protect trees in accordance with its statutory powers, through the use of TPOs, <u>and planning conditions and the management of Conservation Areas.</u> <u>Any vegetation which is already protected, including trees within Conservation Areas, trees with Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), protected habitats and important hedgerows, will be preserved in accordance with the relevant national legislation, policy and guidance.</u> <u>Where the loss of a protected tree is granted permission, replacement compensatory planting will be sought.</u></p> | | |
| | Policy QOP 4 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy QOP 4 Landscaping and trees</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where relevant, new development will be expected to incorporate well-designed landscaping and respond appropriately to any existing landscape features. 2. Development proposals should ensure that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Landscaping design is of a high quality, in accordance with the principles set out in Policy QOP 1; b. Existing 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; | <p>Modification to criteria 2(e) and (f) to ensure policy is effective and consistent with the NPPF, in response to representations, matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session and ACT/09/15.</p> <p>Modifications to delete criteria 2(g), (i), and (j) and part 3 from Policy QOP 4 and move reference to within supporting text, as inclusion is</p> | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy QOP 4. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Any hard or soft landscaping is appropriate, functional and well-integrated into the design of the development; d. Trees, and other spaces and features that provide green and blue infrastructure, are preserved, enhanced and introduced into the landscaping scheme wherever possible; e. There is no loss of existing trees which are valuable in terms of amenity, biodiversity or the landscape, <u>except where this would be unavoidable and:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>considerations in favour of the development would outweigh any harm resulting from the loss of trees; and</u> ii. <u>the loss can be adequately mitigated through measures such as replacement planting where possible;</u> f. Any tree lost is replaced on-site or at a suitable location in the local area g. Any protected vegetation, including trees within Conservation Areas, trees with Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), protected habitats and important hedgerows, are preserved in accordance with the relevant national legislation, policy and guidance; hf. Planting schemes are compatible and appropriate to the site and its use; species that may damage other vegetation or wildlife should be avoided; and i. There will be no unacceptable damage to vegetation which is to be retained as part of the landscaping scheme during construction; and | <p>not justified, because these issues can be addressed through conditions, and legislation, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session and ACT/09/17.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/09/01.</p> | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>j. Provision is made for the long term maintenance of new landscaped areas.</p> <p>3. The Council will protect trees and woodlands which are of a high amenity value through TPOs and planning conditions where appropriate. Where the loss of a protected tree is granted permission, replacement compensatory planting will be required.</p> | | |
| MM51 | Paragraph 8.21a | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>The selection of materials, the type of construction and the layout of spaces can influence how efficiently resources are used and how much embodied carbon development contains. Prioritising the use of locally sourced, recycled and energy efficient building materials is one way in which development can reduce resource requirements and embodied carbon. Therefore, applicants should demonstrate, within their Design and Access Statement that they have given first consideration to materials that can be sourced closest to the development site, those which are recycled or constitute surplus/waste construction products and those which have high thermal or solar performance.</u></p> | To improve clarity, in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session and ACT/09/18. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraphs 8.21b | <p>Add new paragraphs to read:</p> <p><u>District energy networks distribute energy from one or more central sources to buildings, through underground pipes and cables. Such networks can range in scale from those covering large urban areas, incorporating heat recovered from industry and urban infrastructure, to those generating heat and providing it to two or more buildings. Heat networks are particularly efficient and cost effective when used to cover large areas, where heat recovery gains may be greatest and there is a mix of uses which balance energy demand. However, smaller</u></p> | To improve clarity, in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session and ACT/09/19. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>networks can also be effective, particularly in rural areas, where housing developments may need to occur off-grid, using a central renewable energy source such as a biomass boiler. Opportunities may also arise in the future, such as government incentives or technological advancements which improve the feasibility and viability of smaller district heat networks. Developers should consider whether there is an existing district energy network which would be feasible and viable to connect new developments to and assess the potential to incorporate new district networks where there are clear opportunities.</u></p> | | |
| | Paragraph 8.21c | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Another important way in which design can minimise resource use and carbon emissions is by ensuring that development can facilitate adaptation, conversion and extension in the future. The re-use and adaptation of existing buildings and spaces minimises the need for future rebuild or extensive alterations and therefore reduces the consumption of resources. In designing schemes, consideration should be given to aspects including: the layout, shape and dimensions of rooms and how these could support multi-functionality; the ease in which interior partitions could be altered or removed; and whether internal fittings and building services can be accessed and altered. In order to comply with the requirements of part h of Policy QOP 5, applicants should set out within their Design and Access Statements the ways in which the lifespan of the development has been taken into account and if there are any necessary elements of a scheme which may prevent future modifications. Development will be acceptable where there are no unnecessary barriers to future modification.</u></p> | To improve clarity, in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session and ACT/09/18. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | Paragraph 8.21d | Add new paragraph to read: <u>Policy QOP 5 should be read alongside the more detailed guidance set out in the Northumberland Design Guide SPD.</u> | To improve clarity and the effectiveness of Policy QOP 5. Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/09/01. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy QOP 5 | Amend policy to read: Policy QOP 5 Sustainable design and construction 1. In order to minimise resource use, mitigate climate change, and ensure development proposals are adaptable to a changing climate, proposals will be supported where if they, in accordance with the Northumberland Design Guide <u>where feasible</u> : a. Incorporate passive design measures which respond to existing and anticipated climatic conditions and improve the efficiency of heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting; b. Demonstrate that opportunities to incorporate <u>Prioritise the use of</u> locally sourced, recycled and energy efficient building materials have been considered ; c. Demonstrate that opportunities to include <u>Incorporate or connect to</u> small-scale renewable and low carbon energy generation have been | Modification to part 1 in response to representations and to ensure policy is effective and consistent with the NPPF. Modifications to criteria 1 (b), (c) and (d) to reflect changes to part 1 and to ensure policy is effective and consistent with the NPPF. Modification to criteria (e) and (g) to ensure policy is justified and consistent with the NPPF, in response to | Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy QOP 5. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>considered systems which contribute towards the supply of energy to the development, unless this would not be viable;</p> <p>d. Connect to an existing or approved district energy scheme where feasible and viable and in the case of major development proposals consider opportunities to incorporate a district energy network;</p> <p>e. Demonstrate that opportunities to include <u>Facilitate the efficient use of water; efficiency measures, such as the use of water recycling systems have been considered will be encouraged;</u></p> <p>f. Incorporate measures to reduce waste generated during construction, including the recovery of materials on-site, and ensuring there is appropriate provision for recyclable and non-recyclable waste;</p> <p>g. Minimise vulnerability to flooding <u>in areas at risk of flooding from all sources, or where the development may increase flood risk elsewhere,</u> through use of materials, green and blue infrastructure and other design features as appropriate; and</p> <p>h. Are flexible to allow for future modification, refurbishment and retrofitting.</p> <p>2. The use of appropriate accreditation schemes to demonstrate <u>Development which promotes high levels of sustainability will be encouraged and supported, particularly where this can be demonstrated through the use of appropriate accreditation schemes. Great weight will be given where high levels of sustainability are demonstrated, in line with the Northumberland Design Guide.</u></p> | <p>matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session, actions ACT/09/20 and ACT/09/21.</p> <p>Modification to part 2 to remove unnecessary duplication as a result of changes to Policy QOP 1 Part 3 and to ensure policy is consistent the NPPF.</p> <p>Further reasoning and evidence is set out in EX/HS/09/01 and EX/NCC/193.</p> | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM52 | Policy QOP 6 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy QOP 6 Delivering well-designed places</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals are expected to meet the local design expectations set out in design policies within the Plan, <u>having regard to</u> the Northumberland Design Guide, and any other adopted design guidance. 2. Proposals are expected to respond to any character assessments that form part of or support the Plan. 3. Where a Design and Access Statement is required as part of a planning application, there must be a clear and proportionate demonstration of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How relevant design policies, the Northumberland Design Guide, character assessments and any other design guidance supporting the Plan, have been integral to the design development process; b. A robust analysis of the context and character of the site and the local area, in addition to the functional requirements of the intended use; c. The design concept and the evolution of the design development through drawings or models, including explanatory text as appropriate; and | To ensure policy is consistent with the NPPF, in response to matters raised during the Matter 9 Hearing Session and ACT/09/22. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy QOP 4 and the proposed modification to the policy wording is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>d. Where relevant, how consultation with communities and other relevant stakeholders has informed the design.</p> <p>4. Sites forming part of a larger area of development, which are anticipated to be delivered within related timescales, will require a comprehensive masterplan to demonstrate a coordinated design response.</p> <p>5. Early design discussions, design review and design coding will be supported, facilitated and recommended by the Council where appropriate.</p> <p>6. Proposals which would materially diminish the standard of design in an already approved scheme will not be supported.</p> | | |

Chapter 9: Connectivity and Movement

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM53 | Paragraph 9.12 | <p>Amend Paragraph to read:</p> <p>Northumberland currently hosts car club facilities across the County. Electric vehicle charging is available at a variety of locations across the County- <u>and the Council is working towards increasing the amount of charge points.</u> <u>Electric and ultra-low emission vehicles can play a critical role in reducing</u></p> | For clarity, and in response to representations and matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session and ACT/10/01. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>greenhouse gas emissions. Charging cars at home overnight using a dedicated chargepoint is generally cheaper and more convenient for consumers and is expected to be central to the future charging ecosystem. Early in the design process for residential development, developers should identify a route by which any relevant cabling could be run in the future to facilitate the installation of electric vehicle charging points at safe, accessible and convenient points, including within garages (where these meet or exceed minimum sizes to count as a parking space (Appendix E), on external walls accessible for parked cars, and also outwith the curtilage of properties where parking is to be provided in a shared private car park. This should serve to minimise disruptive retrofitting, which damages the building fabric. In addition, for all other development types, where parking is provided in a car park, consideration should be given to ensuring the future routing of cabling and installation of electric vehicle charging points does not negatively affect pedestrian amenity, and should ideally facilitate installation of charging points off the footway.</u></p> | | |
| | Policy TRA 1 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy TRA 1 Promoting sustainable connections (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. <u>The transport implications of development must be addressed as part of any planning application. Where relevant this includes the use of Transport Assessments, Transport Statements and Travel Plans. The</u></p> | <p>To ensure the policy is justified, effective and is consistent with the NPPF, to address the needs of people with disabilities and reduced mobility (consistent with NPPF (ACT/10/02) and in response to matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session.</p> | <p>Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy TRA 1.</p> |

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| | | <p>Council will support development that: Where applicable and appropriate, development will be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promotes a spatial distribution which creates accessible development, reduces the need to travel by car, and maximises the use of sustainable modes of transport; b. Promotes good design principles in respect of the permeability, connectivity and legibility of buildings and public spaces; and inclusive access; c. Promotes sustainable transport choices, including supporting, providing and connecting to networks for walking, cycling and public transport; and infrastructure that supports the use of low and ultra low emission vehicles; d. <u>Address the needs of people with disabilities and reduced mobility in relation to all modes of transport;</u> e. d. Ensures delivery of cycle parking and supporting infrastructure; f. e. Protects, enhances and supports public rights of way; g. f. Supports the delivery of reliable, safe and efficient transport networks, in partnership with other organisations, service providers and developers; h. g. <u>Requires development to be designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra low emission vehicles in safe, accessible, convenient locations; and</u> h. <u>Requires development proposals which generate significant amounts of movements to be supported by transport</u> | <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/10/01.</p> | |
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| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>assessments/transport statements, and travel plans, and where appropriate delivery/servicing plans.</p> <p>i. <u>Submit delivery and service plans, where development is proposed for commercial use, or any other proposal which is likely to generate a large movement of goods and materials.</u></p> | | |
| MM54 | Policy TRA 2 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy TRA 2 The effects of development on the transport network</p> <p>1. All developments affecting the transport network will be required to:</p> <p>b. Include appropriate measures to <u>avoid</u>, mitigate and manage any <u>significant</u> adverse impacts on <u>highway capacity, congestion or on highway safety</u> the transport network including any contribution to cumulative impacts;</p> <p>c. Minimise conflict between different modes of transport, including measures for network, traffic and parking management <u>where necessary</u>;</p> <p>e. Suitably accommodate the delivery of goods and supplies, access for maintenance and refuse collection <u>where necessary</u>; and</p> | <p>To ensure the policy is justified, effective and is consistent with the NPPF. Criterion b changed to reflect the wording of Paragraph 108 (c) of the NPPF. In response to matters raised through representations and during the Matter 10 Hearing Session.</p> <p>Travel plans referred to in part 2 moved to Policy TRA 1 to be more effective.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/10/01.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy TRA 2 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | |
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| | | <p>2. Travel Plans and School Travel plans will be required, where appropriate, to guide the determination of impact, shape proposals and provide an appropriate design with accompanying mitigation and contributions as required to the benefit of the scheme and the wider area.</p> | | | | | | |
| MM55 | Table 9.1 | <p>Amend Table 9.1 to read:</p> <p>Table 9.1 Core road network in Northumberland</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Strategic Road Network (Trunk Roads) (Managed by Highways England)</th> <th>National Primary Routes and Major Road Network (Managed by Northumberland County Council)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> A1 (T) A19 (T) A69 (T) </td> <td> A68 A189 A193 (part) A197 (part) A695 A696 A697 A698 (part) A1061 A1068 (part) A1147 (part) A6079 (part) B1337 (part) B1329 C403 (part) C415 (part) </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Strategic Road Network (Trunk Roads) (Managed by Highways England) | National Primary Routes and Major Road Network (Managed by Northumberland County Council) | A1 (T) A19 (T) A69 (T) | A68 A189 A193 (part) A197 (part) A695 A696 A697 A698 (part) A1061 A1068 (part) A1147 (part) A6079 (part) B1337 (part) B1329 C403 (part) C415 (part) | For clarity and completeness. In response to representations | No - the changes to the table is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Strategic Road Network (Trunk Roads) (Managed by Highways England) | National Primary Routes and Major Road Network (Managed by Northumberland County Council) | | | | | | | |
| A1 (T) A19 (T) A69 (T) | A68 A189 A193 (part) A197 (part) A695 A696 A697 A698 (part) A1061 A1068 (part) A1147 (part) A6079 (part) B1337 (part) B1329 C403 (part) C415 (part) | | | | | | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | Paragraph 9.23 | <p>Amend paragraph and add new footnote to read:</p> <p>The Countywide Transport Assessment ^[Footnote 1] has assessed key parts of the local highway network, and has identified where future development may give rise to issues on the local network. Similarly to the analysis of the core road network, it has helped to identify appropriate means of mitigation to address the impacts of development both individually (for potential significant scale future developments) and cumulatively ^[Footnote 2]. This includes opportunities for removing non-essential traffic from the highway network, shifting to more sustainable modes, physical measures to address movement and capacity constraints, including effective traffic management and signage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Footnote 1: Northumberland Local Transport Assessment Report, November 2018 ● <u>Footnote 2: Northumberland Local Plan Transport Assessment Mitigation Report, January 2019</u> | For clarity and completeness. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 9.24 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>A review of the need for new schemes in the form of settlement bypasses or link roads has been undertaken. A number of schemes identified by the former District Councils have been re-appraised to consider their appropriateness, feasibility and deliverability. Strategic Regional and Local Transport policies combined with the need to prioritise infrastructure investment result in a number of County priorities. Land required for improvements beyond the highway boundary will form the basis of safeguarded land policies.</p> | To reflect modifications to Policy TRA3 which ensures the policy is justified, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session, and ACT/10/05. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 9.25 | Amend paragraph to read | To reflect the latest position and in response | No - the changes to the supporting text |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>A Strategic Outline Business Case⁽⁷⁰⁾ has been <u>was</u> completed for the proposed Blyth Relief Road and has demonstrated a strong business case for <u>3 including the following</u> potential route alignments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route 3 – A new link road from Princess Louise Road to the existing A192 / A189 "Three Horseshoes" interchange; • Route 4 – A new link road from Plessey Road to the existing A192 / A189 "Three Horseshoes" interchange; and • Route 5 – Dualling of the existing A1061 Laverock Hall route. | to matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session, and in response to ACT/10/06. | are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 9.26 | <p>Amend paragraph to read</p> <p>The potential route alignments are identified in Figure 9.1. A public consultation exercise will be held in early 2019 to obtain feedback from Blyth residents and other key stakeholders <u>Work is on-going, following consultation,</u> with a view to identifying a preferred route for detailed design and bid for future funding opportunities.</p> | To reflect the latest position and in response to matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session, and in response to ACT/10/06. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Figure 9.1 | Remove Figure 9.1 Blyth Relief Road - Potential route alignments (illustrative diagram) | To reflect the fact that work is still ongoing, and therefore the diagram is not effective to retain in the plan. | No - the removal of the figure is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 9.29 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The Countywide Transport Assessment ⁽⁷¹⁾ has helped to appraise the individual and cumulative impacts of development on the Local Road network. The work has informed the Northumberland Infrastructure Delivery Plan and</p> | To clarify that contributions towards securing improvements may be sought in circumstances where the | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | its prioritisation of infrastructure investments, including in the Core Road network. <u>This will inform initiatives to secure required funding. Where appropriate and necessary, planning conditions, planning obligations and Section 278 agreements may be used to address the highway impacts, directly related to a development.</u> | works are directly related to the impact development may have on the highway network as raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session and ACT/10/04. | |
| | Policy TRA 3 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy TRA 3 Improving Northumberland's core road network</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In assessing development proposals, support will be given to the maintenance and improvement of Northumberland's core road network by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The creation of additional capacity and improvement measures on the Strategic Road Network, including for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>The A19 North of Newcastle Junctions; and Improvements to the A19/A189 Moor Farm and A19/Dudley Lane junction;</u> ii. <u>The A1 in Northumberland Improvements to the A1/A19 Seaton Burn interchange and A19/Fisher Lane junction; and</u> iii. Any improvement measures emanating from Highways England's Road Investment Strategies and other strategic assessment of the highway network. | To ensure the policy is justified, in accordance with the NPPF. In response to matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session and discussed in the Council's hearing statement EX/NCC/10/01, and to reflect the Council's Transport Technical Paper EX/NCC/162. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy TRA 3 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording regarding specific road schemes are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Supporting and identifying acceptable lines and areas of improvements through the plan period including for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Full dualling of the A1 through Northumberland and improved local links/junctions to the A1; and ii. Full dualling of the A69 through Northumberland and improved local links/junctions to the A69. c. Working collaboratively with stakeholders, including Highways England, the North East Local Enterprise Partnership, North East Combined Authority and the North of Tyne Combined Authority to deliver continued improvements to the core road network; d. Influencing the management, movement and routing of road freight to best effect, while minimising adverse impacts on the environment and communities. <p>2. Land will be safeguarded Development will not be supported at the following locations where it is considered to potentially prejudice to support the following Strategic Road Network improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>'A19 North of Newcastle Junctions' comprising A19/A189 Moor Farm; and A19/Dudley Lane junction; and A1/A19/A1068 Seaton Burn / Fisher Lane Interchange junctions;</u> b. A1/A19 Seaton Burn interchange and A19/ Fisher Lane junction; b. e. A69/ B6531, west of Hexham. | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>3. In assessing development proposals, support will be given to the maintenance and improvement of Northumberland's Local Road Network. Land will be safeguarded in the following locations to support <u>Development will not be supported following locations where it is considered to potentially prejudice</u> the progression of the following Local Road Network Improvement schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Ponteland Bypass; b. Newbiggin/Ashington Link; c. Blyth Relief Road; d. Stobhill Loansdean Link, Morpeth; e. East-West Link, Cramlington; and f. Lancastrian Road, Cramlington. <p>19. Support will be given through to development and creation of freight and logistics and lorry parking including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Extension to Purdy Lodge, Adderstone; and b. As part of improvement schemes along the A1 and A69. | | |
| MM56 | Policy TRA 4 | Amend policy to read | To ensure the policy is justified, and is consistent | No - the SA provides a high |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>Policy TRA 4 Parking provision in new development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An appropriate amount of off-street vehicle parking sufficient to serve new development shall be made available in safe, accessible and convenient locations prior to the development, as a whole or in part, being brought into use. Vehicle parking shall <u>should normally</u> be provided in accordance with the parking standards set out in Appendix DE of the Local Plan, or other such local standards set out in made neighbourhood plans which will be given priority in determining the appropriate amount of parking required. 2. In exceptional circumstances, wWhere provision is not made in accordance with the relevant standards, it must be demonstrated how the amount of parking proposed to serve the development has had regard to <u>takes into account</u>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The scale, type, mix and use of the development; b. The proximity and accessibility of the development to services and facilities reasonably required by users or occupiers of the development; c. The availability of and opportunities for access to and from the development by public transport, walking and cycling; d. The potential for road safety and environmental problems as a result of increased parking demand in the area; and | <p>with the NPPF and in response to matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session, ACT/10/08 and ACT/10/09.</p> | <p>level appraisal of Policy TRA 4 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>e. The extent and nature of any parking restrictions in force on highways in the area.</p> | | |
| MM57 | Paragraph 9.36 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The South East Northumberland corridor from the Seaton Valley to Ashington currently does not have rail passenger services. A key priority of the Council is the reintroduction of passenger services on the Northumberland Line (formerly known as the Ashington, Blyth, Tyne Line). This will help facilitate development growth across the South East Delivery Area. The line has significant potential to improve links between the towns, encourage access to employment opportunities, and incentivise employers to locate in South East Northumberland, in addition to its current freight transport role. Significant steps have been made in taking long held aspirations for the line forward. This includes progressing plans through a Network Rail Governance for Railway Investment Projects (GRIP) study and assembling funding bid packages. Various options are currently being <u>have been</u> appraised, including <u>for</u> station location, service frequency and <u>considering</u> the infrastructure that would be required to support the development and operation of the line. This includes any infrastructure requirements at level crossings to ensure safe operation of the rail network and minimise delay on the surrounding road network. Depending on the outcome of this work, some development may be required within the Green Belt. Subject to the on-going appraisal work and development needs identified, the Council may need to prepare a Development Plan Document to deal specifically with the Northumberland Line. Subject to the outcome of consultation, further detailed work such as ground investigations, securing necessary funding and approvals, the line could be operational in Winter 2023.</p> | To reflect the latest position and in response to matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session and ACT/10/11. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM58 | Paragraph 9.38 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>In addition, there are other rail lines which are partly operational, or which benefit from active projects and initiatives to facilitate reopening. The Plan aims to support these lines, as well as the potential for the reopening of Main Line other lines and stations, across Northumberland, for example: These lines and stations are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Tynedale Railway which has potential to link the North Pennines AONB and South Tynedale with the national railway network at Haltwhistle <u>is operational as a recreational railway and visitor attraction;</u> • The Aln Valley Railway, which would not only provide a new visitor attraction but would also open a transport corridor between Alnwick and the East Coast Main Line at Alnmouth; • The potential reopening of Belford Station on the East Coast Main Line and Gilsland Station on the Tyne Valley Line. | To add clarity, and provide a greater distinction between these named routes other disused railway line, and reflect changes to Policy TRA 5, . | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 9.38A | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>A much wider network of disused railway lines provides valuable leisure routes for walking, cycling and horse riding across Northumberland. The plan seeks to retain these routes for leisure purposes, though it is recognised that they may also provide opportunities for the re-introduction of rail services at some point in the future.</u></p> | To reflect changes to Policy TRA 5 and to provide justification for the approach to disused railway lines. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | Policy TRA 5 | <p>Amend policy to read</p> <p>Policy TRA 5 Rail transport and safeguarding facilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development which would prejudice the retention of rail transport facilities will not be supported unless the benefits of the development outweigh the importance of the retention of the facilities. <p>The Northumberland Line</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Development which would prevent the reintroduction of passenger rail services on the Northumberland Line along with associated stations, facilities and access to them from adjacent highways, and continued rail freight use of the Northumberland Line, its associated branch lines (including the branch line from Bedlington to Morpeth via Choppington, the Butterwell line north of Ashington and the line from Woodhorn to Newbiggin-by-the-Sea) and supporting infrastructure will not be supported. 3. Sites for stations have been identified and land will be safeguarded <u>Development will not be supported which is considered to potentially prejudice the development and, or operation of potential stations at the following locations:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Woodhorn <u>(future phase)</u> b. <u>Newbiggin (future phase)</u> c. b. Ashington | <p>To clarify and to ensure the policy is justified, in accordance with the NPPF. In response to matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session, and ACT/10/10, ACT/10/12 and ACT/10/13.</p> | <p>Yes - The SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy TRA 5.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. e- Bedlington Station e. d- Blyth Bebside f. e- South Newsham g. f- Seaton Delaval h. g- Seghill (future phase) <p>Local rail services</p> <p>4. Development which would prevent the reintroduction of passenger rail services on the following lines will not be supported. The following routes which are partly operational, or offer an extension to existing operational rail lines, will be protected for future rail use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. South Tynedale Railway <u>between Alston and Slaggyford</u> linking the North Pennines AONB and South Tynedale with the Tyne Valley Line at Haltwhistle; b. Aln Valley Railway linking Alnwick with Alnmouth; and c. Former railway track bed between Newcastle Airport Metro Station and Ponteland. <p>5. The route and alignment of disused railway lines, together with land identified for potential stations will be safeguarded. Development which would prejudice their future use for passenger and freight</p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>transport will not be supported unless the benefits of the development outweigh the importance of the retention of the facilities for future use. The Council will support proposals for the use of such routes for walking and cycling, where it will safeguard them for future rail use. <u>Development on the route or alignment of other disused railway lines used for walking and/or, cycling and/or horse riding will only be supported:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>If it does not prejudice the current or future use of the line for leisure purposes; or</u> b. <u>Appropriate diversions can be provided, or</u> c. <u>The benefits of the development outweigh the importance of the retention of the line in its entirety, or in that location.</u> <p>6. Development which would prevent the reintroduction of the following stations will not be supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gilsland, on the Tyne Valley Line; and b. Belford, on the East Coast Main Line. <p>Freight rail services</p> <p>7. Existing rail freight facilities will be safeguarded and the principle of improvement to infrastructure will be support at the following locations:</p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Battleship Wharf, Port of Blyth; b. Former Rio Tinto Alcan facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Aluminium Smelting Plant Lynefield Park; and ii. Lynemouth Power Station; c. Alumina handling facilities, Port of Blyth; and d. Tweedmouth Goods Yard. <p>8. In accordance with Policy MIN 5, infrastructure associated with the transport of minerals will also be safeguarded.</p> <p>Rail transport and facilities</p> <p>9. Support will be given to proposals to improve the flow of passengers and freight by rail, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Land will be safeguarded at the following locations for improvements to station parking <u>at the following locations</u>: Alnmouth, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Cramlington, Morpeth and Prudhoe. b. Improvements to car and cycle parking provision at stations; c. Improvements to station facilities, provided that they would not result in an unacceptable impact on the environment and communities. | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>d. Improvements to the frequency and quality of passenger rail services stopping at Northumberland stations;</p> <p>10. Development which would prejudice the retention <u>and, or improvement</u> of these <u>rail transport</u> facilities will not be supported unless the benefits of the development outweigh the importance of the retention of the facilities.</p> <p>11. Proposals for the creation of new level crossings on the rail network will not be supported. Proposals which jeopardise public safety at level crossings will not be supported. Measures to improve public safety at level crossings will be supported. Improvement, alteration or closure of level crossings, or appropriate contributions towards the implementation of such works, may be secured through the grant of planning permission for development where it can be demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority, that those works are directly related to the impact that development may have on the level crossing and they are necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms.</p> | | |

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| MM59 | Paragraph 9.41 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Improving links to Newcastle Airport and strategic connectivity supports the Airport, economic growth and UK competitiveness, whilst multimodal connections support businesses and customers. <u>Primary road access to the Airport is via the A696 which is the responsibility of Highways England. The capacity of the A696 roundabout which provides access to the Airport has been tested, taking into account planned levels of growth in the Northumberland Local Plan (including the nearby employment land allocations), planned growth in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Local Plan, and the growth aspirations of the airport. The assessment identifies that there is more than sufficient capacity to accommodate this growth. However, in order to safeguard the capacity of the junction, planning applications on the allocated employment sites will require the submission of a transport assessment to ensure that traffic generated from specific proposals, can be accommodated, and any development not allocated within this Plan seeking planning permission which may increase traffic flows in this location, will need to demonstrate that they do not adversely impact upon the growth aspirations of the Airport, in respect to capacity at the A696 access roundabout, and to the satisfaction of Highways England.</u></p> | For clarity, and in response to a representation from, and subsequent dialogue with Highways England | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM60 | Paragraph 9.43 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Aerodrome safeguarding is the process used to ensure the safety of aircraft while taking off and landing, or in flying in the vicinity of aerodromes. Aerodrome Safeguarding Areas are defined around particular civil aerodromes which are identified by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) as important to the national air transport system ⁽⁷³⁾. <u>They are neither the responsibility, nor the proposal of the Local Planning Authority.</u> Parts of the Aerodrome Safeguarding Areas for Newcastle International Airport (NIA) and</p> | In response to issue raised at Matter 10 hearing session and consistency with Town and Country Planning (safeguarded aerodromes, technical sites and military | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>Carlisle Lake District Airport fall within Northumberland, and are shown on the policies map. Safeguarding authorities are statutory consultees for planning applications which could impact on the safe operation of aerodromes.</p> | <p>explosives storage areas) direction 2002.</p> | |
| | <p>Paragraph 9.43a</p> | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>A further non-officially safeguarded Aerodrome Safeguarding Zone is shown on the Policies Map relating to Eshott Airfield. The Airfield, located midway between Morpeth and Alnwick, is used by recreational microlights and small, light aircraft. The safety of aircraft, gliders and associated operations are similarly safeguarded. The zone is similarly neither the responsibility, nor the proposal of the Local Planning Authority.</u></p> | <p>In response to representations and as raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session. To ensure consistency with modifications to Policy TRA 7 and consistency with Town and Country Planning (safeguarded aerodromes, technical sites and military explosives storage areas) direction 2002.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/10/01.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | <p>Paragraph 9.46a</p> | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Eshott aerodrome (non-official) safeguarding area, as shown on the policies map, extends to approximately 7 kilometres in all directions and is split into 4 different zones relating to the heights of buildings above ground level (AGL). Development proposals falling within the relevant zone will trigger the consultation requirement as set out in Policy TRA 7.</u></p> | <p>In response to representations and as raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session and to reflect Town and Country Planning (safeguarded</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |



| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | | aerodromes, technical sites and military explosives storage areas) direction 2002 (ACT/10/18). Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/10/01. | |
| | Policy TRA 7 | Amend policy to read: Policy TRA 7 Aerodrome Safeguarding Areas 1. <u>Officially safeguarded aerodromes have been established for Carlisle Lake District Airport and Newcastle International Airport. An unofficial safeguarded aerodrome has been established for Eshott Airfield. The following planning applications will be the subject of consultation with the operator of the respective aerodromes and there may be restrictions on the height or detailed design of buildings, or on development which might create a bird hazard:</u> a. 1- All development proposals falling within the Carlisle Lake District Airport Aerodrome Safeguarding Area inner zone will be subject to consultation with the airport operator. b. 2- Development proposals falling within the Newcastle International Airport Aerodrome Safeguarding Area inner zone | In response to representations as raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session and to reflect Town and Country Planning (safeguarded aerodromes, technical sites and military explosives storage areas) direction 2002 (ACT/10/18). | Yes - The SA should be reviewed to reflect the changes to Policy TRA 7. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>which include, or may include, the following will be subject to consultation with Newcastle International Airport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a. all buildings, structures, erections and works exceeding the height threshold specified on the Policies Map; ii. b. development using highly reflective materials such as glazed roofs or photovoltaic cells; iii. c. landscaping schemes, the development of open water, and building design which could encourage wildlife habitats and may lead to increased risk of an aircraft encountering a bird strike; iv. d. iv: lighting which has the potential to cause distraction or glare for pilots, or could imitate airfield lighting; or v. e. v induced turbulence from buildings, through heat emissions etc. <p>c. 3. Development proposals involving wind turbines falling within the defined Aerodrome Safeguarding Areas outer zones as shown on the Policies Map will be subject to consultation with the relevant airport operator.</p> <p>d. <u>Development proposals falling within the Eshott Airfield Aerodrome Safeguarding Zone which include, or may include, the following; all buildings, structures, erections and works exceeding the height threshold specified on the Policies Map;</u></p> <p>2. 4. Development proposals requiring consultation with the relevant airport operator will be supported where it can be demonstrated that</p> | | |

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| | | they will not have an unacceptable impact on the safe operation on the aerodrome. | | |
| MM61 | Policy ICT 2 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ICT 2 New developments and infrastructure alignment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support will be given to developments which include full fibre broadband connections. All new dwellings and business premises should be provided with the infrastructure necessary to allow the development to be served by high quality communications infrastructure. <u>Where possible, this should provide access to services from a range of suppliers. This should include full fibre broadband connections as these connections will, in almost all cases, provide the optimum solution. Alternative broadband solutions may be appropriate, where these can be justified. Where no broadband provision is included, developers will be required to demonstrate, including through consultation with broadband providers, that connections are not deliverable, and, or viable.</u> 2. Priority will be given to full fibre broadband connections as these connections will, in almost all cases, provide the optimum solution. 3. Developers will be required to demonstrate that they have investigated means by which broadband and telecommunications infrastructure can be provided during the design of infrastructure projects. | <p>To improve clarity and consistency with NPPF and in response to matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/10/01.</p> | <p>Yes - The SA should be reviewed to reflect the changes to Policy ICT2.</p> |



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Chapter 10: Environment

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | |
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| MM62 | Paragraph 10.6 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The County contains large numbers of designated areas both in terms of the natural and historic environment. The main designations are summarised shown in Table 10.1, which in turn cross refers to Appendix (F) that lists those individual designations that cover an area but are not always easy to distinguish on the Policies Map. Designations vary in importance from having international recognition through to local designations. It is important to bear in mind that the position of an asset in the hierarchy does not always give the full picture on its importance. For example, ancient woodlands are often not covered by a statutory designation but are nevertheless irreplaceable; likewise many heritage assets of archaeological interest are not designated but are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments.</p> | For clarity and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/04. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. | | | | | |
| | Table 10.1 | <p>Amend Table 10.1 to read:</p> <p>Table 10.1 Natural and heritage designations in the <u>Northumberland Local Plan Area</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>International</td> <td>National</td> <td>Local</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Statutory</td> </tr> </table> | International | National | Local | Statutory | | | For clarity, to exclude designations falling entirely in the National Park, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/04. |
| International | National | Local | | | | | | | |
| Statutory | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | <p>Scheduled Monuments that form part of the Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Hadrian’s Wall, World Heritage Site</p> <p>4-3 Ramsar Convention wetlands **</p> <p>Seven-7 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) **</p> <p>14-12 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) **</p> | <p>More than 100 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) **</p> <p>The Northumberland National Park *</p> <p>North Pennines AONB *</p> <p>Northumberland Coast AONB *</p> <p>18-17 Registered Parks and Gardens **</p> <p>Nearly 1,000 Scheduled Monument and more than 5,500 Grade I, II* and II Listed Buildings and structures</p> <p>9 7 National Nature Reserves **</p> <p>3 Marine Conservation Zones extending landward of Mean Low Water **</p> | <p>More than 200-160 Local Wildlife and Geological Sites (LWGSs) **</p> <p>23 24 Local Nature Reserves **</p> <p>69 70 Conservation Areas **</p> <p>2 Nature Improvement Areas: (the Border Uplands NIA and the Northumberland Coalfield NIA) *</p> | | |
| | | <p>Significant non-statutory:</p> | | | | |
| | | <p>The Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Hadrian's Wall, World Heritage Site and its buffer zone - all that does not have a statutory designation in its own right. *</p> | <p>The Northumberland Heritage Coast</p> <p>Ancient Woodlands (continually wooded since at least 1600 AD) and ancient and veteran trees</p> <p>Registered Battlefields **</p> | <p>Locally Listed Heritage Assets and their settings</p> <p>Non-statutory nature reserves managed by Northumberland Wildlife Trust, Woodland Trust RSPB and other local groups</p> | | |

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| | | <p>The North Pennines UNESCO Global Geopark (geological heritage) *</p> <p>Some key areas of Ancient and Semi-ancient Woodlands (continually wooded since at least 1600 AD) *</p> <p>Northumberland International Dark Sky Park (Kielder area) *</p> | <p>Certain non-designated archaeology</p> | <p>Heritage assets recorded on the Historic Environment Record</p> | | |
| | | <p>* Area designations marked with a single asterisk are also indicated on Figure 10.1. ** Area designations marked with two asterisks are indicated on Figure 10.1 and listed in Appendix F; NB All designations on Figure 10.1 can be viewed in more detail on the interactive Policies Map.</p> | | | | |
| MM63 | Paragraph 10.8a | <p>Add section heading and paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>An overarching approach for the Northumberland environment</u></p> <p><u>The Council wishes to ensure that its planning approach to environmental issues is truly integrated. Such an approach is central to a sustainably planned Northumberland, contributing to the County's economic success and the wellbeing of its communities. Policy ENV 1 sets out such an approach, covering everything about the Northumberland landscape, its natural and its built heritage. Subsequent policies set more specific criteria</u></p> | | | <p>For clarity and to increase the effectiveness of Policy ENV 1 and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/02.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |



| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>for biodiversity (Policy ENV 2); the landscape, tranquillity and designated areas (Policies ENV 3 to 6); and built heritage (Policies ENV 8 to 9).</u></p> | | |
| | Policy ENV 1 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ENV 1 Approaches to assessing the impact of development on the natural, historic and built environment (Strategic Policy)</p> <p>1. The character and/or significance of Northumberland's distinctive and valued natural, historic and built environments, will be conserved, protected and enhanced, by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Giving appropriate weight to the statutory purposes and special qualities of the hierarchy of international, national and local designated and non-designated nature and historic conservation assets or sites and their settings, <u>and, in particular, giving great weight to -as follows:</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">i. <u>Conserving and enhancing the Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, in accordance with Policies ENV 5 and ENV 6, and Northumberland National Park-Greatest weight will be given to international and national designations, in accordance with the obligations set out in relevant legislation and advice;</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">ii. <u>The conservation of designated heritage assets, with the impact of proposed development on their significance being assessed in</u></p> | To ensure consistency the NPPF, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/01. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ENV 1 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording regarding references to designations and cross references are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <p>accordance with Policy ENV 7. Following this, those of regional and local importance;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Protecting Northumberland's most important landscapes and applying a character-based approach to, as appropriate, manage, protect or plan landscape across the whole County. <p>2. In applying part (a) above, recognising that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assets or sites with a lower designation or non-designated, can still be irreplaceable, may be nationally important and/or have qualitative attributes that warrant giving these the appropriate protection in-situ; b. Development and associated activity outwith designations can have indirect impacts on the designated assets or sites; <p>3. An ecosystem approach will be taken that demonstrates an understanding of the significance and sensitivity of the natural resource. Such an approach This should result in a neutral impact on, or net benefit for those ecosystems and the ecosystem services that they provide.</p> | | |
| MM64 | Paragraph 10.9, Footnote 77 | <p>Delete the footnote: Defra is due to publish a revised metric for measuring biodiversity net gain shortly. The Council will consider this, once published, and determine the most appropriate way to take this forward locally.</p> | Footnote considered unnecessary following changes to Policy ENV 2, following the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/03. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | Paragraph 10.14 | <p>Add footnote at the end of paragraph to read:</p> <p>Currently, contributions to the Coastal Mitigation Service for major developments vary for sites within 7 kilometres of the coast and sites 7 to 10 kilometres from the coast, while minor developments contribute within 7 kilometres of the coast and are exempt beyond that. These bands have been established to ensure that a proportionate approach is taken, as evidence shows that about 75% of dog-walking visits originate within 7 kilometres and a further 15% from 7 to 10 kilometres of the coast.</p> <p><u>[Footnote: Further detail on the Coastal Mitigation Service can be found in the Coastal Mitigation Service Strategy Document. Further information on the level of developer contributions required in relation to the Coastal Mitigation Service can be found in Appendix H4 on developer contributions.]</u></p> | Previously proposed as Modification M/10/03 at submission stage. Further modified for clarity, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/09. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | Paragraph 10.19 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>In order to help tackle the fragmentation and isolation of important habitats within this area, the Council has also developed the South East Northumberland Wildlife Network. This takes the form of a map showing existing areas of semi-natural vegetation; areas where semi-natural vegetation forms an important component in a mosaic of other land uses; and areas where there is a commitment to develop ecologically valuable land uses, such as on restored surface mines. The purpose of recording such features on a map is to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where networks of semi-natural vegetation are strong and so <u>where the functioning of the network should therefore</u> be protected; • where they are weaker and also need to <u>the functioning can</u> be made more robust through the creation of new habitats adjacent to them; and • where areas of important habitats exist in isolation, and so need appropriate habitats to be created to link them into <u>the functioning of</u> the network. <p>The planning process can play an important role in delivering all of these requirements, so that valuable ecological features are protected and enhanced, and so that people living in the most densely populated part of the county have better access to wildlife-rich areas. The network also identifies the key links into important wildlife corridors in Newcastle and North Tyneside, which must be safeguarded in order to prevent the further isolation of important wildlife areas within the Tyneside conurbation.</p> | <p>For clarity, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/07.</p> <p>Bulleting introduced for clarity.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | Policy ENV 2 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ENV 2 Biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development proposals affecting biodiversity and geodiversity, <u>including designated sites, protected species, and habitats and species of principal importance in England (also called priority habitats and species), will: minimise their impact and net gains for biodiversity will be secured by:</u> | <p>Modification to part 1 to ensure the policy is effective, consistent with the NPPF and emerging legislation, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing</p> | <p>Yes - The SA should be reviewed to reflect the changes to Policy ENV 2.</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Minimise their impact, Avoiding</u> significant harm through location and/ or design. Where significant harm cannot be avoided, applicants will be required to demonstrate that adverse impacts will be adequately mitigated or, as a last resort compensated for; b. <u>Securing-Secure a net gain for biodiversity as calculated, to reflect latest Government policy and advice, through planning conditions or planning obligations net gains and/or wider ecological enhancements through new development;</u> <p>2. Where sites are designated for their biodiversity or geodiversity, planning decisions will reflect the hierarchical approach set out in Policy ENV 1.</p> <p>3. In the case of Local Wildlife and Geological Sites and Local Nature Reserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>If significant harm to biodiversity value cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts) adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission will be refused Permission will be refused if the proposed development would adversely affect them, unless it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the harm to the nature conservation value of the site.</u> b. <u>Geological value and soils within these sites will be protected and enhanced in a manner commensurate with the identified quality.</u> c. <u>b. Where permission can be granted in accordance with (3)(a) or (b) above, planning conditions or obligations will be used to protect the site's</u> | <p>Session and ACT/11/03.</p> <p>Modification to part 3 to ensure the policy is consistent with the NPPF, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/05.</p> <p>Modification to the introduction to part 4 for clarity.</p> <p>Modifications to part 4b for clarity, to ensure consistency with the NPPF, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/06 and ACT/11/07.</p> <p>Modification to part 4e to improve effectiveness to policy as it relates to</p> | |



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| | | <p>remaining nature conservation <u>or geological</u> interest and to provide appropriate compensatory measures for the harm caused.</p> <p>4. The Council expects the ecosystem approach to be applied in development through <u>the following measures, individually or in combination:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The conservation, restoration, enhancement, creation and/or (where appropriate) the re-creation of priority habitats and the habitats of priority species; b. The protection and enhancement of the <u>ecological resilience and proper functioning</u> of all ecological networks and links to promote migration, dispersal and genetic exchange, including the South East Northumberland Wildlife Network, as shown on the Policies Map, including its linkages with Newcastle and North Tyneside; <u>where disruption to these networks cannot be avoided, adequate mitigation or, as a last resort, compensatory measures that relate to the integrity of the network will be sought;</u> c. Measures that will buffer or extend existing sites of ecological value, support the development of the Border Uplands Nature Improvement Area and Northumberland Coalfield Nature Improvement Area or contribute to national or local biodiversity objectives; d. Minimising any adverse effects on habitats and species caused by the wider impacts of development and its associated activities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Disturbance; or ii. The inadvertent introduction of non-native species: or | <p>species as well as habitats.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/11/01 and EX/NCC/205.</p> | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Reductions in water quality; or iv. Other forms of pollution that would adversely affect wildlife; The above to be achieved through precautionary measures including appropriate buffer zones and developer contributions to the Coastal Mitigation Service within zones shown on the Policies Map; e. Maximising opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around development, and <u>ecological enhancement for species of conservation concern</u>, through additional built-in or planted features; and f. Securing the continued management of those ecological features created, restored or enhanced as a result of development. <p>5. Harm to geological conservation interests will be prevented and, where appropriate, opportunities for public access to those features will be provided.</p> | | |
| MM65 | Policy ENV 3 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ENV 3 Landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The contribution of the landscape to Northumberland's environment, economy and communities will be recognised in assessing development proposals, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Proposals affecting the character of the landscape will be expected to conserve and enhance important elements of that character; in such cases, design and access statements should refer, as appropriate, to | <p>Modifications to part 1e for clarity and to improve effectiveness.</p> <p>Modifications to part 1(f) to improve effectiveness, for consistency with the NPPF, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ENV 3 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <p>Northumberland Landscape Character Assessment and other relevant studies, guidance or management plans;</p> <p>b. Great weight will be given to the conservation and enhancement of the special qualities and the statutory purposes of the Northumberland National Park, the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;</p> <p>c. Within those parts of the North Northumberland Heritage Coast, which are not part of the Northumberland Coast AONB, consideration will be given to the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation;</p> <p>d. Where applicable, the contribution of the Northumberland landscape to the understanding and enjoyment of heritage assets will be taken into account;</p> <p>e. In assessing development proposals in relation to landscape character:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>It will be considered whether sufficient regard has been had to the guiding principles and other relevant guidelines set out in the Northumberland Landscape Character Assessment will be applied;</u> ii. <u>A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) will be required where the development is considered likely to have a significant impact on the surrounding landscape, townscape or seascape character of the site and/or visual amenity and/or the special qualities of an AONB</u>The possibility of wider impacts on the landscape, townscape or seascape or of other significant impacts on the environmental resource will be assessed through the proportionate use of landscape and visual impact assessment; iii. The impact on the setting and surroundings of the County's historic towns and villages will be assessed, ensuring that new development on the edge of settlements does not harm the landscape character of the settlement edge and, where possible that it has a net positive impact; | <p>Session, ACT/11/11 and ACT/11/12.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/11/01.</p> | |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. The Regard will be had to the Historic Landscape Characterisation will be applied; v. The potential impact that small scale development can have on the landscape in sensitive rural settings will be assessed; and vi. Any net negative cumulative impacts of development on landscape character will be assessed. <p>f. Where it is considered that landscape character may be adversely affected, or aspects of this character that warrant protection would be degraded as a result of a proposed development, <u>the weight given to the harm caused will be in accordance with the importance of the designation, taking account of 1(b) and 1(c) above and/or the assessed key landscape qualities. then the development will only be permitted if it can be clearly demonstrated:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. How the harmful effects will be satisfactorily mitigated or, as a last resort, satisfactorily compensated; and ii. There are significant national or, outside designated landscapes, regional or local planning reasons for allowing the development, and these considerations outweigh the landscape considerations. | | |
| MM66 | Paragraph 10.27 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Northumberland was ranked first out of 87 authorities in terms of tranquillity, according to a Campaign to Protect Rural England study undertaken in 2006. The Council recognises tranquillity as a distinctive characteristic of Northumberland’s remote countryside. <u>While the County contains the Northumberland National Park, and the North Pennines and Northumberland Coast AONBs, much of the County, outside of these designated areas is also rural, and tranquil in nature, and is characterized by its open countryside, small</u></p> | For clarity, to justify Policy ENV 4 and in response to matters raised at the Matter 11 hearing session and ACT/11/13. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



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| | | <p>villages and hamlets. The Council seeks including areas around and beyond the National Park, as well as the two AONBs, and will seek to ensure that the quiet enjoyment of the landscape is maintained by avoiding urbanising effects in these areas. This will largely be achieved through the landscape character approach outlined in Policy ENV 3, which seeks to retain key rural qualities found in many landscape character areas and avoid the gradual creep of urban paraphernalia into remote areas. Other policies such as Policy POL 2 on pollution and Policy QOP 2 on good design and amenity will also help with the aim. However, a dedicated policy is needed to safeguard Northumberland's very rural character from particular threats to tranquillity. Such effects also include light pollution. Seeking a reversal of the trend for increased night time brightness through decisions on development can help to maintain the quality of life in the County.</p> | | |
| | Paragraph 10.27a | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>A key feature of tranquility that can be experienced across much of the Northumberland, is that of dark skies. In the open countryside, away from the larger settlements and the more urban areas of the County close to the Tyneside conurbation, starry nights can often be experienced, and are increasingly a draw for tourists. Seeking a reversal of the trend for increased night time brightness through decisions on development can help to maintain the quality of life in the County and strengthen the economy.</u></p> | For clarity, to further justify Policy ENV 4 and in response to matters raised at the Matter 11 hearing session and ACT/11/14. | No - the new paragraph is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 10.28 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>In recognition of the significance of a particularly large expanse of dark skies, Northumberland National Park, along with Kielder Water and Forest Park has been designated as Northumberland International Dark Sky Park. At 1,481 square kilometres it is also Europe's largest area of protected night sky, and the fourth largest in the world. Due to its pristine skies it was awarded gold tier designation by the International Dark Sky Association, making it officially the best place in England for people to go to enjoy the heavens. <u>In order to safeguard the dark skies in the Park, as well as those experienced in</u></p> | For clarity, to further justify Policy ENV 4 and in response to matters raised at the Matter 11 hearing session and ACT/11/15. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <p>Other areas, including the North Pennines AONB, which actively promote dark sky tourism through initiatives such as 'dark sky discovery sites', and the Northumberland Coast AONB, development proposals which involve outside lighting which may impact upon the dark skies in these areas should have regard to the latest guidance. The use of this guidance will be encouraged elsewhere in the County where dark skies can be experienced.</p> | | |
| | Policy ENV 4 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ENV 4 Tranquillity, dark skies and a sense of rurality</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Development proposals located within the Northumberland Coast AONB, the North Pennines AONB, the Northumberland Dark Sky Park, the Northumberland Heritage Coast, the Frontiers of the Roman Empire - Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site or elsewhere in the open countryside, and those which may otherwise by virtue of their scale, nature or siting add to the urbanising effects, or reduce overall tranquillity of these areas, will be required, as appropriate, to reduce these impacts by In-order to limit the urbanising effects on open countryside landscapes, natural habitats and the settings of historic / cultural</u> | <p>Modification to part 1 to ensure the policy is justified, effective and consistent with the NPPF, in response to matters raised at the Matter 11 hearing session and ACT/11/13.</p> <p>Modification to part 2 to ensure the policy is effective and in response to matters raised at the Matter 11 hearing session and ACT/11/14.</p> | Yes - The SA should be reviewed to reflect the changes to Policy ENV 4. |

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| | | <p>assets, and to conserve or enhance tranquillity, development proposals will be required to demonstrate that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Minimising the level of noise, traffic and light generated as a result of the development during construction and thereafter are minimised and dark skies maintained ; b. Minimising the introduction of intrusive external features, such as hard surfaces, car parking and urban-style boundary treatments are minimised; c. Where a sense of openness of the open countryside is a key quality of the local landscape character, that this will not be reduced; d. The quiet enjoyment of the landscape is maintained. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <u>During construction and thereafter, development that would bring additional light sources into the Northumberland Dark Sky Park, the Northumberland Coast AONB and the North Pennines AONB, and areas of the open countryside where dark skies can be experienced, should not result in a net adverse impact on the level of dark skies and, where appropriate, improvements should be sought.</u> During construction and thereafter, development should not result in a net adverse impact on the level of dark skies and where appropriate improvements should be sought, most especially in or affecting Northumberland Dark Sky Park but also in the North Pennines and Northumberland Coast AONBs and other areas where dark skies can be experienced, including some small settlements. Exterior lighting on developments, which has the potential to impact upon the dark skies should be designed in accordance with the latest guidance. 3. <u>Exterior lighting on developments, which has the potential to impact upon the Northumberland International Dark Sky Park, the North Pennines AONB, the Northumberland Coast AONB should be designed having regard to the Good Practice Guide for Outside Lighting in Northumberland International Dark Sky Park and/or the latest relevant guidance. Appropriate elements of this guidance may</u> | <p>Addition of part 3 to ensure the policy is effective and in response to matters raised at the Matter 11 hearing session and ACT/11/15.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/11/01.</p> | |
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| | | <u>also be applied in other locations referred to in part (2) above, where the integrity of dark skies may be compromised by new development.</u> | | |
| MM67 | Paragraph 5.72 | Amend paragraph to read: <u>It is important to state that the Council fully understands that Northumberland's key rural, coastal and heritage attractors, including the AONBs, the National Park and the World Heritage Site are what bring people to the County in the first place and the Local Plan must be as accommodating as possible for these visitor aspirations within the constraints present in these places. ‡-Nevertheless, it is considered that the visitor sector has the potential to grow right across Northumberland and that the plan can help this happen.</u> | To be positively prepared and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/17. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 10.32 | Amend paragraph to read: Although there is a national definition of 'major development' ⁽⁸¹⁾ , the Council has discretion, within AONBs, to vary this. Therefore, as set out in Planning Practice Guidance, whether a proposed development in an AONB should be treated as a major development will be a matter for the Planning Authority, taking into account the proposal in question and the local context. <u>In addition, for a wide range of development types, including quite small-scale new building proposals, it is important that the supporting information accompanying the application is sufficiently detailed to allow the likely impact on the special qualities of the AONB to be judged. In such cases, the Council will require the submission of detailed plans.</u> | To ensure consistency with the NPPF, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session, ACT/11/19 and further advice received from the Inspector. | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | Paragraph 10.33 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>To assist in the conservation and enhancement of the AONBs, AONB partnerships have been formed comprising local authorities, statutory agencies, voluntary or community organisations and interest groups and local people. The partnerships prepare and keep under review a statutory AONB Management Plan for each area, and prepare guidance documents. The Management Plans inform the policy of Councils towards the AONBs within their boundaries, <u>including defining and explaining the special qualities of each AONB.</u></p> | For clarity and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/16 | No - the change to the supporting text is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy ENV 5 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ENV 5 Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The special qualities of the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty will be conserved and enhanced, having regard to the current AONB Management Plan and locally specific design guidance. 2. When assessing development proposals affecting the AONB particular considerations will include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The sensitivity of local landscapes and their capacity to accommodate new development, including temporary structures such as caravans and chalets; b. Intervisibility between the AONB, the seascape and the landscape beyond, including the Kyloe and Cheviot Hills; | <p>Modifications to part 3 to be effective and positively prepared and support the aims of Policy ECN 15, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/17.</p> <p>Modification to part 5 to ensure consistency with the NPPF and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ENV 5 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Interdependency between the special qualities of the landscape and the marine and coastal environment, including the internationally and nationally important nature conservation sites and associated ecosystems, geology, species and habitats; and d. The need to sustain and, where appropriate, enhance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The significance of heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting; ii. A sense of remoteness, wildness and open views and dark skies; iii. The natural functioning of the coastline; and iv. A clear distinction between settlements and open countryside. <p>3. As far as possible, it will be recognised that the AONB is a living, working area by allowing small scale development where it does not impact on the AONB's special qualities including those in criteria (2) a. to d. above. In particular, in assessing development proposals, consideration will be given to the extent to which the development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adds to the availability of permanently occupied and affordable housing to meet local needs; and b. Supports the growth and diversification of the rural economy through the expansion of existing businesses and the development of new businesses <u>businesses; and</u> c. <u>Supports the tourism aims set out in part 1 of Policy ECN 15, within the constraints set out in part 2 of that Policy.</u> <p>4. The conversion of redundant farm buildings to appropriate uses will be supported, but the scale and form of the farm steading will be protected and new built development will not normally be supported.</p> | <p>Session and ACT/11/18.</p> <p>Modification to part 6 to ensure consistency with the NPPF, in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session ACT/11/19 and further advice received from the Inspector.</p> | |
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| | | <p>5. <u>In accordance with national planning policy, Major development will not be supported except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated to be in the public interest; and that there is no alternative location which could absorb the development without a significant adverse impact on the AONB.</u></p> <p>6. <u>Where new building or engineering works are proposed, the Council will require the submission of detailed plans and will not grant outline planning permission, unless they contain sufficient supporting information by which the impact of the proposed development on the special qualities of the AONB can be judged.</u> Where the nature or location of a development proposal necessitates detailed consideration of its impact on the special qualities of the AONB, a full planning application will be required.</p> | | |

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| | <p>Policy ENV 6</p> | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ENV 6 North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The special qualities of the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty will be conserved and enhanced, having regard to the current AONB Management Plan and locally specific guidance. 2. In <u>When</u> assessing development proposals <u>affecting</u> in and around the AONB particular considerations will include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The openness of the landscape and its sensitivity to development; b. Inter-visibility between the AONB and areas to its north and east; c. Interdependency between the landscape quality and the natural functioning of the environment taking into account internationally and nationally important nature conservation sites and associated species and habitats, and the geodiversity; d. The need to sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting; and e. A sense of remoteness, wildness, tranquillity and dark skies. 3. Small scale development will be supported where it does not impact on the AONB's special qualities, including those in criteria 2 a₂ to e₂ above. In particular, in assessing development proposals, consideration will be given to the extent to which the development: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adds to the availability of permanently occupied and affordable housing to meet local needs; | <p>Modification to part 2 for consistency between AONB policies.</p> <p>Modifications to part 3 to be effective and positively prepared and support the aims of Policy ECN 15, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/17.</p> <p>Modification to part 4 to ensure consistency with the NPPF and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/18.</p> <p>Modification to part 5 to ensure consistency with the NPPF, in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session, ACT/11/19 and further advice received from the Inspector.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ENV 6 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording related to national policy, and the requirement for full applications in AONB, are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Supports the growth and diversification of the rural economy through the expansion of existing businesses and the development of new businesses; c. <u>Supports the tourism aims set out in part 1 of Policy ECN 15, within the constraints set out in part 2 of that Policy;</u> d. e. Reuses redundant buildings that contribute to the character of the area; and e. d. Applies the most up to date design guidance, recognising that a variety of materials, including timber, have their place in the local vernacular and could contribute to lower cost, more energy efficient buildings. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <u>In accordance with national planning policy, M</u>major development will not be supported except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated to be in the public interest; and that there is no alternative location which could absorb the development without a significant adverse impact on the AONB. 5. <u>Where new building or engineering works are proposed, the Council will require the submission of detailed plans and will not grant outline planning permission, unless they contain sufficient supporting information by which the impact of the proposed development on the special qualities of the AONB can be judged.</u> Where the nature or location of a development proposal necessitates detailed consideration of its impact on the special qualities of the AONB, a full planning application will be required. 6. Development proposals should avoid any urbanising effects on the qualities of remoteness and tranquillity that characterise the North Pennines AONB, by avoiding bright lighting or noise-generating uses, unless there are other strong planning reasons to do so and it can be demonstrated that all possible measures have been taken to minimise these effects. | | |
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| | | <p>7. Stone tracks across moorland, for non-agricultural purposes, will not be approved on deep peat areas that are or have the potential to be blanket bog. New or upgraded tracks elsewhere involving moorland may be supported if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. it will result in net biodiversity or landscape gain; and b. there is no alternative existing track or potential route that is less harmful or visually intrusive; and c. the least environmentally damaging construction methods are used; and d. maximum potential recreational benefits are accrued. | | |
| MM68 | Paragraph 10.45 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Northumberland's physical and cultural heritage is manifest in well-preserved historic towns, buildings, archaeological sites, battlefields, designed and historic landscapes, many of international importance. Designated assets include the Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings. All recorded heritage assets are included on the Historic Environment Record, which is supplemented by a range of local studies and resources, including those locally important non-designated heritage assets. Some locally important assets have been identified through local lists. The County is also rich in undesignated archaeological sites. It is not always possible to understand the significance of heritage assets, particularly archaeological sites, without further investigation. <u>Where potential heritage assets have not been included on a local list, they will be assessed according to the criteria set out for local listing in Historic England's Guidance Note 'Local Heritage Listing: Historic England Advice Note 7', or subsequent national guidance.</u></p> | For clarity and in response to comments from NCC conservation service. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | Paragraph 10.45a | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>In order to assess the significance of a non-designated asset, in the vast majority of cases, information will be readily available via the Historic Environment Record (the HER). This will allow a judgement to be made of the effect of the development on that significance. Where further information is required to assess the extent or significance of an asset, or the impact of a proposal on it, this will be required through further assessment, as set out in parts 2 and 3 of Policy ENV 7. Occasionally, a new, undesignated asset - usually archaeological - will be found in the course of investigating a site or preparing it for development. In these cases, a new assessment of significance will be needed and, in some cases, may be assigned a significance equivalent to that of a scheduled monument. However, this would only occur on the relatively rare occasions where the discovery is entirely new or when a known site is evaluated and is then found to have that level of significance.</u></p> | <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/21.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | Policy ENV 7 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ENV 7 Historic environment and heritage assets</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development proposals will be assessed and decisions made that ensure the conservation and enhancement of the significance, quality and integrity of Northumberland’s heritage assets and their settings. 2. Decisions affecting a heritage asset will be based on a sound understanding of the significance of that asset and the impact of any proposal upon that significance, involving: <u>Applicants will be required to provide a heritage statement, describing the significance of the asset and any contribution made to this significance by its setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance, but should make use of the Historic Environment Record, the Historic Landscape</u> | <p>Modifications to part 2 ensure the policy is effective and consistent with the NPPF, in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/20.</p> <p>Modification to part 4 to better reflect paragraph 195 of the NPPF, and in response to comments from</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ENV 7 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording reflect a rephrasing of requirements and are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |



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| | | <p><u>Characterisation Study, any relevant character appraisals or design guides, and/or other relevant records.</u></p> <p>a. Use of the Historic Environment Record, the Historic Landscape Characterisation Study, any relevant character appraisals or design guides, and/or other relevant records to help inform decision making;</p> <p>b. A requirement for applicants to provide a heritage statement, describing the significance of the asset and any contribution made to this significance by its setting, and assessing the impact of the proposal on this significance.</p> <p>3. Development proposals, which will affect a site of archaeological interest, or a site which has the potential to be of archaeological interest, will require an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.</p> <p>4. Development proposals that would result in substantial harm to or total loss of the significance of designated heritage assets will not be supported <u>unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that would outweigh that harm or loss, A less than substantial public benefit could only justify such harm or loss if or</u> all of the following <u>apply:-are met</u></p> <p>a. The nature of the heritage asset would prevent all reasonable uses of the site; and</p> <p>b. No viable use of the asset itself could be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that would enable its conservation; and</p> | <p>Historic England and NCC conservation service.</p> <p>Modifications to parts 6 and 7 to ensure consistency with the NPPF and PPG, in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session, ACT/11/22 and ACT/11/23.</p> <p>Modifications to part 9 for clarity and effectiveness and in response to matters raised in the Matter 11 hearing session and ACT/11/25.</p> <p>Modifications to introduce part 10 to ensure consistency with the NPPF, and in response to matters raised in the Matter 11 hearing session and ACT/11/24.</p> | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Conservation by grant-funding or some form of <u>not for profit</u>, charitable or public ownership would demonstrably not be possible; and d. The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. <p>5. Where development proposals would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of <u>a</u> designated heritage asset, this will be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing the optimum use that is viable and justifiable.</p> <p>6. Development proposals that affect <u>the significance of</u> non-designated heritage assets shall require a balanced judgement, taking into account the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Where, <u>In</u> the case of a non-designated heritage asset of archaeological interest, the significance of <u>which</u> is <u>demonstrably</u> equivalent to that of a scheduled monument, the policy approach for designated heritage assets will be applied <u>if it:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Has not formally been assessed for designation; or</u> b. <u>Has been assessed as capable of designation, but not designated by the relevant Government agency; or</u> c. <u>Is not capable of designation under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act because of its physical nature.</u> <p>7. If, following the above assessment, a decision is made that will result in the loss of all or any part of a heritage asset, or a reduction in its significance, developers will be required to record and advance understanding of <u>the significance of</u> the asset,</p> | <p>Further reasoning for changes to part 4 is set out in EX/HS/11/01.</p> | |

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| | | <p><u>(wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to its importance and the impact, through appropriate compensatory measures. The results of such measures should be made publicly accessible through appropriate archiving and publication. The ability to create full records in this way should not, in itself, be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be supported.</u></p> <p>8. Development proposals that affect heritage assets at risk (national or local) should demonstrate how they will be brought into repair, or appropriately conserved, and the decline halted (and preferably reversed) in a timely manner. Where the asset at risk is a vacant building of permanent and substantial construction (i.e. not a ruin that should remain so), the proposal should secure its reuse in a manner consistent with its conservation.</p> <p>9. Decisions affecting historic places and sites should take account of the individual and cumulative effect on <u>the wider historic environment including from small scale changes which may gradually erode the historic character and/or the settings of key assets</u>, the visitor economy, the vitality of the area and the quality of place.</p> <p>10. <u>In cases where development is proposed that will conflict with planning policies, but which would act as enabling development to secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, permission may be granted if these benefits outweigh the disbenefits of departing from the policies concerned.</u></p> | | |
| MM69 | Paragraph 10.48 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>The NPPF regards World Heritage Sites as being of the highest significance and that substantial harm or loss to that significance should be wholly exceptional.</u> The NPPF</p> | To better reflect the NPPF and in response to representations. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | regards World Heritage Sites in the same way as all important designated heritage assets when proposals may cause substantial harm or loss to their significance. | | |
| MM70 | Policy ENV 9 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy ENV 9 Conservation Areas</p> <p>1. Within a conservation area, or where its setting may be affected:</p> | <p>Modification to part 1a to ensure consistency with the NPPF, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/27.</p> <p>Modification to part 1b remove duplication, in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session and ACT/11/28.</p> <p>Modification to part 2 for clarity, and to eliminate unnecessary duplication and potential conflict between policies, and in response to matters raised at the Matter 11 hearing</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy ENV 9 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <p>a. It will be ensured that development enhances and reinforces the local distinctiveness of the conservation area, while, wherever possible, better revealing its significance. Opportunities will be sought to, and development will be encouraged that will, help preserve or enhance the character or appearance and/or reinforce its local distinctiveness and/or better reveal its significance;</p> <p>b. Development that would lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) any aspect of a Conservation Area that contributes to the reasons that it was so designated, will not be supported unless the circumstances set out in Policy ENV 7(4) apply; if the harm is less than substantial, this will be weighed against any public benefit and any compensatory contribution that the same development may make to part 1(a) above, <u>applying policy ENV 7(5)</u>;</p> <p>c. Development must respect existing architectural and historic character and cultural associations, by having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Historic plot boundaries, layouts, densities and patterns of development; and ii. The design, positioning, grouping, form, massing, scale, features, detailing and the use of materials in existing buildings and structures; and iii. The contribution made by the public realm, private spaces and other open areas, including hard and soft landscape features, trees, hedges, walls, fences, watercourses and surfacing. <p>2. Development on public and private open spaces that are integral to the special character of a conservation area or form part of its setting, <u>will be assessed in accordance with part 1b of this policy</u> not be supported if there would be substantial harm or total loss of significance, applying part 1(b) above and, where the harm would be less than substantial, the development should retain the openness and create a significant public benefit relating to the optimum viable use of the open space. Such spaces include those which:</p> | <p>session and ACT/11/29.</p> <p>Modification to part 4 to ensure consistency with the NPPF, in response to matters raised during the Matter 11 Hearing Session, ACT/11/30 and further advice received from the Inspector.</p> | |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contribute to the area's special historic interest; b. Are important spatially and visually to the landscape or townscape qualities of the conservation area; c. Provide views or vistas into, out of or within the conservation area. <p>3. Development involving the demolition of buildings or structures in a conservation area will be granted consent if they do not make a positive contribution to the conservation area's special interest. Where they do make such a contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It must be demonstrated that the structural condition of the building or structure is beyond reasonable economic repair; and b. There should be approved detailed plans for the redevelopment of the site and a contract should have been entered into for the implementation of that redevelopment. c. <u>In order to determine the effect of proposed building and engineering works in Conservation Areas, the Council will require the submission of detailed plans and will not grant outline planning permission, unless they contain sufficient supporting information by which the impact of the proposed development on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area can be judged. Where the nature, scale or form of a development, or its position within the conservation area, necessitates detailed consideration of the significance of and impact on the special character or appearance of the conservation area, or on individual heritage assets within it, a full planning application will be required.</u> | | |

Chapter 11: Water Environment

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM71 | Policy WAT 1 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy WAT 1 Water quality</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In assessing development proposals, the Council will seek to ensure that all water bodies achieve 'good status' by 2021 in terms of their ecological balance and other relevant factors, preventing any deterioration in that status. This will be achieved in line with the Water Framework Directive and/or the Bathing Water Directive, having regard to local river basin management plans and the findings of the Northumberland Water Cycle Study, applying the ecosystem approach, through: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Supporting development and/or landscape measures that maintain, or may result in enhanced water quality, including bathing water; b. Ensuring <u>where possible</u> that any development where impact on a water environment is a possibility, will bring about an improvement to <u>the water</u> that environment; c. Not supporting development if it would have an adverse impact on water quality in surface water bodies or it could disrupt the ground water movement or affect its chemical balance, including any wider impacts, taking full account, where appropriate, of the presence of minewater; | To ensure consistency with the NPPF and in response to matters raised during the Matter 12 Hearing Session and ACT/12/02. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy WAT 1 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Avoiding any reduction in the 'high status' of certain surface water bodies in the County, giving very close scrutiny to any development that may affect them; and e. Assessing the effects of development on designated Bathing Waters. | | |
| MM72 | Policy WAT 2 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy WAT 2 Water supply and sewerage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The satisfactory provision of adequate water supply and sewerage infrastructure will be maintained or secured, having regard to the findings of the Northumberland Water Cycle Study, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Making the best use of existing infrastructure while ensuring that new or upgraded infrastructure is provided where and when needed,</u> | <p>Modifications to part 1 for clarity and to ensure the policy is positively prepared and in response to matters raised during the Matter 12 Hearing Session, ACT/12/03 and ACT/12/04.</p> <p>Modifications to 1st bullet point in part 1a (ii), and part 3 for accuracy.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy WAT 2 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording relating to the policy being 'positively prepared' are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <p>taking into account phasing plans if necessary, Minimising the need for new infrastructure by directing development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. In terms of the supply of water: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To areas where an adequate supply can be guaranteed; • Within the Berwick and Fowberry Water Resource Zones, ensuring the adequate protection of existing abstraction sources; and • Obtaining an assurance from the water provider that a supply is available to support the development before the proposal is agreed; ii. In terms of the sewerage network and treatment works, primarily to areas where the necessary capacity already exists <u>or is capable of being upgraded</u>, and only then to areas where the required capacity is planned, having regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The infrastructure providers' <u>Water Resource Drainage and Wastewater Management and Strategic Business Plans</u>; and • The findings of the Northumberland Water Cycle Study. b. Ensuring that, where new water related infrastructure is needed to serve development: i. That the provision of the infrastructure and the development are aligned, including any appropriate phasing; ii. —That <u>that</u> the infrastructure provision does not have a harmful impact on existing ecosystems, sites of international, European, national or local importance for biodiversity, the natural or built environment, archaeology, or the amenity of local residents; c. Ensuring that new or improved water and sewage treatment facilities, including fluvial and coastal outfalls, contribute towards improvement in water quality and demonstrate no significant adverse impact upon | | |
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| | | <p>the natural environment, including the coastal and marine environment;</p> <p>d. Where new or upgraded water related infrastructure is required to meet urgent or essential operational needs, granting permission except where any adverse impact outweighs the need; and</p> <p>e. Retaining an appropriate buffer between development and sewage treatment works, sufficient to allow for operational needs, including any planned expansion of the works, and in order to avoid any odour or noise issues for sensitive neighbouring uses.</p> <p>2. Non-mains drainage systems, such as package treatment plants should only be employed where the development is sufficiently remote from sewered areas. In such locations, septic tanks should only be employed, in very exceptional circumstances, where on-site treatment is totally unfeasible. Where non-mains drainage systems meet these criteria and are the only solution, careful consideration of their precise siting and design will be required to ensure that there is no adverse impact upon groundwater, water quality or existing ecosystems.</p> <p>3. The construction of infrastructure must be to the British Standard <u>BS EN 12566</u> BS 6297:1983, or any future issues of that standard.</p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM73 | Paragraph 11.26 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Fluvial and tidal flood risk maps have existed for many years, and <u>While these assist allow</u> accurate planning of where different types of buildings should or should not be sited according to their vulnerability, <u>not all potential sources can be identified in this way. Therefore, it is important that possible flood risk from all sources are identified and taken into account in the design of development.</u></p> | <p>For completeness and clarity, and in response to a recommendation from the Lead Local Flood Authority.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/12/01.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy WAT 3 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy WAT 3 Flooding</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In assessing development proposals the potential for both on and off-site flood risk from all potential sources will be measured, taking into account the policy approach contained within: the relevant Catchment Flood Management Plan; the Northumberland Local Flood Risk Management Strategy; the Northumberland Outline Water Cycle Study; and the findings of Drainage Area Studies. 2. Development proposals will be required to demonstrate how they will minimise flood risk to people, property and infrastructure from all potential sources by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Avoiding inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and directing the development away from areas at highest risk. <u>Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be</u> | <p>Modifications to the structure, and much of wording in part 2 to ensure consistency with the NPPF and is positively prepared, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 12 Hearing Session, and ACT/12/05.</p> <p>Specific modifications to the wording in new part d (formerly f) for clarity, to reflect guidance and in response to a recommendation from the Lead Local Flood Authority.</p> | Yes - The SA should be reviewed to reflect the changes to Policy WAT 3. |

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| | | <p><u>made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere, applying the Sequential Test and if necessary the Exceptions Test, in accordance with national policy and the Northumberland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Site Specific Flood Risk Assessments will be required in accordance with national policy and guidance; The Sequential Test and, if necessary, the Exceptions Test, will be applied (subject to minor development and change of use exemptions) in accordance with national policy and the Northumberland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. Site Specific Flood Risk Assessments will be required for:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>all development in Flood Zones 2 and 3; and</u> ii. <u>in Flood Zone 1, for all proposals involving:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>sites of 1 hectare or more;</u> • <u>land which has been identified by the Environment Agency as having critical drainage problems;</u> • <u>land identified in a strategic flood risk assessment as being at increased flood risk in future; or</u> • <u>land that may be subject to other sources of flooding, where its development would introduce a more vulnerable use.</u> <p>b. <u>Ensuring that the development will be safe over its lifetime, taking account of climate change, will not increase flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, reduce flood risk overall; For developments where (2a) above applies, it will be ensured that:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>The impact of the development proposal on existing sewerage infrastructure and flood risk management infrastructure is assessed, including whether there is a need to reinforce such infrastructure or provide new infrastructure in consultation with the relevant water authority;</u> | <p>Further reasoning in relation to changes in part 4 is set out in EX/HS/12/01.</p> |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. <u>The development takes into account climate change and the vulnerability of its users;</u> iii. <u>The site is configured so that the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk, unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location;</u> iv. <u>The development is made resistant and resilient, in terms of its layout, mix and/or building design, in accordance with national policy and the findings and recommendations of the Northumberland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;</u> v. <u>Sustainable drainage systems are incorporated as appropriate, in accordance with Policy WAT 4;</u> vi. <u>Any residual flood risk can be safely managed; and</u> vii. <u>Safe access and escape routes are incorporated, where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan.</u> <p>e. — Assessing the impact of the development proposal on existing sewerage infrastructure and flood risk management infrastructure, including whether there is a need to reinforce such infrastructure or provide new infrastructure in consultation with the relevant water authority;</p> <p>d. — Ensuring that development proposals in areas at risk from flooding are made resistant and resilient, in terms of their layout, mix and/or building design, in accordance with national policy and the findings and recommendations of the Northumberland Strategic Flood Risk Assessment;</p> <p>c. e. Pursuing the full separation of foul and surface water flows as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. A requirement that all development provides such separation within the development; and ii. Where combined sewers remain, the Council will work with statutory sewerage providers to progress the separation of surface water from foul; | | |
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| | | <p>d. f. Ensuring that built development proposals, including new roads, separate, minimise and control surface water run-off, with <u>using Sustainable Drainage Systems being the preferred approach</u>, modified as necessary where minewater is present; in relation to this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Surface water should be managed at source wherever possible, so that there is no net increase in surface water run-off for the lifetime of the development; ii. Surface water should be disposed of in accordance with the following hierarchy for surface water run-off: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To a soakaway system, unless it can be demonstrated that this is not feasible due to poor infiltration with the underlying ground conditions <u>and/or high groundwater levels</u>; • To a watercourse, unless there is no alternative or suitable receiving watercourse available; • To a surface water sewer; • As a last resort, once all other methods have been explored, disposal to combined sewers; iii. Where greenfield sites are to be developed, the surface water run-off rates should not exceed, and where possible should reduce, the existing run-off rates; iv. Where previously developed sites are to be developed the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The peak surface run-off rate from the development to any drain, sewer or surface water body for any given rainfall event should be as close as reasonably practicable to the greenfield run-off rate for the same event, so long as this does not exceed the previous rate of discharge on the site for that same event; or • Where it is demonstrated that the greenfield run-off rate cannot be achieved, then surface run-off rate should be | | |
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| | | <p>reduced <u>wherever possible</u> by a minimum of 50% of the existing site run-off rate;</p> <p>e. g- Full consideration should be given to solutions within the wider catchment area, including blue-green infrastructure based solutions and those providing ecosystem services, with wider solutions especially applied if local solutions could be harmful to biodiversity, landscape or built heritage;</p> <p>3. In relation to flood alleviation schemes:</p> <p>a. The early implementation of approved schemes will be supported through development decisions;</p> <p>b. Any proposal for additional schemes should demonstrate that they represent the most sustainable solution and that their social, economic and environmental benefits outweigh any adverse environmental impacts caused by new structure(s), including increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>4. Any works relating to the above, which impact on natural water systems, should consider the wider ecological implications, applying the ecosystem approach, and link into green infrastructure initiatives wherever practicable.</p> | | |

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| MM74 | Paragraph 11.39 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>National planning policy requires that when determining planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere. Due to increased pressure on the sewerage system, including greater numbers of connected properties and increased level and intensity of winter precipitation, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) <u>should always be used</u> are generally the preferred approach to addressing surface water drainage within developments, <u>unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate.</u></p> | <p>For clarity and to reflect guidance.</p> <p>In response to a recommendation from the Lead Local Flood Authority.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | Paragraphs 11.41 and 11.42 | <p>Amend and amalgamate these paragraphs to read:</p> <p>The Government expects local planning policies and decisions on major developments (10 dwellings or more or equivalent non-residential or mixed development) to put sustainable drainage systems in place, unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. SuDS which would only be inappropriate in a minority of locations – e.g. where the soils or rocks are impervious or where minewater is present.</p> <p>11.42 With regard to housing, given that many housing development sites in Northumberland are for less than 10 dwellings, efforts will be made to secure appropriate SuDS on smaller sites as well. <u>developments of this size cumulatively contribute to flood risk across the local and wider vicinity. As such, it is imperative to ensure SuDS are included within these smaller sites, unless clearly demonstrated to be inappropriate.</u></p> | <p>For clarity</p> <p>In response to a recommendation from the Lead Local Flood Authority.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | Paragraph 11.43 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Different situations will call for different types of SuDS, according to their effectiveness and efficiency and taking into account what is reasonable and practicable. In terms of design, construction and maintenance costs, SuDS that provide surface features such as swales and ponds can be comparable in cost (including those associated with the additional land take) with the cost of conventional, piped sewerage systems, while delivering additional environmental and social 'multi-user' benefits. Such benefits are over and above those typically associated with SuDS. <u>There can, for example be net positive impacts on air quality, carbon reduction, recreation, education and other elements of community health and wellbeing.</u> As mentioned in relation to general flood prevention measures, SuDS measures can combine with green infrastructure (as 'blue-green infrastructure') to make a meaningful contribution to climate change adaptation. <u>The use of SuDS, which incorporate multi-user will be encouraged.</u></p> | For clarity and to improve the effectiveness of Policy WAT 4, and in response to matters raised during the Matter 12 Hearing Session and ACT/12/06. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 11.44 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>SuDS should be embedded as early as possible in the design process to benefit from cost efficiencies, to maximise and integrate social and environmental benefits and to ensure maintenance and operation requirements are economically proportionate. In addition to managing surface water run-off volumes, in designing SuDS, <u>it is important that surface water leaving the development does not detrimentally affect the water quality of any receiving water body or sewer.</u> All schemes should ensure an appropriate level of <u>treatment before leaving the development.</u> Where possible, consideration should be given to improving water quality for example by filtering out harmful pollutants from road surfaces.</p> | To improve the effectiveness of Policy WAT 4. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



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| | Paragraph 11.45 | Amend paragraph to read: Occasionally particular types of SuDS will not be appropriate (e.g. because they will bring more birds close to airport runways or otherwise cause a hazard, ground conditions are unstable, there is <u>(or could in the future be)</u> minewater present, or the development is on a steep slope). However, with regard to major development the onus is on the applicant to provide evidence if their view is that SuDS are inappropriate. | To improve the effectiveness of Policy WAT 4. In response to a recommendation from the Lead Local Flood Authority. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM75 | Paragraph 11.52 | Amend paragraph to read: The policy below sets criteria on coastal erosion and Coastal Change Management Areas (CCMAs), setting out the type of development which would not be appropriate within them, the circumstances in which development may be permissible and the circumstances where a Vulnerability Assessment will be required. <u>The zone within which the CCMAs policy criteria will be applied, as shown on the Policies Map is</u> defined as the area between the shoreline and <u>the worst case erosion estimate for the 100 year horizon informed by the shoreline management plan, predicted erosion line plus a 30 metre buffer.</u> | For clarity. Further reasoning and clarity regarding the change is set out in EX/HS/12/01 and its Appendix 1. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy WAT 5 | Amend policy to read: Policy WAT 5 Coastal erosion and coastal change management 1. Areas vulnerable to coastal change will be managed in accordance with the principles and approach set out in the Shoreline Management Plan | For clarity and improve the effectiveness of the policy, and in response to a recommendation from the Lead Local Flood Authority. Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/12/01. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy WAT 5 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording re-phrase the requirements and are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <p>(SMP2), while giving full weight to the level of importance of the coast's ecological and heritage value.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Development proposals in these areas in particular will be required to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Demonstrate that the need for a coastal location overrides the risk of coastal change and provides wider benefits, such as substantial, sustainable environmental, economic and social benefits; b. Provide an Erosion Vulnerability Assessment which demonstrates that the development is safe over its planned lifetime and will not have an unacceptable impact on coastal change processes elsewhere. The assessment should be appropriate to the degree of risk and the location, scale and nature of the development; c. Demonstrate that there will not be any harm or loss to the significance of ecological and/or heritage assets and/or designations, including the Northumberland coastal footpath; and d. Provide an assessment of the impact of the development on existing coastal defence infrastructure, including whether new infrastructure would be required as a result of the development proposal. 3. Proposals for new or replacement coastal defence schemes will be supported where it can be demonstrated that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The works are consistent with the relevant management approach for the area, set out in the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2); and b. There will be no significant adverse impacts on the coastal environment including ecological landscape and heritage assets and designations; and | | |
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| | | <p>c. Where required, a programme of mitigation can be agreed.</p> <p>4. Within the Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA), as shown on the Policies Map, development will only be supported, where:</p> <p>a. It can be demonstrated that it would not result in adverse changes to the coast taking account of any impacts on landform, land stability, the ecology or biodiversity; and</p> <p>b. It can be demonstrated that it would need to be located within the zone, as opposed to further inland, by virtue of being concerned with a coastal activity that has a direct environmental, community or economic benefit; and</p> <p>c. Except in exceptional circumstances, any structures are small scale, of a temporary form of construction, granted for a temporary period, and designed to minimise any risk of future erosion effects, and</p> <p>c. It will not increase coastal erosion as a result of changes in surface water run-off; and</p> <p>d. <u>In exceptional circumstances, where it is necessary to reduce a potentially unacceptable level of future risk to people and the development, structures may be required to be small scale, and/or of a temporary form of construction, and/or granted for a temporary period.</u></p> <p>e. If, applying the above criteria, the Coast Protection Authority identifies that there could be a risk of adverse effects, including inland of the CCMA, then an erosion vulnerability assessment will be required as part of the application.</p> | | |
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Chapter 12: Pollution and Land Quality

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM76 | Paragraph 12.6 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The Local Plan has an important role with respect to minimising the risks and effects of land instability and contamination issues by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that various types of development are not allowed in locations affected by land instability or contamination without the appropriate precautions, <u>which includes ensuring that the location and internal layout of development proposals avoid unacceptable risks from land instability and contamination</u>; and Providing opportunities to address and reduce land instability and contamination where remediation can form part of the overall development proposal. | <p>To aid the interpretation of Policy POL 1 and to ensure the policy is effective.</p> <p>In response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/13/01.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 12.7 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>When dealing with land that may be affected by contamination, the planning system works alongside a number of other regulatory regimes, and judgements relating to contaminated land will normally be made by officers in the Council's Public Protection team. Responsibility lies with the developer to ensure that land contamination is appropriately addressed, that necessary remediation takes place and that the site is cleaned up to a level appropriate for the proposed end use. It is important that new development recognises any problems and takes a positive approach to addressing them in a manner that will allow the development to take place safely. <u>New development with a sensitive end use (such as new dwellings, allotments, schools, nurseries, playgrounds, hospitals and care homes) will require a preliminary land contamination risk assessment in support of a planning application. This will determine whether further site investigations are required. Where significant contamination is known or is likely</u></p> | <p>For clarity and to ensure Policy POL 1 is effective.</p> <p>In response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/13/01.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <u>to be present, it may be necessary to carry out some site investigations before the submission of an application, as the presence of this contamination may limit the allowable land uses and may also affect the viability of the development.</u> | | |
| | Paragraph 12.8 | Amend paragraph to read: <u>A land stability assessment should be provided in support of proposals where land stability issues are known or suspected and pose a risk to new development. Potential land stability issues can be associated with slopes, cliffs, quarries, artificial ground or some natural geological features. In Northumberland there are specific issues arising from historic underground coal mining. The Coal Authority have identified 'Coal Mining High Risk Areas' where past coal mining activities mean there is have lead to a higher likelihood of land instability issues. In these areas, for most types of development, applicants will be required to submit a Coal Mining Risk Assessment in support of their application. The Coal Mining Risk Assessment should identify the site specific coal mining risks, the risks these pose to new development, the mitigation measures required and how coal mining issues have influenced the proposed development scheme. In the 'Low Risk Areas' there is no requirement to provide a Coal Mining Risk Assessment but the relevant standing advice from The Coal Authority will be applicable.</u> | For clarity and to ensure Policy POL 1 is effective. In response to representations and matters raised during the examination. Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/13/01. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM77 | Policy POL 1 | Amend policy to read: Policy POL 1 Unstable and contaminated land 1. Development proposals will be supported where it can be demonstrated that unacceptable risks from land instability and contamination will be | To remove unnecessary duplication and ensure Policy POL 1 is justified. In response to representations and matters raised during the examination. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy POL 1 and the proposed modification to the policy wording is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>prevented by ensuring the development is appropriately located and that measures can be taken to effectively mitigate the impacts.</p> <p>2. Planning applications for proposals on land that is potentially unstable or contaminated shall be accompanied by an assessment showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The nature and extent of contamination or instability issues and the possible effects this may have on the development and its future users, biodiversity and the natural and built environment; and b. The remedial measures needed to allow the development to go ahead safely giving consideration to the potential end users, including, as appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Removing the contamination; ii. Treating the contamination; iii. Protecting and/or separating the development from the effects of contamination; and iv. Addressing land instability; and c. That the benefits of any proposed remediation measures are not outweighed by any harm to the natural, built and historic environment caused by the remediation works themselves. <p>3. Where remedial measures are needed to allow the development to go ahead safely, these will be required as a condition of planning permission.</p> | <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/13/01.</p> | |



| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | 4. Support will be given to development proposals that allow for the beneficial remediation of contamination or unstable land. | | |
| MM78 | Paragraph 12.13a | <p>Add a new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Examples of the circumstances where air quality assessments are required to support a planning application relate to proposals involving significant vehicle movements, industrial processes where there are direct emissions to the air, new minerals sites or extensions to existing sites, significant changes to highways infrastructure, development in excess of 100 dwellings and development involving more than 10,000 square metres of floor space. The air quality assessment should show the likely changes in air quality or exposure to air pollutants as a result of a proposed development. It should assess the existing air quality in the study area, predict the future air quality without the development in place, and predict the future air quality with the development in place.</u></p> | <p>For clarity and to ensure Policy POL 2 is effective.</p> <p>In response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/13/01.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 12.14a | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>A noise assessment will be required to support proposals that raise issues of disturbance, or are considered to be noise sensitive developments. They should outline the potential sources of noise generation, how these may have a negative effect on local amenity and environmental receptors, and detail what mitigation is intended to overcome these issues. Examples of proposals where a noise impact assessment will be required are new residential development adjacent to classified roads, adjacent to railway lines, the airport, or existing industrial uses; new residential development near to licensed premises and cultural venues; new industrial development close to existing residential development; minerals and waste development; development related to energy generation; and development involving changes of use to eating or drinking</u></p> | <p>For clarity and to ensure Policy POL 2 is effective.</p> <p>In response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/13/01.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <u>establishments, entertainment facilities, community facilities, and indoor and outdoor sports and leisure facilities.</u> | | |
| | Paragraph 12.16a | <p>Add a new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>The circumstances where a lighting assessment may be required as part of a development proposal will often depend upon the scale of the proposal and the sensitivity of the surrounding area, including whether the site is located within a Dark Skies area. Proposals involving external lighting located in the countryside, within or adjacent to conservation areas, or affecting a listed building will normally need to be accompanied by a lighting assessment. A lighting assessment may also be required when there may be an adverse effect on biodiversity or which are in close proximity to residential dwellings that could result in an adverse effect on amenity. All proposals involving major floodlighting schemes must be accompanied by a lighting assessment.</u></p> | <p>For clarity and to ensure Policy POL 2 is effective.</p> <p>In response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/13/01.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM79 | Policy POL 3 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy POL 3 <u>Agricultural land quality Best and most versatile agricultural land</u></p> <p>1. <u>Regard will be had to the wider economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land when considering any irreversible loss in accordance with national policy. Where significant development of such land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be preferred to those of higher quality. Development of best</u></p> | <p>To ensure the policy is consistent with the NPPF and is effective.</p> <p>In response to representations, matters raised during the Matter 13 hearing session, ACT/13/01 and ACT/13/02.</p> | Yes - The SA should be reviewed to reflect the changes to Policy POL 3. |



| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>and most versatile agricultural land will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. There are no suitable alternative sites on previously developed or lower quality land; and b. The need for the development clearly outweighs the need to protect such land in the long term; or c. In the case of temporary/potentially reversible development (for example, minerals), that the land would be reinstated to its pre-working quality. <p>2. <u>Temporary or reversible development on best and most versatile agricultural land will be supported where the land would be reinstated to its pre-development quality.</u></p> | | |

Chapter 13: Managing Natural Resources

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM80 | Policy MIN 1 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy MIN 1 Environmental criteria for assessing minerals proposals (Strategic Policy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals for mineral extraction will be supported where the applicant can demonstrate that any adverse effects on local communities and the environment are acceptable. 2. In considering applications, appropriate weight will be given to potential effects on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Local amenity – applicants will be required to demonstrate that there is appropriate separation between the site and dwellings and other sensitive uses, to prevent unacceptable levels of noise, dust, vibration, air pollution and harmful visual impact; b. Landscape character and sensitivity – applicants will be required to demonstrate that the proposal can be effectively and appropriately integrated with its surroundings and the character of the landscape, particularly as a result of changes to landform and topography both during and after extraction; c. The conservation and enhancement of nature conservation and geological sites, including internationally, nationally and locally designated sites, priority habitats and protected and priority species – applicants will be required to demonstrate that their proposal will deliver a net gain for biodiversity where possible through the creation | <p>The use of the words ‘will be required to’ rather than ‘should’ would ensure some consistency with the wording of the other policy criteria in this policy and address representations (on the climate change criteria).</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy MIN 1 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>of priority habitats and by contributing to the creation of a coherent and resilient ecological network and that there will be no unacceptable adverse effects on national or international nature conservation designations or irreplaceable habitats;</p> <p>d. The North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the adjoining Northumberland National Park and their settings – applicants will be required to demonstrate that the proposals do not have unacceptable adverse effects on the special qualities and the statutory purposes of these designations;</p> <p>e. Cultural heritage, including known and unknown archaeological features, designated and undesignated heritage assets and their settings – applicants should <u>will be required to</u> demonstrate that the proposals will not result in unacceptable harm to heritage assets;</p> <p>f. Soils and agricultural land quality – applicants should <u>will be required to</u> demonstrate that the soil resource is managed in a sustainable way and where proposals affect best and most versatile agricultural land applicants should demonstrate there is no suitable alternative of lower quality agricultural land that provides the same benefits in terms of other environmental considerations, the land could be restored to its previous agricultural land quality or there is an overriding need for the development;</p> <p>g. The capacity and suitability of the transport network, including numbers of movements, site access arrangements, and impacts on non-motorised users – The transport of minerals using rail and water is encouraged and where road transport is proposed applicants should</p> | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>will be required to demonstrate</u> that transport by rail or water is not practicable or feasible;</p> <p>h. The use of public rights of way – where disruption to a public right of way is unavoidable applicants will be required to demonstrate how the proposals make provision for the diversion of routes or for the creation of an alternative route during both minerals extraction and restoration that are convenient and safe and, wherever possible, take opportunities to enhance public rights of way;</p> <p>i. Flood risk – applicants should <u>will be required to demonstrate</u> that the proposals do not have an unacceptable adverse impact on flood flows or storage capacity and do not increase the risk of flooding at other locations;</p> <p>j. Ground and surface water quality, flow and water abstraction – applicants should <u>will be required to</u> consider the potential for the proposal to affect the flow, quality and quantity of ground and surface water supplies and include measures to prevent water pollution;</p> <p>k. Light pollution – applicants should <u>will be required to demonstrate</u> the proposals incorporate measures to control light pollution;</p> <p>l. Land stability – applicants should demonstrate that the operation and restoration of the site does not create land instability and the quarry slopes and storage mounds are designed so as not to create instability, and</p> | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>m. Aviation safety – where proposals are within aerodrome safeguarding zones, applicants should <u>will be required to demonstrate</u> that the proposals do not give rise to new or increased hazards to aviation; and</p> <p>n. Climate change – applicants should <u>will be required to demonstrate</u> how the proposal impacts on climate change <u>and targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</u> and, where appropriate, proposed mitigation and adaptation measures.</p> <p>3. The criteria listed above should be considered both individually and cumulatively. In assessing cumulative impact, particular regard will be had to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The combination of effects from an individual site; b. The combination of effects from one or more sites in a locality; and c. The effects over an extended period of time either from an individual site or a number of sites in a locality, whilst recognising that mineral resources can only be extracted where they occur, the benefits from extending existing sites rather than opening up new areas to working and the desirability of comprehensively working resources in an area to avoid sterilisation. | | |
| MM81 | Paragraph 13.8 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.8 The NPPF highlights that minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and quality of life and goes on to state great weight should be given to these benefits when determining planning applications. Such benefits can be both national and local and include, amongst other things:</p> | To provide some clarity on what would be considered as environmental enhancements and include a reference | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplying materials to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods the country needs; Economic benefits by contributing to high and table levels of economic growth and by providing employment opportunities; Environmental enhancements through <u>high quality appropriate site restoration, including habitat creation, new green infrastructure and improved flood storage capacity</u>; Opportunities to deal with areas of contaminated or derelict land and areas of unstable ground, particularly those resulting from the legacy of underground coal mining; and Opportunities to recover a resource that would otherwise be sterilised by non-mineral development. | <p>to flood storage capacity.</p> <p>Change proposed to address representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | |
| | Paragraph 13.10 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.10 The benefits need to be given great weight in the decision making process (<u>except in relation to proposals for coal extraction</u>) and balanced against the environmental effects (see Policy MIN 1) arising from the mineral extraction, transportation and processing. <u>When considering proposals for coal extraction, the weight to be attached to any potential benefits will be determined on a case-by-case basis in the context Policy MIN 9.</u></p> | <p>To ensure consistency in the wording of Footnote 65 and Paragraph 211 of the NPPF in relation to the benefits of coal extraction.</p> <p>Change proposed to address representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy MIN 2 | Amend policy to read: | To address a representation and matters raised in | Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect |

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| | | <p>Policy MIN 2 Criteria for assessing the benefits of minerals proposals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When determining proposals for minerals extraction, great weight will be given to the benefits of minerals extraction except where the proposal relates to the coal extraction. 2. In assessing the benefits of individual proposals for minerals extraction including coal extraction, the following matters will be considered: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The economic benefits of the proposal both nationally and locally, including contribution to the wider economy and the maintenance of employment and the creation of new employment opportunities; b. The contribution the extraction of the mineral will make to a steady and adequate supply of that material both locally and nationally; c. Environmental enhancements, including those delivered through the restoration of the site following extraction and the after-use of the site and outside of the operational area; d. The avoidance of a mineral resource being sterilised by non-mineral development; e. In the case of prior extraction, the contribution this can make <u>to</u> enabling a non-mineral development taking place; f. The contribution towards the reclamation of areas of derelict or contaminated land and/or the remediation of underground coal mining legacy issues; <u>and</u> g. The use of rail transport, water transport, conveyors and pipelines where these methods are used instead of road transport.; <u>and</u> | <p>response to the Inspector's MIQs.</p> <p>The proposed change would support the integration of climate adaptation and mitigation measures into the Local Plan and ensure the potential for mineral proposals to contribute to binding UK carbon budgets is recognised as a potential benefit.</p> | <p>the changes to Policy MIN2.</p> |
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| | | <p>h. <u>The benefits of assisting the UK in meeting its binding carbon budgets and targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</u></p> <p>3. Other benefits that are material planning considerations and that are not listed in (2) above will be considered where applicants provide evidence of these in support of a planning application.</p> | | |
| MM82 | Paragraph 13.12, 13.12A and 13.12B | <p>Amend Paragraph 13.12 and add new paragraphs to read:</p> <p>13.12 <u>Appropriate Good site restoration and aftercare has the potential to enhance the environment and contribute to the achievement of wider policy objectives. The policy for site restoration, aftercare and after-use seeks to deliver environmental and community benefits by providing environmental enhancements that maximise opportunities for nature conservation, landscape enhancements and informal outdoor recreation.</u></p> <p>13.12A <u>In considering whether the proposed restoration is appropriate, the characteristics of the site and the surrounding area and the opportunities and constraints will be important factors. Such opportunities include net gains for biodiversity and improvements to green infrastructure as identified in Policy MIN 3.</u></p> <p>13.12B <u>For some mineral site restorations, it may be appropriate for waste materials to be imported as part of the site restoration. Such circumstances may include site specific considerations where potential long-term health and safety issues could arise as a result of a deep void and areas of deep water being created following extraction. In line with wider objectives to increase waste reduction, re-use and recycling and minimise disposal by landfill, where site restoration involving the importation of inert wastes is proposed it should involve the lowest amount of inert waste deposition required to achieve an appropriate restoration. In circumstances where mineral extraction is proposed on best and most versatile agricultural land, proposals should</u></p> | <p>To provide clarity on what is regarded as ‘appropriate’ restoration in Policy MIN 3 and to include a reference to the use of inert waste materials in mineral site restoration and a reference to best and versatile agricultural land.</p> <p>Change proposed to address representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>also seek where practicable to minimise its loss and retain its longer term capability unless the benefits of an alternative restoration outweighs its loss.</u></p> | | |
| | Policy MIN 3 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy MIN 3 Mineral and landfill site restoration, aftercare and after-use</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals for minerals extraction will be supported where provision has been made for the <u>high quality appropriate</u> restoration and aftercare of the proposed site at the earliest opportunity. 2. Proposals for the restoration, aftercare and after-use of mineral extraction and landfill sites should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Deliver net-gains for biodiversity following restoration by contributing to priority habitat creation and local ecological networks, having particular regard to the biodiversity action plan and the biodiversity strategy for England; b. Deliver improved public access and/or public open space, including links to the surrounding green infrastructure and expansion of the public rights of way network, whilst taking great care to minimise disturbance to wildlife <u>and ensuring opportunities for access for all user groups;</u> c. Protect soil resources by ensuring that they are retained, conserved and handled in line with best practice during site extraction operations and during restoration and in the case of mineral development | <p>Part 1 - Use of the term 'appropriate' would be more effective when assessing the restoration and aftercare proposals for a site. The change would address a matter raised in Inspector's MIQs.</p> <p>Criterion b - To address matter raised in a representation and the Inspector's MIQs.</p> <p>Criterion c - For clarity to ensure the criteria in Policy MIN 4 relates to site restoration and there is no unnecessary overlap with Policy MIN 1. This</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy MIN 3 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>affecting best and most versatile agricultural land, the land is capable of being restored back to best and most versatile agricultural land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. When creating wetland habitats, take account of the requirement to manage the risk of birds striking aircraft when within Aerodrome Safeguarding Zones and include elements to assist in flood alleviation; e. Include provision for the phased working and restoration of the site, unless it can be demonstrated that this is not practicable or feasible as a result of the site characteristics and constraints; f. Include sufficient detail to demonstrate that the proposed restoration and after-use scheme is practically achievable and includes details of the final proposed landform, the proposed after-use and how the soil resource and overburden will be managed; g. Make provision for the aftercare of the restored site, <u>or a relevant part of the site where a site is subject to progressive restoration</u>, for a period of up to five years to ensure the land is capable of sustaining the approved after-use or after-uses. The aftercare period may be extended by legal agreement beyond five years where it is required for the after-use to become established or a particularly innovative restoration and after-use is proposed; and h. Include sufficient safeguards to ensure the adequate restoration and aftercare of the site from the commencement of development until completion of restoration and aftercare. In exceptional circumstances, such as long-term schemes where no progressive restoration is proposed, proposals where innovative techniques are to be used, or | <p>modification would also address a representation.</p> <p>Criterion g - To be consistent with the PPG and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 in terms of the aftercare period and to recognise that aftercare may be phased where progressive restoration is proposed.</p> | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | where there is reliable evidence of financial failure, a financial bond or other financial guarantee shall be sought. | | |
| MM83 | Paragraph 13.16A | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.16A <u>New development located close to existing quarries could be sensitive to the effects arising from the operation of a mineral extraction site and its associated infrastructure, which could impact upon the amenity of the occupiers and users of the new development. In line with the 'agent of change' principle, Policy MIN 4 requires applicants for new development in the vicinity of an existing or permitted mineral extraction site to demonstrate that the new development will not prevent or prejudice the current or future use of the site. Where an existing or permitted mineral extraction site would have an adverse effect on a proposed new development, the applicant will be required to provide suitable mitigation to ensure that there are no unacceptable adverse effects on any occupiers and users of the new development proposed.</u></p> | <p>To provide an explicit reference in the supporting text for Policy MIN 4 to the 'agent of change' principle referenced in Paragraph 182 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Change proposed to address matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 13.16B | <p>Add paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.16B <u>Proposals for non-mineral development located within a MSA will be assessed against the requirements of Policy MIN 4. There are some types of development within MSAs that will not pose a threat to mineral safeguarding due to the minor nature of these developments and as a result these development types (identified in Part 3 (f) of Policy MIN 4) are exempt from the safeguarding provisions under Policy MIN 4. Where a proposal is a non-exempt development, applicants will be required to provide sufficient information with their application to enable consideration of the potential effects of the proposal on mineral safeguarding and the potential for prior extraction. Such information should be in the form of a minerals resource assessment that should provide the following information^[Footnote]:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Type of mineral resources thought to be present;</u> • <u>The potential extent of sterilisation which could occur as a result of the development in terms of tonnage;</u> | <p>To provide clarity regarding what information applicants are required to submit with an application in order to meet the requirements of Policy MIN 4.</p> <p>Change proposed to address matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Economic value and viability of the mineral (i.e. the market interest);</u> • <u>Site specific considerations that may affect feasibility or acceptability of extraction from the site;</u> • <u>Potential options for prior extraction (including the amount of mineral that could be extracted, operators that could extract and process the mineral, or opportunities for use of the extracted mineral on-site).</u> <p><u>The criteria in Part 3 of Policy MIN 4 describe the circumstances where non-mineral and non-exempt development (as defined under Part 3 (f) of Policy MIN 4) would be supported.</u></p> <p><u>Footnote: Further advice is provided in ‘Minerals Safeguarding Practice Guidance’ prepared jointly by the Mineral Products Association and The Planning Officers’ Society.</u></p> | | |
| | Paragraph 13.16C | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>13.16C National planning policy encourages the prior extraction of mineral resources that would be sterilised by incompatible non-mineral development, where this is practicable and environmentally acceptable. Proposals for non-mineral development in a Mineral Safeguarding Area, apart from the development types excluded from the safeguarding provisions under Part 3 (f) of Policy MIN 4, are required to consider the feasibility of prior extraction in accordance with Policy MIN 4A.</u></p> | To be more explicit regarding the issue of prior extraction and the requirements of Paragraph 204 (d) of the NPPF. This modification also reflects the proposed change to Policy MIN 4 and the proposed additional policy (Policy MIN 4A), which deals | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | | specifically with prior extraction. | |
| | Policy MIN 4 (Safeguarding mineral resources) | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy MIN 4 Safeguarding mineral resources</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) are identified on the Policies Map around the following mineral resources and these resources will be protected from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Carboniferous limestone; b. Clay (including brick clay, brick shale and fireclay); c. Coal; d. Igneous rock; e. Sand and gravel; and f. Sandstone. 2. Applications for non-mineral related development in a Mineral Safeguarding Area are required to: include an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to the site of the development. | To be more explicit regarding the issue of prior extraction and the requirements of Paragraph 204 (d) of the NPPF (Addition of criterion (b) to Part 2 of Policy MIN 4) and to ensure the policy reflects Paragraph 182 of the NPPF and the 'agent of change' principle in relation to the potential for the sterilisation of mineral resources at existing and proposed mineral extraction sites where new non-mineral development is proposed in their vicinity (Additions of criterion (c) to Part 2 (c) of Policy MIN | Yes - The SA should be reviewed to reflect the changes to Policy MIN 4. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Include an assessment of the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to the site of the development;</u> b. <u>Consider the possibility of prior extraction ahead of the proposed non-mineral development taking place in accordance with the requirements of Policy MIN 4A; and</u> c. <u>In accordance with Part 4 of this policy, consider the impact on mineral extraction operations and any impacts the mineral extraction operations could have on the proposed new development where it is located in the vicinity of an existing or proposed mineral extraction site.</u> <p>3. Proposals for non-mineral development which would lead to the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources within a Mineral Safeguarding Area will not be supported unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The applicant can demonstrate that the mineral concerned is not of economic value; b. The mineral can be extracted prior to the non-mineral development proceeding without adversely affecting the viability of the development; c. The development is temporary in nature and will not impact on the potential for mineral extraction within a timescale in which the mineral is likely to be needed; d. There are no reasonable alternative options for the proposed development which would avoid or minimise the sterilisation of minerals; | <p>4 and Part 4 of Policy MIN 4).</p> <p>Changes to part 3(f)(iv), reflecting changes to the Use Classes Order.</p> | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. The overall social, economic or environmental benefits of the proposed development outweigh the potential loss of the mineral resource; or f. It constitutes non-mineral development that is exempt from the safeguarding provisions. Exempt non-mineral development comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Householder development, which includes extensions, alterations or improvements to existing dwellings, the erection of domestic garages, outbuildings and garden walls or fences; ii. An advertisement; iii. Reserved matters applications following the grant of outline planning permission; iv. Applications to change the use of an existing building, except where the change is to a residential dwelling (use class C3) and other sensitive uses such as schools (use class F.1 D4), residential care homes, hospitals, nursing homes, boarding schools, residential colleges and residential training centres (use class C2); v. Applications to remove or amend a condition attached to an existing planning permission; vi. Works to trees; vii. Prior notifications submitted in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 2, parts 6 and 7 of the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order 2015; g. An application for a Certificate of Lawfulness of Existing Use or Development (CLEUD); | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> h. An application for a Certificate of Lawfulness of Proposed Use or Development (CLOPUD); and i. Non-material amendments. <p>4. <u>Proposals in the vicinity of an active, mothballed, dormant or proposed mineral extraction site will be required to demonstrate that:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>They will not place unreasonable restrictions on the mineral extraction operations as a result of the proposal being permitted; and</u> b. <u>Where the operation of such a site could have an adverse effect on the proposed non-mineral development, the proposal provides suitable mitigation to ensure that there are no unacceptable adverse effects on any occupiers and users of the new development proposed.</u> | | |
| | <p>Policy MIN 4A (Prior extraction of minerals)</p> | <p>Add policy to read:</p> <p><u>Policy MIN 4A</u> <u>Prior extraction of minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Where a proposed non-mineral development would lead to the sterilisation of an identified mineral resource, the prior extraction of this mineral resource is encouraged where this would be practicable and environmentally acceptable.</u> 2. <u>Applications for non-mineral development in a MSA are required to consider the possibility of prior extraction ahead of the proposed non-mineral development being implemented. An assessment of the feasibility of prior extraction should take account of:</u> | <p>To be more explicit regarding the issue of prior extraction and the requirements of Paragraph 204 (d) of the NPPF.</p> | <p>Yes – the SA should be updated to appraise this new policy.</p> |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Whether the environmental conditions are suitable to support extraction operations to ensure no unacceptable effects on local communities and the environment;</u> b. <u>Whether prior extraction is achievable within an acceptable timescale;</u> c. <u>Markets for the mineral; and</u> d. <u>The effect of extraction on the viability of the proposal overall.</u> <p>3. <u>Provision should be made to ensure the site can be adequately restored in the event that the subsequent proposed non-mineral development is delayed or does not proceed.</u></p> | | |
| MM84 | Paragraph 13.19 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.19 The introduction of some other types of development in close proximity to sites can also raise important safeguarding issues. For example, if housing and business uses that require a high quality local environment are located close to sites used for the transportation, handling and processing of minerals it can lead to conflict. This is as a result of the potential environmental effects arising from the operation of the site, such as noise, vibration and impacts from vehicle movements; that can impact on local amenity. <u>In line with the 'agent of change' principle, Policy MIN 5 therefore requires applicants of development proposals in the vicinity of the safeguarded sites to demonstrate that they will not prevent or prejudice the current or future use of the site. Where an existing operation would have an adverse effect on a proposed new development, the applicant will be required to provide suitable mitigation to ensure that there are no unacceptable adverse effects on any occupiers and users of the new development proposed.</u></p> | <p>To provide an explicit reference in the supporting text for Policy MIN 4 to the 'agent of change' principle referenced in Paragraph 182 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Change proposed to address matters raised during the examination.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | |
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| MM85 | Paragraph 13.19A | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.19A <u>Proposals within or in the vicinity of safeguarded mineral infrastructure sites should be supported by a Minerals Infrastructure Assessment^[Footnote]. This should provide sufficient evidence to enable the decision-maker to assess whether the proposed development is likely to have an adverse effect on the facility including its capacity. The assessments should identify the potential sensitivities of the proposed development and demonstrate that the proposed non-mineral development will not be sensitive to effects arising from the operation of the infrastructure. Mitigation measures may be incorporated into the design and layout of the development, reflecting the ‘agent of change’ principle. Where a facility is likely to be adversely affected, either through its partial or total loss or by constraining its capacity, the ability to provide equivalent replacement capacity elsewhere or the lack of need for the facility will need to be demonstrated.</u></p> <p>Footnote: Further advice on Mineral Infrastructure Assessments is provided in ‘Minerals Safeguarding Practice Guidance’ prepared jointly by the Mineral Products Association and The Planning Officers’ Society.</p> | <p>To provide clarity regarding what information applicants are required to submit with an application in order to meet the requirements of Policy MIN 5.</p> <p>Change proposed to address matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. | | | | | | |
| MM86 | Table 13.1 | <p>Amend table to read:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Infrastructure type</th> <th>Site/Facility</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rail heads</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Butterwell, Linton Steadsburn, Widdrington Belford (Easington) Quarry Potential rail depot for Cragmill Quarry, Belford </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rail links to mineral sites</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Coast Main Line to Northumberland Line at Ashington via Butterwell railhead East Coast Main Line to Steadsburn railhead </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Infrastructure type | Site/Facility | Rail heads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Butterwell, Linton Steadsburn, Widdrington Belford (Easington) Quarry Potential rail depot for Cragmill Quarry, Belford | Rail links to mineral sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Coast Main Line to Northumberland Line at Ashington via Butterwell railhead East Coast Main Line to Steadsburn railhead | Correction to ensure that the sites listed in Table 13.1 match those shown on the Policies Map. | No - the amendments to the table are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Infrastructure type | Site/Facility | | | | | | | | | |
| Rail heads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Butterwell, Linton Steadsburn, Widdrington Belford (Easington) Quarry Potential rail depot for Cragmill Quarry, Belford | | | | | | | | | |
| Rail links to mineral sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> East Coast Main Line to Northumberland Line at Ashington via Butterwell railhead East Coast Main Line to Steadsburn railhead | | | | | | | | | |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rail links to Port of Blyth | | |
| | | Wharves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battleship Wharf, Cambois • Tweed Dock, Berwick-upon-Tweed | | |
| | | Concrete batching | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Gasworks, Alnwick • Barrington Road, Bedlington • Battleship Wharf, Cambois • Belford South Farm, Belford • Townfoot, Haltwhistle • Howford Quarry, Acomb • Lynefield Park, Lynemouth • Red Row, Bedlington • Brock Lane, West Sleekburn | | |
| | | Manufacture of concrete products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggregate Industries, West Sleekburn • <u>Battleship Wharf, Cambois</u> • <u>FP McCann, Littlehoughton</u> • Lynx Precast, Lynefield Park | | |
| | | Coating Plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrasford Quarry • Cragmill Quarry • Divethill Quarry • Howick Quarry • Keepersshield Quarry • Swinburne Quarry | | |
| | | Recycled and secondary aggregates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Coopies Haugh, Morpeth</u> • East Cramlington • <u>Hadston Recycling Centre</u> • Howford Quarry • Lynemouth Power Station | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linton Transfer Station • Longhoughton (Ratcleugh) Quarry • Thornborough Quarry • West Sleekburn | | |
| MM87 | Paragraph 13.23A | <p>Add new paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.23A <u>The Local Aggregates Assessment recommends that a three year sales average, which covers the period 2015 to 2017, is used to calculate demand for both crushed rock and sand and gravel from Northumberland. The LAA considers that the three year sales average is most representative of demand and would be more representative of demand in future years. This is because the ten year sales period includes a period of depressed sales over the period from 2009 to 2013 as a result of the economic downturn, which in turn saw a significantly reduced demand for aggregates from the construction sector. The three year period reflects a time period where the level of housing completions are comparable with those levels being planned for over the plan period. In addition, the future infrastructure projects that could result in a demand for aggregates from Northumberland are not likely to result in a level of demand that is not reflected in the three year sales average. This due to the comparable nature of the planned projects with those that were taking place in the three year period which were placing a demand on supplies from Northumberland.</u></p> | <p>To provide clarity on the approach taken to the calculation of future demand for crushed rock and sand and gravel for aggregate uses in the Local Plan.</p> <p>Change proposed to address representations and a matter raised in Inspector's MIQs.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM88 | Paragraph 13.24 and Paragraph 13.25. | <p>Amend paragraphs to read:</p> <p>13.24 <u>In terms of sand and gravel, the LAA forecasts an annual demand of 420,000 tonnes that should be supplied from Northumberland. Based on this forecast demand, the current reserves with planning permission for extraction would provide for 12.8 years of provision from the end of 2017. As summarised in Table 13.3, there would be a shortfall in permitted reserves to meet the forecast demand supply to the end of the plan period and to provide a landbank of at least seven years at the end of the plan period. In addition to this the productive capacity (i.e. the expected amount of mineral each site can produce each year under normal working conditions) of the current sites with planning permission would fall below the forecast annual demand of 420,000</u></p> | <p>Reference to 'site allocations' rather than 'preferred areas' -To be consistent with terminology used elsewhere in the plan.</p> <p>Reference to site locations for each</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>tonnes in the early part of the plan period mainly because the number of sites that are currently active is expected to decrease as the permitted reserves contained within these sites are exhausted. There would, therefore, be a shortfall in supply to meet the annual demand from Northumberland during the plan period without the identification of further sites. The following preferred areas have been identified in this plan to meet this forecast demand and are shown on the Policies Map:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Anick Grange Haugh, (9 million tonnes) Wooperton Quarry east extension, (1 million tonnes) West Wharmley, (2 million tonnes) <p>13.25 These allocations for sand and gravel seek to ensure that an adequate landbank of at least 7 years is maintained, productive capacity can meet annual demand and ensure as a balance between supply areas in the south and west of Northumberland and the north and east of Northumberland. To meet this identified shortfall in supply to meet forecast demand, the following site allocations have been identified in this plan (and shown on the Policies Map) to ensure that an adequate landbank of at least 7 years is maintained and to ensure that productive capacity can meet annual demand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anick Grange Haugh, located to the east of Hexham (5.8 million tonnes) Ebchester Quarry, located to the north of Newlands (2.2 million tonnes) Wooperton Quarry east extension, located to the north east of Wooperton Sawmills (1 million tonnes) | <p>allocated site - For clarity.</p> <p>West Wharmley site - To remove this proposed allocation from the Local Plan to reflect that this site is no longer considered to be deliverable.</p> <p>Ebchester site - To provide policy support for an extension of time at this site that will contribute 2.2 million tonnes of supply from reserves currently included in the landbank.</p> <p>Changes proposed in response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|----------------|---|---|------------------|---|--|------------------|---|---|------------------|---|---|-------------------|---|---|------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| MM89 | Table 13.3 | <p>Amend table to read:</p> <p>Table 13.3 Demand for sand and gravel for aggregate uses from Northumberland and the future provision required</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>Annual demand calculated (Figure from Local Aggregates Assessment).</td> <td>420,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>Demand over the plan period (420,000 tonnes per annum from 2018 to the end of the plan period in 2036^[Note 1], A x 18 years)</td> <td>7,560,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>Reserves to provide a landbank of at least 7 years at the end of the plan period (7 years supply at 420,000 tonnes per annum, A x 7)</td> <td>2,940,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>Permitted reserves (as at 31 December 2017)</td> <td>5,409,638 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>Supply to be provided for in the plan (B + C)</td> <td>10,500,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>Shortfall in reserves to be provided for in the plan (Difference between current permitted reserves and supply to be provided for in plan, D - E)</td> <td>4,939,638 tonnes</td> </tr> </table> <p>Note 1: Demand calculated from 2018 as the reserves as at 31 December 2017 has been used as the basis of the calculations.</p> <p>Table 13.3 Summary of balance between supply and demand of sand and gravel for aggregate uses in Northumberland</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reserves with planning permission at 31 December 2017</td> <td>5,409,638 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual demand forecast in LAA</td> <td>420,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Demand from 2018 to 2036</td> <td>7,980,000 tonnes</td> </tr> </table> | A | Annual demand calculated (Figure from Local Aggregates Assessment). | 420,000 tonnes | B | Demand over the plan period (420,000 tonnes per annum from 2018 to the end of the plan period in 2036 ^[Note 1] , A x 18 years) | 7,560,000 tonnes | C | Reserves to provide a landbank of at least 7 years at the end of the plan period (7 years supply at 420,000 tonnes per annum, A x 7) | 2,940,000 tonnes | D | Permitted reserves (as at 31 December 2017) | 5,409,638 tonnes | E | Supply to be provided for in the plan (B + C) | 10,500,000 tonnes | F | Shortfall in reserves to be provided for in the plan (Difference between current permitted reserves and supply to be provided for in plan, D - E) | 4,939,638 tonnes | Reserves with planning permission at 31 December 2017 | 5,409,638 tonnes | Annual demand forecast in LAA | 420,000 tonnes | Demand from 2018 to 2036 | 7,980,000 tonnes | <p>To provide clarity on the calculation of the required provision of sand and gravel for aggregates uses in the plan.</p> <p>This change is in response to matters raised during the examination.</p> | <p>No - the amendments to the table are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| A | Annual demand calculated (Figure from Local Aggregates Assessment). | 420,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B | Demand over the plan period (420,000 tonnes per annum from 2018 to the end of the plan period in 2036 ^[Note 1] , A x 18 years) | 7,560,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C | Reserves to provide a landbank of at least 7 years at the end of the plan period (7 years supply at 420,000 tonnes per annum, A x 7) | 2,940,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D | Permitted reserves (as at 31 December 2017) | 5,409,638 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E | Supply to be provided for in the plan (B + C) | 10,500,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F | Shortfall in reserves to be provided for in the plan (Difference between current permitted reserves and supply to be provided for in plan, D - E) | 4,939,638 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reserves with planning permission at 31 December 2017 | 5,409,638 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual demand forecast in LAA | 420,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demand from 2018 to 2036 | 7,980,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|--|--|
| | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Landbank at 31 December 2017</td> <td>12.8 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance between supply and demand to 2036</td> <td>-2,570,362 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance between supply and demand to maintain landbank of at least 7 years in 2036</td> <td>-5,510,362 tonnes</td> </tr> </table> | Landbank at 31 December 2017 | 12.8 years | Balance between supply and demand to 2036 | -2,570,362 tonnes | Balance between supply and demand to maintain landbank of at least 7 years in 2036 | -5,510,362 tonnes | | |
| Landbank at 31 December 2017 | 12.8 years | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance between supply and demand to 2036 | -2,570,362 tonnes | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance between supply and demand to maintain landbank of at least 7 years in 2036 | -5,510,362 tonnes | | | | | | | | | |
| MM90 | Paragraph 13.26 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.26 In terms of crushed rock, the LAA forecasts an annual demand of 1,650,000 tonnes that should be supplied from Northumberland. Based on this forecast of demand, the current reserves with planning permission would provide for 49.1 years of provision from the end of 2017, and as <u>As summarised in the calculations in Table 13.4, there would be no shortfall in the permitted reserves to meet the forecast against demand up to and beyond the end of the plan period and to also maintain a landbank of at least ten years at the end of the plan period. It has, however, been identified that the productive capacity (i.e. the expected amount of mineral each site can produce each year under normal working conditions) of the current active sites with planning permission would fall below the forecast annual demand of 1,650,000 tonnes during the plan period. This is because the number of sites that are currently active is expected to decrease as permitted reserves contained within some of these sites are exhausted and there is uncertainty regarding the availability of the capacity to contribute to supply at those sites that have not been operational for a significant period of time. However, the LAA indicates <u>This issue is identified in the LAA, which recommends that some flexibility is required in terms of the policy approach to ensure additional land to supply provide of crushed rock for aggregates uses is available over the plan period. This is to maintain productive capacity, avoid large landbanks in a limited number of sites stifling competition and provide a balance in supply between quarries in the north and east of Northumberland and those in the south and west of Northumberland in light of the following:</u></u></p> | <p>To provide clarity on the productive capacity of existing sites and the proposed allocations over the plan period in response to matters raised during the examination.</p> <p>To provide clarity on the spilt of reserves between sites and to clarify that the issue of large landbanks in a limited number of sites (Paragraph 207 (g) of the NPPF) has been given consideration in response to a representation and matters raised in</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. | | | | | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|------------------|----------|--|-------------------|----------|--|-------------------|----------|---|---------------------------------------|----------|---|-------------------|----------|---|----------|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current planning permissions for five of the quarries producing crushed rock in Northumberland expire before the end of the plan period; The reserves with planning permissions for extraction within a number of the quarries are projected to be exhausted by the end of the plan period; <u>A proportion of permitted reserves (estimated to be 17.5% at the end of December 2017) are contained in sites that are inactive and which have not been worked for a number of years; and</u> A large proportion of the permitted reserves are contained within a single site (estimated to be 58.8% at the end of December 2017). | the Inspector's MIQs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM91 | Table 13.4 | <p>Amend table to read:</p> <p><u>Table 13.4 Demand for crushed rock for aggregate uses from Northumberland and the future provision required</u></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>A</u></td> <td>Annual demand calculated (Figure from Local Aggregates Assessment).</td> <td>1,650,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>B</u></td> <td>Demand over the plan period (1,650,000 tonnes per annum from 2018 to the end of the plan period in 2036^[Note 1], A x 18 years).</td> <td>29,700,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>C</u></td> <td>Reserves to provide a landbank of at least 7 years at the end of the plan period (7 years supply at 1,650,000 tonnes per annum, A x 7)</td> <td>11,550,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>D</u></td> <td>Permitted reserves (as at 31 December 2017)</td> <td>81,015,832 tonnes^[Note 2]</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>E</u></td> <td>Supply to be provided for in the plan (B + C)</td> <td>41,200,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>F</u></td> <td>Shortfall in reserves to be provided for in the plan (Difference between current permitted reserves and supply to be provided for in plan, D - E)</td> <td>0 tonnes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note 1: Demand calculated from 2018 as the reserves as at 31 December 2017 has been used as the basis of the calculations.</p> | <u>A</u> | Annual demand calculated (Figure from Local Aggregates Assessment). | 1,650,000 tonnes | <u>B</u> | Demand over the plan period (1,650,000 tonnes per annum from 2018 to the end of the plan period in 2036 ^[Note 1] , A x 18 years). | 29,700,000 tonnes | <u>C</u> | Reserves to provide a landbank of at least 7 years at the end of the plan period (7 years supply at 1,650,000 tonnes per annum, A x 7) | 11,550,000 tonnes | <u>D</u> | Permitted reserves (as at 31 December 2017) | 81,015,832 tonnes ^[Note 2] | <u>E</u> | Supply to be provided for in the plan (B + C) | 41,200,000 tonnes | <u>F</u> | Shortfall in reserves to be provided for in the plan (Difference between current permitted reserves and supply to be provided for in plan, D - E) | 0 tonnes | <p>To provide clarity on the calculation of the required provision of crushed rock for aggregates uses in the plan.</p> <p>This change is in response to matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the table are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| <u>A</u> | Annual demand calculated (Figure from Local Aggregates Assessment). | 1,650,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>B</u> | Demand over the plan period (1,650,000 tonnes per annum from 2018 to the end of the plan period in 2036 ^[Note 1] , A x 18 years). | 29,700,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>C</u> | Reserves to provide a landbank of at least 7 years at the end of the plan period (7 years supply at 1,650,000 tonnes per annum, A x 7) | 11,550,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>D</u> | Permitted reserves (as at 31 December 2017) | 81,015,832 tonnes ^[Note 2] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>E</u> | Supply to be provided for in the plan (B + C) | 41,200,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>F</u> | Shortfall in reserves to be provided for in the plan (Difference between current permitted reserves and supply to be provided for in plan, D - E) | 0 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | <p>Note 2: Includes permitted reserves at a site within the Northumberland National Park.</p> <p>Table 13.4 Summary of balance between supply and demand of crushed rock for aggregate uses in Northumberland</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Reserves with planning permission at 31 December 2017</td> <td>81,015,832 tonnes^{Tablenote 1}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual demand forecast in LAA</td> <td>1,650,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Demand from 2018 to 2036</td> <td>31,350,000 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landbank of permitted reserves at 31 December 2017</td> <td>49.1 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance between supply and demand to 2036</td> <td>+49,665,832 tonnes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance between supply and demand to maintain landbank of at least 10 years in 2036</td> <td>+33,165,832 tonnes</td> </tr> </table> <p>Tablenote 1: Includes permitted reserves at a site within the Northumberland National Park.</p> | Reserves with planning permission at 31 December 2017 | 81,015,832 tonnes ^{Tablenote 1} | Annual demand forecast in LAA | 1,650,000 tonnes | Demand from 2018 to 2036 | 31,350,000 tonnes | Landbank of permitted reserves at 31 December 2017 | 49.1 years | Balance between supply and demand to 2036 | +49,665,832 tonnes | Balance between supply and demand to maintain landbank of at least 10 years in 2036 | +33,165,832 tonnes | | |
| Reserves with planning permission at 31 December 2017 | 81,015,832 tonnes ^{Tablenote 1} | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual demand forecast in LAA | 1,650,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Demand from 2018 to 2036 | 31,350,000 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landbank of permitted reserves at 31 December 2017 | 49.1 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance between supply and demand to 2036 | +49,665,832 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance between supply and demand to maintain landbank of at least 10 years in 2036 | +33,165,832 tonnes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM92 | Paragraph 13.27 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.27 The following preferred areas site allocations have, therefore, been identified in this plan (and shown on the Policies Map) in order to maintain a steady and adequate supply over the plan period and <u>to ensure that productive capacity can meet annual demand.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belford Quarry extension, <u>located east of Belford</u> (5 million tonnes) • Divethill Quarry north and east extensions, <u>located to the south west of Great Bavington</u> (6.6 million tonnes) • Longhoughton Quarry east extension, <u>located west of Longhoughton</u> (1.75 million tonnes) • Northside, <u>located south west of Kirkwhelpington</u> (4 million tonnes) | <p>Reference to 'site allocations' rather than 'preferred areas' - To be consistent with terminology used elsewhere in the plan.</p> <p>Reference to site locations for each allocated site - For clarity.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. | | | | | | | | | | | | |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Shiel Dykes, located to the north west of Newton on the Moor (3 million tonnes)</u> | <p>Shiel Dykes site - To reinstate this site as a site allocation in the plan (included in the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan) to support the geographical split between productive capacity and reserves in the north of the county and south of the county and recognise previously identified concerns relating to highways matters can be overcome.</p> <p>These changes are in response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | |
| MM93 | Paragraph 13.27A | <p>Add a new paragraph below Paragraph 13.27 to read:</p> <p>13.27A <u>Harden Quarry, which is located in the Northumberland National Park and therefore outside the area covered by the Northumberland Local Plan, contributes to the supply of crushed rock for aggregate uses from Northumberland as a whole. The Local Plan seeks to support the maintenance of the landbank of crushed rock for</u></p> | To explain the relationship between the Northumberland Local Plan and the Northumberland | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



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| | | <p><u>aggregate uses provision for Northumberland as a whole from outside of the Northumberland National Park. However, it is recognised that the resource at Harden Quarry is valued for its red colour and because the resource is not found elsewhere in Northumberland it cannot be supplied from alternative sites outside of the Northumberland National Park.</u></p> | <p>National Park Local Plan, including how issues associated with special qualities of the red stone at Harden Quarry have been taken into account.</p> <p>This change is in response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | |
| MM94 | Paragraph 13.27B and 13.27C | <p>Add new paragraphs to read:</p> <p>13.27B <u>The NPPF encourages the use of recycled and secondary aggregates in order to contribute to the overall supply of aggregate minerals and nationally it is estimated that 28% of aggregates supply is from these materials. In Northumberland, recycled aggregates are produced from construction and demolition projects, whilst secondary aggregates are produced from industrial-by-products including ash derived from Lynemouth Power Station. Policy MIN 6 supports the contribution that recycled and secondary aggregates can make to overall supply, but other policies in the plan also have a role in supporting the contribution that recycled and secondary aggregates are capable of making to the overall supply of materials for aggregate uses and their sustainability. The Local Plan supports and encourages the use of secondary and recycled aggregates by the following means:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Providing positive policy criteria for proposals for new or enhanced aggregates recycling operations and recognising that aggregates quarries also provide opportunities for recycled aggregates and the inclusion of these materials in the supply chain (See Policy WAS 1);</u> | To provide clarity on the approach to secondary and recycled aggregates in the Local Plan in response to a matter raised in the Inspector’s MIQs. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Safeguarding sites used for the handling, processing and transport of recycled and secondary aggregates to protect their operating capacity from incompatible non-minerals development (see Policy MIN 5);</u> • <u>Supporting the use of recycled materials in construction and sustainable construction practices (see Policy QOP 5); and</u> • <u>Seeking to minimise the landfilling of materials that may be suitable for use as a recycled aggregate and supporting its positive use (see Policy WAS 3).</u> <p>13.27C <u>Due to the current limitations in relation to the data on the supply of recycled and secondary aggregates, it is not considered to be appropriate to provide a figure for these materials in the plan. Instead the approach seeks to support the provision of supply from these materials and maximise their usage in recognition of the sustainability benefits versus the equivalent supply being sourced from primary aggregates.</u></p> | | |
| MM95 | Policy MIN 6 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy MIN 6 Aggregate minerals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision towards for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates to meet local and wider needs will be made by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Making land available to meet the needs for crushed rock and sand and gravel for aggregate uses identified in the Local Aggregates Assessment; b. Maintaining a landbank of permitted reserves of at least seven years for sand and gravel and at least ten years for crushed rock; and | <p>Part 1 - To ensure consistency with the wording of the NPPF and in response to a representation.</p> <p>Part 1 (c) - To provide clarity on approach to secondary and recycled aggregates in the Local Plan in response to matter raised in Inspector's MIQs.</p> | Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy MIN 6. |

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| | | <p>c. Encouraging the use of recycled and secondary aggregates by Supporting proposals that would contribute to the supply maximise the use of secondary and recycled aggregates;</p> <p>2. Proposals for sand and gravel extraction and crushed rock extraction for aggregate uses will be supported where they are located within a preferred area identified in Policy MIN 7 and MIN 8 and defined on the Policies Map.</p> <p>3. Planning permission for extensions to existing sites and new quarries outside of the preferred areas in Policy MIN 7 and Policy MIN 8 will be supported where:</p> <p>a. The proposal would help to maintain productive capacity to meet the required provision set out in criteria (1a and b) of this policy.</p> <p>b. The proposal would assist in maintaining the balance between supply areas in the south and west of Northumberland and the north and east of Northumberland.</p> <p>c. The proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental, social or economic effects; and</p> <p>d. Provision has been made for the timely restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site.</p> <p>4. Borrow pits to supply aggregate minerals for major construction projects will be supported where:</p> <p>a. The material cannot be practically supplied from existing quarries or from available waste materials;</p> | <p>Part 3 (c) and (d) - to reduce the level of repetition with Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular.</p> <p>Part 4 (d) and (e) - to reduce the level of repetition with Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular.</p> | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. The location of the proposal is well related to that of the construction project; c. The material to be extracted is for use only in the specified project and the proposal is time limited to that of the construction project; d. The proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental, social or economic effects; and e. Provision has been made for the adequate and timely restoration and subsequent aftercare of the borrow pit site. | | |
| MM96 | Paragraph 13.29 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.29 For the reasons set out above, Policy MIN 7 and Policy MIN 8 allocate sites for the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock for aggregate uses respectively and include a set of requirements for each site that a planning application should address. The list of requirements is not exhaustive. Proposals in these areas are supported in principle but the acceptability of the detailed proposals for the design, working, proposed mitigation measures and restoration of these allocated sites will be subject to detailed assessment at the planning application stage. It is expected that applications for minerals extraction would be preceded by a request for pre-application advice, which will provide more detailed advice on the and potentially additional requirements that should be addressed in a planning application. <u>The acceptability of proposals will be assessed against the relevant policies in the Local Plan. The most relevant policies are Policy MIN 1 (Environmental criteria for assessing minerals proposals) and Policy MIN 3 (Site restoration, aftercare and after-use), which will be used to assess environmental acceptability of the proposals and whether provision has been made for the appropriate restoration and aftercare of the site.</u></p> | <p>To reflect the proposed changes to Policy MIN 7 and MIN 8 to reduce the level of repetition with Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular and provide clarity on how applications would be assessed.</p> <p>Change proposed to address matters raised during the examination.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM97 | | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy MIN 7 Aggregate mineral site allocations - Sand and gravel</p> <p>1. Proposals for the extraction of sand and gravel for aggregate uses will be supported within the areas set out below and as defined on the Policies Map.</p> <p>a. Anick Grange Haugh, subject to the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Working – Phased working and restoration with prior extraction in the area allocated in Policy ECN 6 (3a) for employment uses; ii. Residential amenity – Appropriate separation between the proposed workings and the dwellings in the vicinity in line with the requirements of Policy MIN 1. An application should be accompanied by a noise assessment considering cumulative impacts with surrounding uses; iii. Utilities – Appropriate stand-off to the electricity transmission lines that cross the site or provision for their relocation; iv. Green Belt – The site compound and any plant shall be located so as to reduce any impact on the openness of the Green Belt; v. Transport – Lorries should travel by Ferry Road and A6079 (Rotary Way) to the A69. Mitigation measures should address potential cumulative impacts with other surrounding land uses and potential conflict with cyclists using National Cycle Network Route 72. An application should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment; vi. 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; | <p>Proposed Ebchester site allocation - Added as a site allocation to provide policy support for an extension of time at this site that will contribute 2.2 million tonnes of supply from reserves currently included in the landbank.</p> <p>Proposed West Wharmley site allocation - To remove this proposed allocation from the Local Plan in response to representations and to reflect that this site is no longer considered to be deliverable due to proposal not being supported by the landowner.</p> <p>Additional policy criteria for each</p> | <p>Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy MIN 7.</p> |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Nature conservation – Mitigation to address presence of protected species on site. An application should be accompanied by an Ecological Impact Assessment; viii. Historic environment – An application should be accompanied by an Archaeological Assessment and Heritage Statement, which should give consideration of the visual impact of the development on the setting of designated heritage assets; ix. Soils – Mitigation to address presence of best and most versatile agricultural land and to protect the soil resource; x. Landscape – An application should be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. A phased working plan should seek to concentrate working in as small an area as possible with the use of temporary bunding to screen site activities; xi. Restoration – Deliver a net gain in ecological value through the creation of suitable habitats for wading birds and deliver an increase in floodplain storage. The restoration proposals should also consider the potential visual impact on the setting of designated heritage assets in the area. <p>b. <u>Ebchester Quarry extension</u></p> <p>c. b. <u>Wooperton Quarry east extension</u>, subject to the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Working – Phased working and progressive restoration; ii. Residential amenity – Appropriate separation between the site and dwellings in the vicinity in line with the requirements of Policy MIN 1. An application should be accompanied by a noise assessment considering the cumulative effects with the adjacent land uses; iii. Transport – Suitable access arrangements from the B6346 to the A697, including consideration of movements between the proposed site and | <p>proposed site allocation removed to reduce the level of repetition with Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular.</p> <p>These changes are in response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>the existing quarry site. An application should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment, including consideration of any cumulative effects;</p> <p>iv. Water environment – An application should be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy;</p> <p>v. Nature conservation – An application should be accompanied by an Ecological Impact Assessment;</p> <p>vi. Historic environment – Extensive archaeological investigation, which may result in the need for preservation in situ of important remains. Mitigation measures are likely to include comprehensive excavation, recording, analysis and publication of archaeological remains;</p> <p>vii. Soils – Mitigation to protect the soil resource;</p> <p>viii. Landscape – An application should be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. A phased working plan should seek to concentrate working within in one area of the site at a time. Existing trees and hedgerows should be retained and used alongside temporary bunding to screen site activities;</p> <p>ix. Restoration – Deliver a net gain in ecological value through the creation of shallow water and grassland habitats.</p> <p>e. West Wharmley, subject to the following requirements:</p> <p>i. Working – Phased working and restoration;</p> <p>ii. Residential amenity – Appropriate separation between the site and dwellings in the vicinity in line with the requirements of Policy MIN 1. An application should be accompanied by a noise assessment;</p> <p>iii. Green Belt – The site compound and any plant shall be located so as to reduce any impact on the openness of the Green Belt;</p> <p>iv. Transport – Suitable access arrangements to the site from A69. An application should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment;</p> | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Water Environment – An application should be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy; vi. Nature conservation – An application should demonstrate that the development will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Wharmley Riverside SSSI and the Tyne and Allen River Gravels SAC. An application should be accompanied by an Ecological Impact Assessment; vii. Historic environment – An application should be accompanied by an Archaeological Assessment and a Heritage Statement, which should give consideration to the visual impact of the development on the settings of the Scheduled Monument of Red House Roman Fort, The Frontiers of the Roman Empire: Hadrian’s Wall World Heritage Site, Newborough Conservation Area and relevant listed buildings; viii. Soils – Mitigation to protect the soil resource; ix. Landscape – An application should be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. A phased working plan should seek to concentrate working in as small an area as possible. Temporary bunding should be used to screen site activities and existing trees and hedgerows should be retained to mitigate the impact on the landscape; x. Restoration – Deliver a net gain in ecological value through the creation of suitable habitats for wading birds and deliver an increase in floodplain storage. The restoration proposals should also consider the potential visual impact on the setting of designated heritage assets in the area. | | |
| MM98 | Policy MIN 8 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy MIN 8 Aggregate mineral site allocations - Crushed rock</p> | Shiel Dykes site allocation - To reinstate this site as a site allocation in the plan (included | Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy MIN 8. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>1</u> Proposals for the extraction of crushed rock for aggregate uses will be supported within the areas detailed in this policy and defined on the Policies Map.</p> <p>a. Belford Quarry extension, subject to the following requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Working Phased working and restoration in conjunction with that of the existing site; ii. Residential amenity Appropriate separation between the proposed workings and the dwellings in the vicinity in line with the requirements of Policy MIN 1. An application should be accompanied by a noise assessment; iii. Utilities An application should demonstrate that there would not be harmful impacts on private water supplies and associated infrastructure; iv. Transport An application should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment. Access to the site should be via the existing access to the quarry; v. Public Rights of Way An application should demonstrate that the safety of the Public Right of Way that crosses the site access; vi. Water environment An application should be accompanied by a flood risk assessment and drainage strategy; vii. Nature conservation An application should be accompanied by an Ecological Impact Assessment; viii. Historic environment An application should be accompanied by an Archaeological Assessment and a Heritage Statement, which should give consideration of the visual impact of the development on the setting of Kippy Heugh Scheduled Monument; ix. Soils Mitigation to protect the soil resource; x. Landscape An application should be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Consideration should be given to what | <p>in the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan) to support the geographical split between productive capacity and reserves in the north of the county and south of the county and recognise previously identified concerns relating to highways matters can be overcome.</p> <p>Additional policy criteria for each proposed site allocation removed to reduce the level of repetition with Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular.</p> <p>These changes are in response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>mitigation measures could be used to provide screening of site activities;</p> <p>xi. Restoration – Deliver a net gain in ecological value through the creation of whin grassland. The restoration proposals should also consider the potential visual impact on the setting of Kippy Heugh Scheduled Monument.</p> <p>b. Divethill Quarry north and east extensions, subject to the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Working – Phased working and restoration, which should seek to ensure the concurrent working of either of the extension areas and existing site is avoided; ii. Residential amenity – Appropriate separation between the proposed workings and the dwellings in the vicinity in line with Policy MIN 1. An application should be accompanied by a noise assessment; iii. Transport – Access to the site shall be by the access to the existing quarry. An application should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment; iv. Public Rights of Way – Mitigation to address potentially adverse effects on users of the Public Footpath to the east, which is part of the St Oswald’s Way long distance route; v. Water environment – Assessment of, and mitigation to address, overland flow routes and flood risk issues. An application should be accompanied by a flood risk assessment and drainage strategy; vi. Nature conservation – Mitigation to address the potentially adverse effects on the whin grassland communities within the Divethill and Claywalls Local Wildlife and Geological site. An application should demonstrate that the development will not have an adverse effect on | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>the integrity of the Bavington Crags SSSI. An application should be accompanied by an Ecological Impact Assessment;</p> <p>vii. Historic environment – An application should be accompanied by an Archaeological Assessment and a Heritage Statement, which should give consideration to the visual impact of the development on the setting of Great Bavington Conservation Area and other designated heritage assets;</p> <p>viii. Soils – Mitigation to protect the soil resource;</p> <p>ix. Landscape – An application should be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Consideration should be given to what mitigation measures could be used to provide screening of site activities;</p> <p>x. Restoration – Deliver a net gain in ecological value through the creation of whin grassland and improvements to flood risk if possible. Restore watercourses across the site to their original state, with improvements if possible. Consider the potential visual impact on the setting of designated heritage assets in the area;</p> <p>c. Loughoughton Quarry extension, subject to the following requirements:</p> <p>i. Working – Phased working and restoration, which should seek to ensure the concurrent working of the extension area and existing site is avoided;</p> <p>ii. Residential amenity – Appropriate separation between the proposed workings and the dwellings in the vicinity in line with the requirements of Policy MIN 1. An application should be accompanied by a noise assessment, which should include consideration of the adjacent permitted waste management operation;</p> <p>iii. Transport – An application should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment considering vehicle generation from the extended site. An</p> | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>increase in vehicular movements compared to the current permission is unlikely to be acceptable;</p> <p>iv. Public Rights of Way – The Public Footpath that crosses the site should be protected and if disruption is unavoidable it should be diverted or a safe and convenient alternative route created both during extraction and restoration;</p> <p>v. Water environment – Mitigation to address and, where necessary monitor, overland flow routes, discharge rates, storage of surface water and flood risk issues. An application should be accompanied by a flood risk assessment and drainage strategy;</p> <p>vi. Nature conservation – An application should be accompanied by an Ecological Impact Assessment and include mitigation, avoidance and compensation measures to address presence of protected species on site;</p> <p>vii. Historic environment – An application should be accompanied by an Archaeological Assessment;</p> <p>viii. Soils – Mitigation to protect the soil resource;</p> <p>ix. Landscape – An application should be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. A phased working plan should seek to ensure the concurrent working of the extension area and existing site is avoided. Existing trees and hedgerows should be retained around the site boundaries and used alongside temporary bunding to screen site activities;</p> <p>x. Restoration – Deliver a net gain in ecological value through the creation of whin and limestone grassland and provide a lake to deliver flood protection. The restoration proposals should consider the potential visual impact on the setting of designated heritage assets in the area.</p> <p>d. Northside, subject to the following requirements:</p> | | |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Working – Phased working and restoration; ii. Residential amenity – Appropriate separation between the proposed workings and the dwellings in the vicinity in line with Policy MIN 1. An application should be accompanied by a noise assessment; iii. Transport – An application should be accompanied by a Transport Assessment considering how the site is to be accessed for two way vehicle movements from the A696; iv. Public Rights of Way – The Public Footpath and Bridleway, which is part of the St Oswald's Way long distance route, that cross the site should be protected and if disruption is unavoidable they should be diverted or a safe and convenient alternative route created both during extraction and restoration. Mitigation to address potentially adverse effects on users of the Public Byway to the south, which is also part of the St Oswald's Way long distance route; v. Water environment – Mitigation to address water flow and flood risk issues. An application should be accompanied by a flood risk assessment and drainage strategy; vi. Nature conservation – An application should be accompanied by an Ecological Impact Assessment; vii. Historic environment – An application should be accompanied by an Archaeological Assessment; viii. Soils – Mitigation to protect the soil resource; ix. Landscape – An application should be accompanied by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. Consideration should be given to what mitigation measures could be used to provide screening of site activities; x. Restoration – Deliver a net gain in ecological value through the creation of whin grassland and restore, and if possible improve, water courses to enhance flood alleviation for downstream areas. Consider the | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | <p>potential visual impact on the setting of designated heritage assets in the area. The new access road and junction from A696 shall be removed or scaled back.</p> <p>e. <u>Shiel Dykes</u></p> | | |
| MM99 | Paragraph 13.31 and 13.32 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.31 The coal resource area is found across extensive areas of the County and is shown in Figure 13.1. The resource has been divided into 'principal resource areas' and 'subsidiary resource areas'. The principal resource areas represent the most important resource areas in Northumberland due to the closely-spaced nature of the coal seams and the quality of the coal found in these areas. <u>During the plan period, it is expected that proposals for coal extraction will come forward from within the principal resource areas identified.</u></p> <p>13.32 All proposals for coal extraction in Northumberland will be assessed against the overarching policy test for coal extraction, which is set out in Policy MIN 9. The criteria in Policy MIN 1 (Environmental criteria for assessing minerals proposals) will be used to assess environmental acceptability of the proposals. <u>If it is determined that the proposal is not environmentally acceptable, consideration will be given as to whether there are any national, local or community benefits that clearly outweigh the impacts of the proposal.</u> Policy MIN 2 identifies the benefits arising from the proposals that will be given consideration. <u>The weight to be attached to any potential benefits will be determined on a case-by-case basis in the context Policy MIN 9.</u></p> | <p>To provide clarity on where proposals for coal extraction could come forward in the resource areas identified in Figure 13.1 and provide clarity on how applications would be assessed.</p> <p>Change proposed to address matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| MM100 | Policy MIN 9 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy MIN 9 Coal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning permission for coal extraction shall not be granted unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. It can be demonstrated by the applicant that the proposal is environmentally acceptable, or can be made so by planning conditions or obligations; or b. If it is not environmentally acceptable, then it provides national, local or community benefits which clearly outweigh its likely impacts (taking all relevant matters into account, including any residual environmental impacts). 2. Within each of the following sub-areas, proposals will be required to address the following key matters: | <p>Addition of Part 3 - To recognise that proposals for coal extraction should include provision for the extraction of brick clays and other ancillary minerals, where practicable, as detailed in Policy MIN 10 (Clays).</p> <p>The change is proposed in response to a matter raised in Inspector's MIQs.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy MIN 9 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. North of Morpeth and Ashington and south of Amble: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The cumulative effects arising from the proposals in the context of an area that has experienced widespread, large-scale surface coal extraction over a number of decades; ii. The effects of the proposal on the enhancement or restoration of the character of the landscape in this area; iii. The effects on the conservation and enhancement of the nature conservation interest and landscape character along the Druridge Bay coastal strip; and iv. The impact on the openness of the Green Belt around Morpeth; b. Ashington, Blyth, Cramlington and Seaton Delaval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The extent to which the proposals contribute to the enhancement of the landscape in this area; ii. The effects on maintaining the openness of the countryside between the settlements, including the impact on the openness of the Green Belt to the south of Blyth, Cramlington and around Seaton Delaval; iii. The effects on the ability to attract inward investment to the area, including effects on the quality of the environment around key employment sites; and iv. The effects on the significance of the historic features and historic landscape to the east of Seaton Delaval around Seaton Delaval Hall. c. Ponteland, Stannington and south of Morpeth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The extent to which the proposals contribute to the enhancement of the landscape in this area; ii. The impact on the openness of the Green Belt to the south and east of Ponteland, around Stannington and around Morpeth; iii. The effects on the nature conservation interests at Stannington Vale and along the River Blyth and at Prestwick Carr; | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|

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|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. The effects on the significance of the historic features and landscapes at Blagdon and St Mary's Hospital; and v. The cumulative effects from surface coal extraction in the adjoining Newcastle Metropolitan Borough area. <p>d. Tyne/Derwent Watershed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The visibility of proposals from surrounding areas, particularly from the Tyne Valley, the North Pennines AONB and areas within and adjoining the Derwent Valley within County Durham; ii. The impact on the openness of the Green Belt between Whittonstall, Stocksfield, Prudhoe and around Hedley on the Hill; and iii. The effects on areas of ancient woodland and local wildlife sites in the north of the area and along the Derwent Valley. <p>e. Midgeholme outlier:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The effects on the setting of the adjacent North Pennines AONB; ii. The impact on the nature conservation areas that are found to the south and east of the resource area; and iii. The effects on the adjoining areas within Cumbria and any cumulative effects from surface coal extraction in the area of the Midgeholme coalfield within Cumbria. <p>f. Plenmeller outlier and Stublick outlier:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The effects on the special qualities and the statutory purposes of the North Pennines AONB, with development for coal extraction subject to the policy tests for major development in a nationally important landscape; and ii. The effects on the nationally and internationally important nature conservation sites within the North Pennines. | | |
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| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | 3. <u>Proposals for coal extraction should, where practicable, include provision for the extraction of brick clays (which includes fireclays and brick shales) and other ancillary minerals.</u> | | |
| MM101 | Paragraph 13.34 | Amend to paragraph to read: 13.34 The clay resources that are found in Northumberland include fireclays, coal measures mudstone, brick shale and glacial clay. <u>When making reference to brick-making clays, this includes these aforementioned resources.</u> These resources have been extracted for use as a raw material in the manufacture of bricks, pipes and tiles. | To provide clarity that the references to brick-making clays includes brick shales, coal measures mudstone, fireclays and glacial clay. Change proposed to address matters raised during the examination. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM102 | Paragraph 13.37A | Add new paragraph to read: 13.37A <u>It is not considered appropriate to identify a landbank of permitted reserves of clay for Northumberland within the Local Plan. This is because in Northumberland brick clays (including fireclay and brick shale) are extracted as an ancillary mineral to coal and it is not economically viable to extract these resources on their own. Supply of these brick clays is, therefore, dependent on its extraction concurrently with coal. This dependency on extraction concurrently with coal makes it difficult to quantify and maintain a recognised landbank of permitted reserves, as demand does not necessarily match the rate of coal extraction and the timescales associated with these sites. Furthermore, there are no brick manufacturing plants in Northumberland or active</u> | To explain the reasons why the Local Plan does not identify a stock of permitted reserves for brick clay of at least 25 years as set out in Paragraph 208 (c) of the NPPF. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | <p><u>dedicated clay extraction pits. The active brick manufacturing plants across the North East region, which includes Throckley Brickworks in Newcastle, can demonstrate a sufficient landbank of permitted reserves.</u></p> | <p>Change proposed to address matters raised during the examination.</p> | |
| MM103 | Policy MIN 10 (Clays) | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy MIN 10 Clays</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals for new clay extraction sites will be supported where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. It would enable a stock of permitted reserves of at least 25 years to be maintained; <u>and</u> b. The need for the clay cannot be met from existing reserves with planning permission, or a site closer to a brickworks; c. It can be demonstrated that the proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental, social and economic effects; and d. Provision has been made for the adequate and timely restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site. 2. Proposals for the extraction of brick-making clays, particularly fireclays, concurrently with coal will be supported where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The proposals meet the policy tests for coal extraction; b. Site restoration can take place in a timely manner; | <p>Part 1 (c) and (d) - To reduce the level of repetition with Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular. Change proposed to address representations and matters raised during the examination</p> | <p>Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy MIN 10.</p> |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. It will enable the efficient use of the clay resource; and d. The proposals would ensure that the clay resource is not needlessly sterilised. <p>3. Proposals for the stockpiling of clay extracted as an ancillary mineral will be supported where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It can be demonstrated that the proposal would not result in unacceptable adverse environmental, social and economic effects; and b. Provision has been made for the timely and adequate restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site. | | |
| MM104 | Policy MIN 11 (Natural building and roofing stone) | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy MIN 11 Natural building and roofing stone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals for the provision of building and roofing stone from new quarries, including historic quarries which do not have a current planning permission, and extensions to existing quarries will be supported where the applicant can demonstrate that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The proposal would assist in maintaining a steady, adequate and diverse supply of building and roofing stone or would provide material specifically for the repair of identified heritage assets, including: | To provide clarity on the circumstances where natural building and roofing stone may be needed, including circumstances where it may be required to provide material to maintain the character and appearance of a particular settlement. This change is proposed in response to a | Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy MIN 11. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. <u>circumstances where the extraction would provide material for development that is required to maintain the character of a particular settlement; or</u> ii. <u>would provide material specifically for the repair of identified heritage assets; and</u> b. <u>The extraction would be primarily for building and roofing stone uses rather than for aggregate uses.;</u> c. <u>The proposal would not result in unacceptable environmental, social and economic effects; and</u> d. <u>Provision has been made for the timely and adequate restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site.</u> | <p>matter raised in the Inspector's MIQs.</p> <p>Criteria (c) and (d) - to reduce the level of repetition with Policy MIN 1 and Policy MIN 3 in particular. Change proposed to address representations and matters raised during the examination</p> | |
| MM105 | Paragraph 13.45 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.45 The policy for oil and gas extraction provides policy criteria to assess proposals which may come forward during the plan period. This is considered appropriate given the uncertainties regarding the future prospects for oil and gas extraction in Northumberland. Many of the planning issues associated with oil and gas development, such as potential pollution of land, air and water, disturbance from noise, visual impact and transportation issues, are similar to the environmental issues that proposals for other types of minerals raise and these matters will be assessed against the requirements of Policy MIN 1. Nonetheless, there are some specific planning matters that are relevant to oil and gas development proposals, including the need for exploration, appraisal and production phases of hydrocarbon development, which are covered in Policy MIN 12. <u>This includes, for example, impacts on the underlying integrity of the geological structure and induced seismicity (which refers to the minor earthquakes caused by the hydraulic fracturing process). The issue of the flaring of any gas is not explicitly referenced in Policy MIN 12. Issues that could arise from the flaring</u></p> | <p>To recognise issues associated with the flaring of any gas on the illumination of the night sky and how this would be assessed.</p> <p>Change proposed to address matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | <p><u>of gas include noise, visual impact and illumination of the night sky and these issues will be assessed against the requirements of Policy MIN 1.</u></p> | | |
| MM106 | Policy MIN 12 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy MIN 12 Conventional and unconventional oil and gas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals for exploration and/or appraisal will be supported where the applicant can demonstrate that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The site and the associated equipment and facilities are appropriately sited to ensure they do not have unacceptable adverse environmental, social and economic effects; b. There would be no unacceptable adverse impact on the underlying integrity of the geological structure <u>and measures are included to avoid induced seismicity</u>; c. Operations are for an agreed, temporary length of time; and d. Provision has been made for the timely restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site, whether or not oil or gas is found. | <p>To ensure the issue of induced seismicity, which is an issue that is applicable to hydrocarbon extraction, is addressed to ensure the effectiveness of the policy.</p> <p>The change is proposed in response to a matter raised in response to the Inspector's MIQs.</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy MIN 12 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording regarding seismicity are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>2. Proposals for production will be supported where the applicant can demonstrate that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The site and the associated equipment and facilities are appropriately sited to ensure they do not have unacceptable adverse environmental, social and economic effects; b. There would be no unacceptable adverse impact on the underlying integrity of the geological structure <u>and measures are included to avoid induced seismicity</u>; c. The proposal is supported by a full appraisal programme; d. The proposal would facilitate the full <u>and timely</u> development of the resource; and e. Provision has been made for the timely restoration and subsequent aftercare of the site. | | |
| MM107 | Paragraph 13.50 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.50 Waste is defined as material or an object which is no longer wanted and requires management. However, <u>these materials are recognised as being important and valuable resources</u> rather than being treated as something that needs to be disposed of, the waste is recognised as an important and valuable resource. The Local Plan, has an important role in providing opportunities for a network of facilities that will assist in continuing to move waste management in Northumberland up the 'waste</p> | To provide clarity on the aims of the waste policies in the Local Plan with regards to sustainable waste management. This change is proposed | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | <p>hierarchy' (see Figure 13.2). <u>The waste policies in the Local Plan will help to support sustainable waste management and deliver the Local Plan objective to manage the prudent use of Northumberland's natural resources while producing less waste and minimising impacts on local communities and the environment by:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Helping to drive waste management up the waste hierarchy (see Figure 13.2) by providing opportunities for new or enhanced waste management facilities that support the re-use, recycling and recovery of waste, whilst minimising the role of landfill;</u> • <u>Providing opportunities for waste to be managed locally and close to the source of arisings, in line with the proximity principle;</u> • <u>Providing opportunities for waste management facilities that would help Northumberland meet its own needs (whilst recognising there are cross boundary flows of waste) in line with the principle of net self-sufficiency;</u> • <u>Helping to ensure waste management facilities are designed and managed in a way that will not harm the environment, endanger human health or have unacceptable adverse effects on residential amenity; and</u> • <u>Ensuring proposals for non-waste related development do not have an unacceptable impact on existing waste management facilities and do not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of such facilities.</u> | <p>in response to matters raised during the examination.</p> | |
| MM108 | Paragraph 13.52A | <p>Move and amend paragraphs relating to waste prevention and minimisation read:</p> <p><u>Waste prevention and minimisation</u></p> <p><u>13.52A</u> <u>Waste prevention and minimisation is at the top of the waste hierarchy and if achieved will reduce the amount of waste that requires processing and/or disposal. There are a number of ways the amount of waste produced can be reduced, however many of the tools to do this are outside of the planning system and cannot be influenced by Local Plan policy. One way the Local Plan can help is to ensure that waste associated with the construction and occupation of new development is reduced</u></p> | <p>Supporting text moved (see Paragraph 13.57 and 13.58) to provide clarity on the approach to waste management in the plan.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--|
| | | as much as possible. Policy QOP 5 Sustainable design and construction encourages <u>waste generated during construction to be minimised and space to be provided within developments to allow waste to be separated for re-use and recycling.</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM109 | Paragraph 13.53 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The amount of waste we need to plan for Waste arisings and capacity to manage this waste</p> <p>13.53 Households, businesses and other institutions produce a range of wastes that require management and it is important to understand the amount of waste generated and requiring management <u>as well as the capacity of waste management facilities to manage this waste.</u> Tables <u>13.543-7</u> and <u>13.643-8</u> set out the tonnages of municipal waste (local authority collected waste) and commercial and industrial waste that are forecast to arise over the plan period and how these are likely to be managed.</p> | To provide clarity on the management capacity available to manage arisings. This change is proposed in response to matters raised during the examination. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Table 13.5 | <p>Amend table to read:</p> <p>Table 13.5: Summary of projected arisings and management of local authority collected waste from Northumberland for selected years</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Year</u></th> <th><u>Projected waste arisings (tonnes)</u></th> <th><u>Estimated waste for organic recycling (tonnes)</u></th> <th><u>Estimated waste for recycling (tonnes)</u></th> <th><u>Estimated waste for energy recovery (tonnes)</u></th> <th><u>Residual waste to landfill (tonnes)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>212,000</td> <td>16,000</td> <td>69,000</td> <td>110,000</td> <td>17,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>222,000</td> <td>17,000</td> <td>76,000</td> <td>111,000</td> <td>18,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2025/26</td> <td>235,000</td> <td>19,000</td> <td>82,000</td> <td>115,000</td> <td>19,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2030/31</td> <td>248,000</td> <td>21,000</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>116,000</td> <td>20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2035/36</td> <td>261,000</td> <td>23,000</td> <td>94,000</td> <td>123,000</td> <td>21,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: Figures taken from the North East Waste Forecasting Study. <u>Figures rounded to the nearest thousand.</u></p> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Projected waste arisings (tonnes)</u> | <u>Estimated waste for organic recycling (tonnes)</u> | <u>Estimated waste for recycling (tonnes)</u> | <u>Estimated waste for energy recovery (tonnes)</u> | <u>Residual waste to landfill (tonnes)</u> | 2015/16 | 212,000 | 16,000 | 69,000 | 110,000 | 17,000 | 2020/21 | 222,000 | 17,000 | 76,000 | 111,000 | 18,000 | 2025/26 | 235,000 | 19,000 | 82,000 | 115,000 | 19,000 | 2030/31 | 248,000 | 21,000 | 90,000 | 116,000 | 20,000 | 2035/36 | 261,000 | 23,000 | 94,000 | 123,000 | 21,000 | To ensure the projected arisings figures cover the end of the plan period (2036) and the selected years over the plan period are evenly spaced. The management routes presented have been further disaggregated to help to provide more clarity on capacity requirements |
| <u>Year</u> | <u>Projected waste arisings (tonnes)</u> | <u>Estimated waste for organic recycling (tonnes)</u> | <u>Estimated waste for recycling (tonnes)</u> | <u>Estimated waste for energy recovery (tonnes)</u> | <u>Residual waste to landfill (tonnes)</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 212,000 | 16,000 | 69,000 | 110,000 | 17,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020/21 | 222,000 | 17,000 | 76,000 | 111,000 | 18,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2025/26 | 235,000 | 19,000 | 82,000 | 115,000 | 19,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2030/31 | 248,000 | 21,000 | 90,000 | 116,000 | 20,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2035/36 | 261,000 | 23,000 | 94,000 | 123,000 | 21,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|---|
| | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Projected waste arisings (tonnes)</th> <th>Waste recycled (tonnes)</th> <th>Waste recovered (tonnes)</th> <th>Residual waste to landfill (tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>208,760</td> <td>83,504</td> <td>192,059</td> <td>16,701</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>220,113</td> <td>92,447</td> <td>202,504</td> <td>17,609</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024/25</td> <td>232,071</td> <td>99,795</td> <td>213,515</td> <td>18,556</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2029/30</td> <td>244,698</td> <td>110,114</td> <td>225,122</td> <td>19,576</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: Figures taken from the North East Waste Forecasting Study.</p> | Year | Projected waste arisings (tonnes) | Waste recycled (tonnes) | Waste recovered (tonnes) | Residual waste to landfill (tonnes) | 2014/15 | 208,760 | 83,504 | 192,059 | 16,701 | 2019/20 | 220,113 | 92,447 | 202,504 | 17,609 | 2024/25 | 232,071 | 99,795 | 213,515 | 18,556 | 2029/30 | 244,698 | 110,114 | 225,122 | 19,576 | <p>associated with these.</p> <p>This change is proposed in response to matters raised during the examination.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Projected waste arisings (tonnes) | Waste recycled (tonnes) | Waste recovered (tonnes) | Residual waste to landfill (tonnes) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014/15 | 208,760 | 83,504 | 192,059 | 16,701 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019/20 | 220,113 | 92,447 | 202,504 | 17,609 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2024/25 | 232,071 | 99,795 | 213,515 | 18,556 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2029/30 | 244,698 | 110,114 | 225,122 | 19,576 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Table 13.6 | <p>Amend table to read:</p> <p>Table 13.6: Summary of projected arisings and management of commercial and industrial waste for Northumberland for selected years</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Projected waste arisings (tonnes)</th> <th>Estimated waste for organic recycling (tonnes)</th> <th>Estimated waste for recycling (tonnes)</th> <th>Estimated waste for energy recovery and other treatment (tonnes)</th> <th>Estimated waste for disposal (tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>208,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>85,000</td> <td>39,000</td> <td>64,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>201,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>82,000</td> <td>49,000</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2025/26</td> <td>196,000</td> <td>19,000</td> <td>80,000</td> <td>48,000</td> <td>49,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2030/31</td> <td>192,000</td> <td>19,000</td> <td>78,000</td> <td>47,000</td> <td>48,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2035/36</td> <td>188,000</td> <td>19,000</td> <td>77,000</td> <td>47,000</td> <td>47,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Notes: Figures taken from the North East Waste Forecasting Study. Figures rounded to the nearest thousand.</p> | Year | Projected waste arisings (tonnes) | Estimated waste for organic recycling (tonnes) | Estimated waste for recycling (tonnes) | Estimated waste for energy recovery and other treatment (tonnes) | Estimated waste for disposal (tonnes) | 2015/16 | 208,000 | 20,000 | 85,000 | 39,000 | 64,000 | 2020/21 | 201,000 | 20,000 | 82,000 | 49,000 | 50,000 | 2025/26 | 196,000 | 19,000 | 80,000 | 48,000 | 49,000 | 2030/31 | 192,000 | 19,000 | 78,000 | 47,000 | 48,000 | 2035/36 | 188,000 | 19,000 | 77,000 | 47,000 | 47,000 | <p>To ensure the projected arisings figures cover the end of the plan period (2036) and the selected years over the plan period are evenly spaced. The management routes presented have been further disaggregated to help to provide more clarity on capacity requirements associated with these.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the table are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| Year | Projected waste arisings (tonnes) | Estimated waste for organic recycling (tonnes) | Estimated waste for recycling (tonnes) | Estimated waste for energy recovery and other treatment (tonnes) | Estimated waste for disposal (tonnes) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015/16 | 208,000 | 20,000 | 85,000 | 39,000 | 64,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2020/21 | 201,000 | 20,000 | 82,000 | 49,000 | 50,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2025/26 | 196,000 | 19,000 | 80,000 | 48,000 | 49,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2030/31 | 192,000 | 19,000 | 78,000 | 47,000 | 48,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2035/36 | 188,000 | 19,000 | 77,000 | 47,000 | 47,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | | | | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | Year | Projected waste arisings (tonnes) | Estimated, re-use, recycling and recovery (tonnes) | Estimated waste for disposal (tonnes) | This change is proposed in response to matters raised during the examination. | |
| | | 2014/15 | 208,000 | 148,000 | 64,000 | | |
| | | 2019/20 | 202,000 | 164,000 | 38,000 | | |
| | | 2024/25 | 197,000 | 160,000 | 37,000 | | |
| | | 2029/30 | 193,000 | 157,000 | 36,000 | | |
| | | Notes: Figures taken from the North East Waste Forecasting Study. | | | | | |
| | Table 13.7 | Amend table to read: Table 13.7: Summary of projected arisings and management of hazardous waste for Northumberland for selected years | | | | To ensure the projected arisings figures cover the end of the plan period (2036) and the selected years over the plan period are evenly spaced to address matter raised in Inspector's MIQs. | No - the changes to the table are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | | Year | Projected waste arisings (tonnes) | Estimated recycling and recovery (tonnes) | Estimated waste for disposal (tonnes) | | |
| | | 2014/15 | 21,000 | 18,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | 2015/16 | 21,000 | 18,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | 2019/20 | 20,000 | 17,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | 2020/21 | 20,000 | 17,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | 2024/25 | 20,000 | 17,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | 2025/26 | 20,000 | 17,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | 2029/30 | 19,000 | 16,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | 2030/31 | 19,000 | 16,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | 2035/36 | 19,000 | 16,000 | 3,000 | | |
| | | Notes: Figures taken from the North East Waste Forecasting Study. Figures rounded to the nearest thousand. | | | | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | Paragraphs 13.55A to 13.55C | <p>Add paragraphs and a table to read:</p> <p>13.55A <u>To manage these forecast arisings of waste, Northumberland has significant waste management capacity available through an existing and well-established network of facilities. Table 13.8 provides a summary of capacity by facility type in Northumberland and it is considered that these provide sufficient capacity to manage the forecast arisings of waste for re-use, recycling and recovery when compared with the projected arisings. The forecasts of local authority collected waste (shown in Table 13.5) and commercial and industrial waste arisings (shown in Table 13.6) indicate combined arisings of 449,000 tonnes by 2036. A combined 171,000 tonnes of waste for recycling would be produced in 2036, 42,000 tonnes of organic waste would be produced for recycling through composting, anaerobic digestion or other biological treatment and a further 170,000 tonnes of residual waste would be produced for other recovery and treatment. Table 13.8 shows there is a materials recycling, sorting, transfer and recovery facilities capacity of 739,000 tonnes per annum to deal with these waste streams and 184,700 tonnes of organic waste recycling capacity. For the management of the residual element of the local authority collected waste stream, Northumberland is reliant on dedicated capacity outside of the County at an energy from waste facility on Teesside. The dedicated capacity available for Northumberland at this facility is 136,000 tonnes per annum and it is forecast that up to 123,000 tonnes of local authority collected waste from Northumberland would be managed at this facility by 2036. In terms of the hazardous waste stream, Northumberland is forecast to have arisings of 19,000 tonnes per annum by 2036 (Table 13.7). Due to the relatively small quantities of these wastes produced in Northumberland and the specialist nature of facilities needed to manage these wastes, there is currently a reliance on specialist facilities outside of the County for recycling, recovery and treatment and this is likely to continue during the plan period. The capacity included in the recycling, sorting and transfer facilities category in Table 13.8 supports the sorting and processing of this waste stream before it is transported for further treatment outside of Northumberland although these wastes are often collected directly from the producer and transported straight to the recycler rather than passing through a transfer or materials recycling facility in Northumberland.</u></p> | To provide clarity on the management capacity available to manage arisings. This change is proposed in response to matters raised during the examination. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|--|---------|---------------------------------|--------|--|--------|--|---------|--|---------|--|--|
| | | <p>Table 13.8: Summary of waste management capacity in Northumberland</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Facility</th> <th>Capacity (tonnes per annum)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Organic waste recycling (composting and anaerobic digestion)</td> <td>184,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household Waste Recovery Centre</td> <td>83,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metal recycling and end of life vehicle facility</td> <td>12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Recycling, sorting, transfer and recovery facilities</td> <td>739,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inert waste recycling, sorting and recycling</td> <td>384,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>13.55B In terms of the capacity available to manage local authority collected waste, the facilities required as part of the municipal waste management contract for Northumberland have been constructed and are operational. These facilities have spare capacity to manage additional wastes volumes, which is in part, a consequence of arisings being lower than those forecast in the waste contract. This means that there are no issues with capacity in relation to the level of growth planned for in the Local Plan and therefore no need for additional facilities to be allocated in the Plan.</p> <p>13.55C The Municipal Waste Management Strategy identifies a long-term aspiration to provide household waste recovery centres to serve the Coquet valley, North Tyne valley and Amble areas, where access to facilities is currently poor due to the distances to the nearest facility. The Municipal Waste Management Strategy also identifies a need to replace the Seghill facility (which has now closed) in the Cramlington area. Funding to deliver these facilities is unlikely to become available but it remains an aspiration to improve the provision of household waste recovery centres. This aspiration is about enhancing the network and improving access to these facilities rather than there being a deficit in available capacity to manage the waste generated.</p> | Facility | Capacity (tonnes per annum) | Organic waste recycling (composting and anaerobic digestion) | 184,700 | Household Waste Recovery Centre | 83,500 | Metal recycling and end of life vehicle facility | 12,000 | Recycling, sorting, transfer and recovery facilities | 739,000 | Inert waste recycling, sorting and recycling | 384,000 | | |
| Facility | Capacity (tonnes per annum) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organic waste recycling (composting and anaerobic digestion) | 184,700 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Household Waste Recovery Centre | 83,500 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metal recycling and end of life vehicle facility | 12,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Recycling, sorting, transfer and recovery facilities | 739,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inert waste recycling, sorting and recycling | 384,000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| MM110 | Paragraphs 13.55D to 13.55F | <p>Add paragraphs to read:</p> <p><u>Cross boundary movements, proximity principle and net self-sufficiency</u></p> <p><u>13.55D</u> In line with the self-sufficiency and proximity principles, the Local Plan seeks to provide a policy framework to ensure Northumberland has capacity to manage the quantum of waste arising in Northumberland and manage it as close to where it is generated as possible. This is reflected in the policy criteria in Policies WAS 1 and WAS 3. Notwithstanding this, it is recognised that there are currently movements of waste both into and out of Northumberland and movements of this nature are likely to continue over the plan period due to these being outside of the direct control of the Local Plan. This is typically because of the nature of how waste management companies operate commercially and some facilities needing to operate over wider catchment areas in order to make them viable, particularly where some wastes are produced in small quantities in each waste planning authority area.</p> <p><u>13.55E</u> As part of the contract to manage local authority collected waste from Northumberland, the element of the waste that is not sent for re-use, composting or recycling is transported to an energy from waste facility on Teesside to be burned and used to generate electricity. This is a strategic facility that manages waste from a number of the local authorities in North East England with one line at this facility being an asset of the Northumberland Waste Management PFI. This line has capacity to manage 136,000 tonnes of waste each year and it is forecast that up to 123,000 tonnes of local authority collected waste from Northumberland would be managed at this facility by 2036. As a result there is the capacity at this facility to manage this element of waste from Northumberland during the plan period.</p> <p><u>13.55F</u> In addition, there are a number of other cross boundary waste movements that occur as a result of commercial contracts to collect and manage waste generated beyond the waste planning authority area where the facilities are located. This includes some wastes that are exported from Northumberland for management because there are more specialist facilities that exist outside of the County that are able to manage these materials and which because of their specialist nature operate over large catchment areas that are sometimes at a national scale.</p> | <p>To provide clarity on how the proximity principle has been considered and how the plan deals with cross boundary movements and net self-sufficiency.</p> <p>This change is proposed in response to matters raised during the examination.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>13.56 Work has been undertaken in partnership with Durham County Council and four of the Tyne and Wear authorities to gather information on the generation of low level radioactive wastes in Northumberland. The study found that relatively low volumes of such wastes are generated in Northumberland, particularly compared with the volumes generated nationally. As the majority of such material can be managed alongside municipal, commercial and industrial waste the study recommended that local provision of specialist facilities for this waste stream is not required. The low level of local arisings is also unlikely to reach a critical mass upon which the development of specialist local facilities would be required.</p> | | |
| MM111 | Paragraphs 13.57 to 13.58 | <p>Delete paragraphs:</p> <p>Waste prevention and minimisation</p> <p>13.57 Waste prevention and minimisation is at the top of the waste hierarchy and if achieved will reduce the amount of waste that requires processing and/or disposal.</p> <p>13.58 There are a number of ways the amount of waste produced can be reduced, however many of the tools to do this are outside of the planning system and cannot be influenced by Local Plan policy. One way the Local Plan can help is to ensure that waste associated with the construction and occupation of new development is reduced as much as possible. Policy QOP 5 Sustainable design and construction encourages waste generated during construction to be minimised and space to be provided within developments to allow waste to be separated for re-use and recycling.</p> | Paragraphs moved (see proposed Paragraph 13.52A) to provide clarity on the approach to waste management in the plan. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM112 | Paragraphs 13.59 to 13.63 | <p>Amend paragraphs to read:</p> <p>Provision for waste re-use, recycling and recovery capacity</p> <p>13.59 It is recognised that Northumberland already has a well-established and appropriately distributed network of waste management facilities with significant capacity. <u>These provide sufficient capacity to manage the forecast arisings of waste for re-use, recycling and recovery over the plan period. Given there are no deficits in the</u></p> | To provide a clearer explanation of the management capacity available to manage arisings, the reasons why additional facilities have not been | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>amount of capacity available it is not considered to be appropriate to allocate specific sites for new or enhanced waste management facilities in the Local Plan. Notwithstanding this, Policy WAS 1 provides a degree of flexibility to allow new or enhanced waste management facilities to come forward over the plan period. This will support the aim of continuing to move waste management up the waste hierarchy by, for example, allowing more materials to be separated and recovered and thereby improving recycling and recovery rates. There will, however, be opportunities over the plan period to improve recycling and recovery rates, particularly with respect to residual commercial and industrial waste. In respect of local authority collected waste, the Municipal Waste Management Strategy identifies a long-term aspiration to provide household waste recovery centres to serve the Coquet valley, North Tyne valley and Amble areas, where access to facilities is currently poor. The Municipal Waste Management Strategy also identifies a need to replace the Seghill facility (which has now closed) in the Cramlington area. Funding to deliver these facilities is unlikely to become available but it remains an aspiration to improve the provision of household waste recovery centres, which should be acknowledged in the Local Plan. Policy WAS 1 provides policy criteria to guide the location of any future sites of this nature and it is not considered appropriate to allocate specific sites in the Local Plan due to significant uncertainty about whether proposals will come forward over the plan period.</u></p> <p>13.60 The policy for the provision of new or enhanced waste recycling and recovery facilities is to focus provision on Northumberland's Main Towns and Service Centres. These locations represent the principal sources of waste generation in the County, given the size of their populations, their critical mass of commercial and industrial activity and focus for new development. <u>This approach provides opportunities for waste to be managed locally and close to the source of arisings, in line with the proximity principle and the principle of self-sufficiency.</u> Because of a concentration of existing facilities and good transport links, including rail links, West Sleekburn area is recognised as a strategically important location for waste management.</p> <p>13.61 The development of waste recycling and recovery facilities outside these locations, in smaller settlements, will generally be smaller-scale facilities (in a Northumberland context a small-scale facility is considered to have an annual capacity</p> | <p>allocated in the Local Plan, how the proximity principle has been considered and how the plan deals with cross boundary movements and net self-sufficiency.</p> | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>of less than 10,000 tonnes), which will be supported where it can be demonstrated that they are located reasonably close to the source of the waste; and/or are to manage waste arising in a local catchment; and the transport network is adequate to accommodate the proposed import and export of material from the site.</p> <p>13.62 <u>Reflecting the proximity principle and the principle of self-sufficiency.</u> The policy also sets out a sequential approach to selecting sites with the on-site management of wastes and the co-location with existing uses preferred ahead of other locations and greenfield sites the least preferred location. The policy recognises that sites identified for employment uses in the plan will be suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities where the design is compatible with its location, is enclosed within a building, the proposal addresses any potential transport impacts and there are no unacceptable adverse effects on amenity or the natural and historic environment. The policy does not designate industrial estates in recognition that the individual industrial estates in Northumberland are not homogenous, which means a proposal may be acceptable on one part of a particular industrial estate but not acceptable on another part of the same estate depending on the type and characteristics of the development proposals.</p> | | |
| MM113 | Paragraphs 13.64 to 13.66 | <p>Amend paragraphs and add new paragraphs to read:</p> <p>13.64 In accordance with the waste hierarchy, waste disposal is viewed as the last option for managing waste. However, waste disposal will remain necessary over the plan period to manage waste which is not currently recyclable, including residues remaining after recycling and recovery has occurred. The projections of the tonnages of residual wastes requiring disposal over the plan period are presented in Table 13.5 and 13.6. <u>The quantities of materials that will be required to be managed by means of disposal is expected to continue to reduce over the plan period through ongoing legislative, policy and fiscal drivers as well as increasing opportunities for the management of materials higher up the waste hierarchy.</u></p> | <p>To provide clarity on the role of the Ellington Road Landfill Site in dealing with waste arisings over the plan period.</p> <p>This change is proposed in response to matters raised during the examination.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>13.65 Landfill sites are split into three distinct categories: non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill and inert landfill. In Northumberland there is one non-hazardous landfill site at Ellington Road near Ashington. This site is recognised as a strategically important site for the disposal of residual waste arising in Northumberland, Newcastle and North Tyneside. The strategic role of this site will continue during the plan period due to its remaining capacity.</p> <p>13.66 The preferred approach for waste disposal is to seek to minimise the volumes of waste disposed in this way, maximise the levels of recycling and recovery and plan for a reducing amount of disposal. <u>For non-hazardous landfill capacity, the</u> The preferred approach recognises the strategic role of the Ellington Road landfill site and sets criteria to assess proposals which come forward over the plan period. For inert waste disposal, the preferred policy approach is to maximise construction and demolition waste recycling and where this is not feasible to encourage the positive use of material for the restoration of mineral extraction sites or for land reclamation and improvement schemes.</p> <p>13.66A <u>The Ellington Road Landfill Site currently has planning permission for the tipping of waste until 2039. The remaining capacity at this site is sufficient to manage residual waste from Northumberland over the plan period but it is anticipated that the remaining permitted capacity will be utilised in the early part of the plan period based on the levels of current inputs to this site. As a result, proposals for additional waste disposal capacity could come forward over the plan period. Policy WAS 3 therefore includes policy criteria to guide and assess proposals.</u></p> <p>13.66B <u>No new sites for waste disposal have been put forward for consideration during the preparation of the Local Plan. It is, therefore, considered that the approach under Policy WAS 3 is the most appropriate one in this context and will help to support the role of landfill being minimised. Policy WAS 3 additionally recognises that there are potential opportunities to provide additional capacity at the existing Ellington Road Landfill Site taking into account settlement rates on parts of the site where tipping has previously taken place and through the reprofiling of the final landform.</u></p> | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM114 | Paragraph 13.76 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.76 All proposals applicants need to consider the cumulative impacts arising from their proposal in combination with relevant existing developments, developments with planning permission, and development proposals going through the planning application process. Policy REN1 requires applicants to submit an assessment of cumulative impacts. Considerations should include the direct and indirect effects as well as temporary and permanent impacts.</p> | To provide clarity on what information applicants are required to provide and the approach to assessing planning applications. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy REN 1 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy REN 1 Renewable and low carbon energy and associated energy storage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals for renewable energy and low carbon energy development will be supported including where decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems are to be used to supply energy to a development. 2. Proposals for energy storage units associated with a proposed or an existing renewable energy and low carbon energy development will be supported where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. they will improve the efficiency of the development; and b. it can be demonstrated that the effects of the proposal, individually and cumulatively, are acceptable or can be made acceptable with regard to the criteria under Part 3 of this policy. 3. Applications will be supported where it has been demonstrated that the environmental, social and economic effects of the proposal, individually and | To more explicitly recognise the issue of landscape value in response to representations and matters raised during the examination. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy REN 1 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording regarding views are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. A minor positive effect against SA Objective 17 (landscape) was previously assessed. |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>cumulatively, are acceptable or can be made acceptable. In considering applications, appropriate weight will be given to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Landscape character and sensitivity of <u>landscape and visual receptors including landscapes and views demonstrated to be of value at the local community level</u>; b. The special qualities and the statutory purposes of the Northumberland National Park, the North Pennines Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the Northumberland Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; c. Internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation and geological sites and features, and functionally linked land, and protected habitats and species; d. Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site and other internationally, nationally and locally designated heritage assets and their settings and non-designated heritage assets; e. Air, and ground and surface water quality; f. Hydrology, water supply and any associated flood risk; g. Highways and traffic flow, transport networks, Public Rights of Way and non-motorised users, including the effects upon well-used recreational routes such as the National Trails, long distance routes and the national cycle network; h. Amenity due to noise, odour, dust, vibration or visual impact; | | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The openness of the Green Belt and whether very special circumstances have been demonstrated to justify otherwise inappropriate development; j. The impact of any new grid connection lines and any ancillary infrastructure and buildings associated with the development; and k. The impact on the safety of aviation operations and navigational systems, with proposals within Aerodrome Safeguarding Areas giving consideration the requirements of Policy TRA 7. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Applications will not be supported unless an assessment of cumulative impacts has been undertaken, and taking account of any mitigation measures, the impacts are found to be acceptable. 5. Where relevant, applications will not be supported unless appropriate provision is made for decommissioning and removal of temporary operations once they have ceased. 6. Positive weight will be given to proposals where there is clear evidence of them being community-led. | | |
| MM115 | Paragraph 13.80 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.80 Onshore wind energy is now an established and common technology for generating renewable energy in the UK. The availability of this technology for deployment, the previous availability of financial incentives and the presence of a wind resource in Northumberland has resulted in considerable pressure for onshore wind turbine development in the County in recent years. <u>Pressure for renewable energy development is unlikely to decrease as the battle against climate change intensifies to</u></p> | To provide clarity on the likely drivers for development over the plan period. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | meet the government’s target for the UK to cut its carbon emissions to ‘net zero’ by 2050. | | |
| MM116 | Paragraph 13.82 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.82 In line with the NPPF, the Planning Practice Guidance sets out <u>that</u> suitable areas for wind energy development will need to have been clearly identified in a Local Plan or Neighbourhood Plan. To understand whether it is appropriate to identify suitable areas in Northumberland, an exercise was undertaken to map a number of identifiable environmental and planning constraints to wind turbine development^[Footnote 1]. This included mapping constraints relating to residential amenity, physical infrastructure, designations relating to nature conservation, geology and the historic environment, landscape sensitivity, natural features, Green Belt and wind speed. <u>Some other matters were not included in the mapping exercise due to technical or other limitations but all relevant considerations will be assessed and taken into account at the detailed planning application stage.</u></p> <p>Footnote 1: Further details of the mapping exercise can be found in the accompanying technical paper - Northumberland Local Plan Technical Document: Suitable areas for wind turbine development in Northumberland, December 2018.</p> | <p>To provide further explanation on the approach to the identification of suitable areas and how they would be used to guide and assess the acceptability of planning applications for wind energy development.</p> <p>This change is in response to matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM117 | Paragraph 13.83 and 13.84 | <p>Amend paragraphs to read:</p> <p>13.83 <u>Landscape sensitivity is an important consideration in assessing the impacts of proposals for wind energy development. Landscape sensitivity may be regarded as a measure of the resilience, or robustness, of a landscape to withstand specified change arising from the development types or land management practices, without undue negative effects on the landscape and visual baseline and their value</u>^[Footnote 1]. It is based on a range of considerations including the physical nature of the landscape, visual, perceptual, qualitative, historic and cultural, and contextual considerations including the cumulative effects with other development. The mapping exercise referred to above was informed by a study^[Footnote 2] that assessed the relative overall</p> | To provide further explanation on the approach to the identification of suitable areas and how they would be used to guide and assess the acceptability of planning applications for | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>sensitivity of each of the Landscape Character Areas in Northumberland to wind energy development using the following five different wind turbine typologies, which are based on their height of the turbine to the tip of the blade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 25 metres; • 26 to 40 metres; • 41 to 65 metres; • 66 to 100 metres; and • 101 to 135 metres. <p>13.84 <u>This study used as a baseline a Landscape Character Assessment undertaken in 2010 that was informed by public consultation. For each landscape character area the assessment in the sensitivity study noted above, categorises the overall sensitivity to each of the five wind turbine typologies as either 'high', 'moderate-high', 'moderate', 'low-moderate' or 'low'. Where a character area was assessed as having a 'high' landscape sensitivity or a 'moderate-high' landscape sensitivity to a particular scale of wind turbine development, those areas are considered to be 'unsuitable' or 'unsuitable in principle', respectively, to wind energy development and therefore a strategic constraint to development in policy terms. Where a landscape character area was assessed as a potential strategic constraint, it has been identified as such in the wider mapping exercise. The mapping exercise also uses the wind turbine typologies above recognising that wind turbine height has a major influence on the scale and extent of effect, which, in turn, affects the potential suitability of areas for development. However, the use of turbine height is for the sake of simplification since landscape and visual impacts are not directly proportional to turbine height. All the factors that underlie the nature of an effect, including turbine numbers, design, layout, ancillary infrastructure requirements such as grid connections and access tracks, scale and cumulative impact, are important considerations in wind turbine siting and design and will need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.</u></p> <p>Footnote 1: Natural England (2019). <i>An approach to landscape sensitivity assessment – to inform spatial planning and land management.</i></p> | <p>wind energy development.</p> <p>These changes are proposed in response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | |

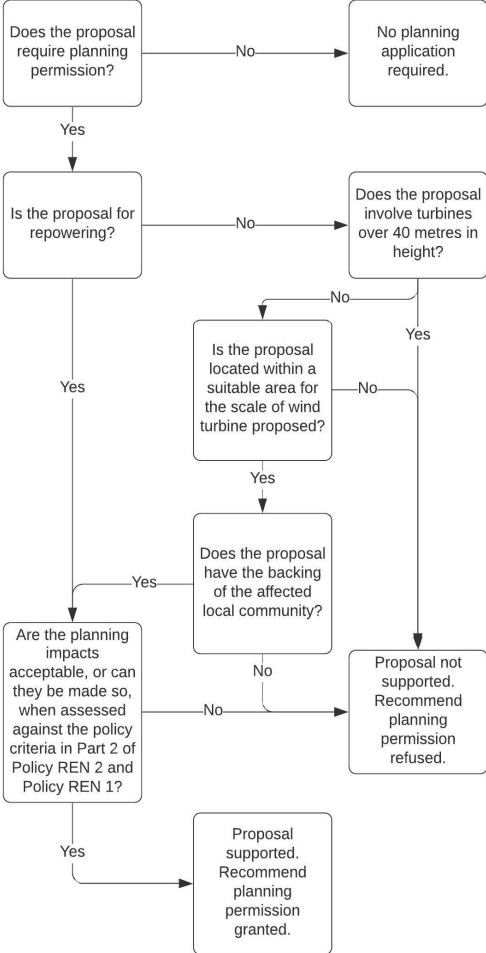
| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><i>Footnote 2: Assessment of the sensitivity of the landscapes of Northumberland to Wind Energy Development, The Planning & Environment Studio and Bayou Bluenvironment, January 2018.</i></p> | | |
| MM118 | Paragraph 13.85 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.85 Some other matters were excluded from the mapping exercise due to technical or other limitations. The result of the mapping exercise was the identification of areas at a landscape character area scale where there are identified strategic constraints to wind energy development of the heights of turbine considered. Areas without identified constraints at this strategic scale are therefore <u>considered to be</u> potentially suitable for wind turbine development of the specified height and are shown on the Policies Map. Potentially suitable areas are identified across relatively large parts of Northumberland for smaller wind turbines with a height of less than 25 metres and 26 to 40 metres in height. <u>However, at the strategic scale at which it is undertaken the Council's approach cannot be prescriptive at the level of individual sites as these are matters for detailed assessment and mitigation at a site specific level. These will be assessed at the planning application stage. The potentially suitable areas shown on the Policies Map maps do not purport to provide guidance on the acceptability of any particular proposal in any given location, but they provide a starting point for the consideration of individual proposals for wind energy development.</u></p> | <p>To provide further explanation on the approach to the identification of suitable areas and how they would be used to guide and assess the acceptability of planning applications for wind energy development.</p> <p>These changes are proposed in response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM119 | Paragraph 13.86 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.86 The evidence shows that there are not any significant sized areas in the County without identifiable constraints to larger scale wind turbines (those over 40 metres in height in this context) and so it has not been possible to identify areas as potentially suitable in the Local Plan. <u>Applications for turbines over 40 metres in height will therefore not be supported unless they involve proposals for repowering.</u> Proposals for these larger scale wind turbines would therefore <u>only potentially be permitted where it</u></p> | To provide further explanation and clarification on the approach to development involving wind turbines over 40 metres in height | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>involves the repowering of existing wind turbines and where the impacts of such development, including cumulative effects, are considered acceptable. This provides a positive policy approach to smaller scale wind turbine development of the type that helps individual homes and businesses meet their energy needs through decentralised, renewable energy. It also supports smaller scale community-led proposals of this nature that may come forward in Northumberland over the plan period.</p> | <p>and the justification for not including suitable areas for development involving wind turbines over 40 metres in height in the Local Plan.</p> <p>These changes are proposed in response to matters raised during the examination.</p> | |
| MM120 | Paragraph 13.87, 13.87A and 13.87B | <p>Amend paragraph and add new paragraphs to read:</p> <p>13.87 It is important to recognise that the identification and mapping of areas potentially suitable for wind energy development is informed by evidence at a strategic landscape character area scale, across the whole of the local plan area. It is also recognised that landscape character, and thus landscape sensitivity, does not change abruptly as there is usually a gradual transition from one area to another. The acceptability of individual proposals within one of these areas will subject to the detailed assessment and consideration of effects at a local scale in accordance with the development plan and recognised guidance. The policy criteria in Policy REN 1 and Policy REN 2 will support this assessment and further information on the assessment of individual proposals is provided below.</p> <p>13.87A <u>The acceptability of individual proposals within an identified potentially suitable area will be subject to detailed assessment. This assessment will include consideration of those factors not included in the mapping exercise used to identify the potentially suitable areas and the effects at a local scale in accordance with the development plan, its evidence base and recognised guidance. The identification of potentially suitable areas does not infer that any individual proposal would be acceptable if</u></p> | <p>To provide further explanation and clarification on how the suitable areas would be used to guide and assess the acceptability of planning applications for wind energy development; and the approach to development involving wind turbines over 40 metres in height.</p> <p>These changes are proposed in</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>located within one of these areas. The policy criteria in Policy REN 1 and Policy REN 2 will support this assessment and further information on the assessment of individual proposals is provided below.</p> <p>13.87B <u>Therefore, under Policy REN 2 if a proposal for a wind turbine is received outside of a Potentially Suitable Area, is over 40 metres in height and not for repowering or is not in an area identified in a neighbourhood plan then it will not be supported and planning permission would be refused by the Council. If a proposal is received within a Potentially Suitable Area, or for repowering, or within an area identified in a neighbourhood plan then the detailed considerations set out in Policies REN 1 and REN 2 will be used to assess its acceptability.</u></p> | <p>response to representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM121 | Figure 13.2 | Add flowchart to read: <u>Figure 13.2: Flowchart showing how proposals for wind energy development are to be assessed under Policy REN 2</u> | To provide further explanation and clarification on how the suitable areas would be used to guide and assess the acceptability of planning applications for wind energy development; and the approach to development involving wind turbines over 40 metres in height. | No - the changes to the figure are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | |  <pre> graph TD Q1{Does the proposal require planning permission?} -- No --> A1[No planning application required.] Q1 -- Yes --> Q2{Is the proposal for repowering?} Q2 -- No --> Q3{Does the proposal involve turbines over 40 metres in height?} Q2 -- Yes --> Q4{Are the planning impacts acceptable, or can they be made so, when assessed against the policy criteria in Part 2 of Policy REN 2 and Policy REN 1?} Q3 -- No --> Q5{Is the proposal located within a suitable area for the scale of wind turbine proposed?} Q3 -- Yes --> A2[Proposal not supported. Recommend planning permission refused.] Q5 -- No --> A2 Q5 -- Yes --> Q6{Does the proposal have the backing of the affected local community?} Q6 -- No --> A2 Q6 -- Yes --> Q4 Q4 -- No --> A2 Q4 -- Yes --> A3[Proposal supported. Recommend planning permission granted.] </pre> | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM122 | Paragraph 13.88 | <p>Amend the paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.88 Policy REN 2 reflects the policy tests in the NPPF, including the requirement for new wind turbine development proposals, except in the case of proposals for repowering, to: be located within an area identified as being potentially suitable for wind energy development; and to fully address the planning impacts identified by affected local communities that following consultation, it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by the affected local community have been fully addressed and the proposal has their backing.</p> | To ensure consistency with Part 1 of Policy REN 2. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM123 | Paragraph 13.89 and 13.89A | <p>Amend the paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.89 As described above, areas are identified as potentially suitable for wind turbine development in Northumberland <u>as are shown on the Policies Map (and which may additionally be identified in Neighbourhood Plans) but whether they can successfully accommodate wind energy development will depend upon detailed assessment at the local scale.</u> Being within a potentially suitable area is the first consideration for a proposal involving one or more wind turbines but the criteria in Policy REN 1 and Policy REN 2 must also be addressed as well as any other material considerations.</p> <p>13.89A <u>Applications for on-shore wind energy development will therefore be expected to demonstrate clearly how all criteria within Policies REN 1 and REN 2 (as applicable to a particular proposal) have been addressed and satisfied before planning permission can be granted. Particular importance will be applied to the assessment of local landscape effects as set out in Policy REN 2 (Part 2g, 2h, 2i, 2j and 2k). In meeting this expectation, applicants are expected to demonstrate how the proposals would relate to the landscape and visual sensitivities of the landscape character areas affected (including the host landscape and the wider area where appropriate), as identified within the wind energy landscape sensitivity study for Northumberland^[Footnote 1] used to inform the approach to wind energy development in the Local Plan. In doing so, landscape assessments supporting the application would be expected to describe at the local level how the proposals would impact upon the specific physical, visual, perceptual, qualitative, historic and cultural and contextual sensitivities identified within</u></p> | To provide further explanation on the approach to the identification of suitable areas and how they would be used to guide and assess the acceptability of planning applications for wind energy development. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>the study in response to the specific proposals, and as appropriate, how impacts would be satisfactorily mitigated. This should take into consideration the supporting narrative for each landscape character area as well as the summary tables of sensitivity within the study's landscape character area profiles. Cumulative effects and effects on landscapes and views demonstrated to be of value at the local and community level must also be considered.</u></p> <p><u>Footnote 1: Assessment of the sensitivity of the landscapes of Northumberland to Wind Energy Development. The Planning & Environment Studio and Bayou Bluenvironment, January 2018.</u></p> | | |
| MM124 | Paragraph 13.90, 13.90A, 13.90B, 13.90C, 13.90D, 13.90E, 13.90F, and 13.90G | <p>Amend paragraph and add new paragraphs to read:</p> <p>13.90 <u>The approach to engagement with the affected local communities and understanding their backing for onshore wind turbine proposals will be in line with the relevant national planning policy and guidance in place at the time. For wind turbine proposals involving more than two turbines or where the hub height of a wind turbine exceeds over-15 metres in height to the tip of the blade there is a current requirement for the applicant to undertake consultation with the local community prior to submitting a planning application^[Footnote 1]. However, it is good practice for all prospective applicants to undertake some pre-application consultation and discuss the proposals with neighbours to help to establish the planning impacts identified by the affected local community and whether the proposal has their backing. The circumstances where pre-application consultation is required, and the nature of the requirements, is set out in the Council's planning application validation checklist. The consultation exercise should be proportionate to the scale of the proposed development and should identify the planning impacts that may affect local communities. The planning impacts are generally those associated with the criteria in Policy REN1 and Policy REN 2, but may also extend to other policies in the plan. In liaison with the local community, applicants should address concerns and seek to mitigate impacts. If it is considered that they have been addressed to an extent that they are judged to be 'acceptable' then this will be the basis for determining community backing. Planning Practice Guidance is clear that whether a proposal has community backing is a planning judgement for the local planning authority. In coming to a view about whether a proposal is acceptable to a</u></p> | To provide clarity on what is meant by the backing of the affected local community in the context of Policy REN 2 and how this will be judged when assessing and determining planning applications. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>community consideration will be given to the extent of the planning impacts identified in pre-application consultation with the local community, the mitigation measures proposed to fully address those impacts and the proportion of those in the affected communities with outstanding objections to the proposals at the planning application stage.</p> <p>13.90A <u>The consultation exercise should demonstrate how the views of the local community have been determined and how their views have been taken into account. Prior to the consultation exercise being undertaken, the prospective applicant should prepare a consultation strategy that sets out the proposed approach to the consultation including methods and who will be consulted. The consultation strategy should evolve through meaningful engagement with the Local Planning Authority and the relevant Town and Parish Councils on its scope and methodology. When undertaking pre-application consultation the prospective applicant will be expected to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Publicise the proposal in such a way that would bring it to the attention of a majority of residents and businesses in the vicinity of the site that are most likely to be directly affected as well as the relevant Town and Parish Councils (i.e. those whose constituents include the most directly affected residents and businesses). This could involve contacting them by post with details of the proposal, how they can find out more about the proposal, and how they can provide comments.</u> • <u>Provide the local community with suitable opportunities to view the proposals and contact the prospective applicant regarding the proposals. This could involve holding at least one consultation event to which the above parties are invited and making the relevant information available electronically.</u> • <u>Provide sufficient time and information so that people wishing to provide comments may do so in an informed manner and within good time. This should include information about the potential impacts and the benefits of the proposals.</u> • <u>Undertake further consultation if there are significant changes to the proposal.</u> | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>13.90B <u>If the applicant decides to proceed with an application for planning permission, the application should explain how the local community has been consulted prior to the application being submitted and how regard has been had to any responses received in finalising the application. The planning application documentation should include raw and synopsis results of the pre-application consultation, including details of those consulted with, and analysis of how any concerns expressed by the local community have been overcome in the proposals submitted. It is advised that applicants should only proceed with an application for planning permission where it can be clearly demonstrated that the proposal has the backing of the affected local community.</u></p> <p>13.90C <u>Planning Practice Guidance is clear that whether a proposal has community backing is a planning judgement for the local planning authority^(Footnote 2), so it will therefore be necessary for the local planning authority to assess whether the balance of opinion in the affected local community is in favour of the proposal. In exercising this judgement it is not appropriate for the local planning authority to substitute its views for those of the local community.</u></p> <p>13.90D <u>There will be a number of factors involved in ascertaining whether a residential dwelling or business is affected by a proposal for wind energy development with the scale (i.e. the height of turbine and number of turbines proposed) of the proposed development being important in understanding the geographical reach of any impacts.</u></p> <p>13.90E <u>Community backing will be judged based upon the balance of views from the affected local community that have been evidenced at the pre-application stage and have been provided to the local planning authority during the determination of the planning application. In assessing this, the emphasis will be on understanding the planning impacts on the affected local communities that would potentially be directly affected by the proposals in the vicinity of the proposal rather than the impacts on those who are more geographically distant. The views of the relevant Town and Parish Councils will be considered in judging the balance of views from the local community. In addition, the relevant policies in a neighbourhood plan and whether they provide policy support to the proposal will be taken into account.</u></p> | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>13.90F <u>When determining a planning application for wind energy development, the Council will clearly set out the concerns that have been expressed by the affected local community and how the application has overcome these or not. The Council will need to be able to conclude that the proposal has the backing of the relevant affected community. The Council will also be clear about how it has reached its conclusion on the judgement on whether the proposal has the backing of the affected local community to ensure this evaluation is transparent. The Council will need to be satisfied that there is clear majority support within the relevant community.</u></p> <p>13.90G <u>As explained in Paragraph 13.79, a supplementary planning document on renewable energy will be prepared to provide guidance on how prospective applicants would be expected to address the requirements of Policy REN 1 and Policy REN 2 at the site specific level. This supplementary planning document will include guidance on best practice in relation to consultation with the local communities likely to be affected by proposals, including the scope and extent of the consultation exercise that will be appropriate for different types and scales of wind energy development. It will also include guidance on how the affected local community should be identified and what information should be included in a planning application with regard to the pre-application consultation undertaken. Some consultation has previously taken place on the scope of this supplementary planning document and work on the production of the document itself will commence in 2021.</u></p> <p><u>Footnote 1: See sections 61W and 61X of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.</u></p> <p><u>Footnote 2: Planning Practice Guidance, Paragraph 033. Reference ID 5-033-150618 (Revision date 18 June 2015)</u></p> | | |
| MM125 | Paragraph 13.91 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.91 <u>Part 1 of Policy REN 2 reflects that the NPPF takes a different policy approach to the repowering of existing wind turbines^[Footnote 1]. Proposals for the repowering of wind turbines do not need to be located within an area identified as suitable for wind</u></p> | To provide clarity on the approach to assessing and determining planning applications for | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>turbine development, <u>or to demonstrate that the planning impacts identified by the affected local community have been fully addressed and that the proposal has their backing as the principle of acceptability for the use has already been established.</u> Applications for the repowering of existing wind turbines will be assessed against the criteria in Policy REN 1 and Part 2 of Policy REN 2, and against other policies in the plan, recognising that there could be unacceptable effects of repowering.</p> <p>Footnote 1: Repowering involves replacing older wind turbines with newer ones.</p> | <p>repowering in relation to the issue of the proposal having the backing of the affected local community to ensure consistency with the NPPF.</p> | |
| MM126 | Paragraph 13.94 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>13.94 <u>In relation to the decommissioning of the turbines and associated infrastructure and the restoration of the site once operations have ceased, details should be provided with the application in order to comply with Part 2 (f) of Policy REN 2. These requirements would then be controlled through the use of relevant planning conditions.</u></p> | <p>To provide clarity on how Part 2 (f) of Policy REN 2 will be applied when assessing and determining planning applications.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |
| MM127 | Policy REN 2 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy REN 2 Onshore wind energy development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposals for the development of one or more wind turbines, except for proposals for the repowering of existing wind turbines, will not be permitted unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The development site is in <u>an</u> area identified as potentially suitable for wind energy development of the same scale as that proposed, as identified on the Local Plan Policies Map or in a Neighbourhood Plan; and | <p>Part 2 - To clarify proposals for the repowering of existing turbines must meet the criteria under part 2 of the policy.</p> <p>Part 2 (g) - Criteria split to deal with landscape character and landscape capacity separately to recognise that</p> | <p>No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy REN 2 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. A minor positive effect against SA Objective 17 (landscape) was previously assessed.</p> |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>b. Following consultation it can be demonstrated that the planning impacts identified by affected local communities have been fully addressed and the proposal has their backing.</p> <p>2. Where the criteria in Part 1 are met, <u>or where proposals are for the repowering of existing wind turbines</u>, proposals for the development of one or more wind turbines will be supported where the applicant can demonstrate that the planning impacts, both individually and cumulatively, are, or can be made, acceptable. The planning impacts will be assessed against the criteria in Policy REN 1 and the following criteria:</p> <p>a. There is sufficient separation from the proposed wind turbines to protect residential amenity as a result of noise, shadow flicker and visual intrusion. To protect visual amenity, there will be a presumption against development within a distance of six times the turbine blade tip height of residential properties unless it can be demonstrated that the presence of turbines would not have an unacceptable impact upon living conditions;</p> <p>b. The proposals have addressed any potential adverse effects on the safety of aviation operations and navigational systems;</p> <p>c. Potential interference to television and/or radio reception and information and telecommunications systems will be avoided and/or mitigated;</p> <p>d. The proposed site access arrangements and access routes will be suitable for the construction phase, including the delivery of turbine components and construction materials, the operational phase, and the decommissioning of the proposed wind farm;</p> | <p>evaluating landscape capacity is a different process.</p> | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. The proposed wind turbines are located appropriate distances from highways, and railway lines to provide a safe topple distance. A minimum topple distance of the turbine height plus 10% is recommended as a starting point; f. Provision has been made for the satisfactory decommissioning of the turbines and associated infrastructure once the operations have ceased and the site can be restored to a quality of at least its original condition; g. The proposal will not result in unacceptable harm to the character of the landscape and the landscape has capacity to accommodate the proposed development <u>or to landscape and visual receptors;</u> h. <u>The landscape has capacity to accommodate the proposed development without unacceptable negative effects on its character and qualities and how it is valued by communities likely to be affected;</u> i. h. There are no unacceptable adverse effects on long and medium range views to and from sensitive landscapes, such as the Cheviot Hills, Northumberland Sandstone Hills, Northumberland Coast AONB, North Pennines AONB, the Northumberland National Park and the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site, and lines of sight between iconic landscape and heritage sites and features, particularly where one or more feature is within the Northumberland Coast AONB, the North Pennines AONB or the adjoining Northumberland National Park; j. i. There are no unacceptable adverse effects on sensitive or well used viewpoints; and | | |

| Modification reference | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>k. j. There are no unacceptable adverse effects on important recognised outlooks and views from or to heritage assets where these are predominantly unaffected by harmful visual intrusion, taking into account the significance of the heritage asset and its setting.</p> | | |

Chapter 14: Infrastructure and Delivery

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| MM128 | Policy INF 1 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy INF 1 Delivering development related infrastructure (Strategic Policy)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that development is acceptable in planning terms, and unacceptable impacts are properly mitigated, proposals must demonstrate that there is sufficient appropriate physical, community, social and green infrastructure capacity, both on and off-site, to support the needs arising from the development. Where infrastructure necessary to serve new development is not available, or where existing infrastructure requires improvement due to capacity or other constraints associated with the impact of that development, planning permission will only be granted where suitable enforceable measures are put in place to secure the provision and maintenance of that new or improved infrastructure in a timely manner, <u>when it is required, in order to</u> and prior to it first being needed to serve the development. | For clarity, in response to representations, matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session and ACT/08/10. | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy INF 1 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM129 | Paragraphs 14.26 to 14.37 | <p>Delete section:</p> <p>Open space and facilities for sport and recreation</p> <p>Provision and maintenance of recreational open space</p> <p>14.26 Good quality open space, sport and recreational facilities provide</p> | Policy and supporting text re-drafted to better align with NPPF para 97 and to reflect newly introduced standards for open space and provision for children | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>recreational benefits for communities and help to promote social inclusion, community cohesion, health and well-being. Many open spaces also make an important contribution to the character and appearance of the built and natural environment. Ensuring the right level of open space provision is, therefore, an important planning consideration. New areas of housing need new open space, sport and play provision unless there is a surplus of accessible existing facilities.</p> <p>14.27 Town and Parish Councils now provide, manage and maintain many outdoor assets including allotments and children's play areas; and in some cases they manage some larger outdoor facilities, such as playing fields, parks and cemeteries. Town and Parish Councils are therefore an important stakeholder in supporting infrastructure required for outdoor recreation, sports and play.</p> <p>Identifying what recreational open space is there and what is needed</p> <p>14.28 The Council's open space, sport and recreation studies⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ provide assessments of the quantity, quality and accessibility of open space across the County.</p> <p>14.29 The quality, quantity and accessibility of recreational open space, including ancillary facilities, varies across areas. The existing quantity and access to open space, as well as consideration of quality issues, will form the basis for assessing any proposed development or change of use of open space.</p> <p>14.30 The Local Plan proposes a flexible approach in establishing the extent of demand and need for additional or improved recreational open space arising from development. This will involve taking into account up to date local evidence of demand and need for facilities.</p> <p>Strategy for recreational open space</p> | <p>and young people in the supporting appendix (H1).</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session, ACT/08/05 and ACT/08/09.</p> | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>14.31 National policy and guidance advocates the creation of policies that guard against the unnecessary loss of recreational open space and associated facilities based on evidence of the continuing need for the infrastructure. The Council will continue to monitor use and provision and review the extent of evidence of need for improvements and provision of additional infrastructure periodically and as appropriate.</p> <p>14.32 New open space and related facilities, including for sport, play and less formal recreation, will be secured through the planning system where necessary to serve needs arising from new development. This may include qualitative improvements where that would allow for more intensive use of the infrastructure. Where new recreational open space and associated facilities are provided, either as a result of needs arising from new development or through investment from Town and Parish councils, the County Council, sports and recreation clubs or other organisations, consideration will be given to securing the shared use of space and facilities to seek maximum value from the investment.</p> <p>Protected open space</p> <p>14.33 The need to retain existing areas of open space is recognised in Policy INF 5, which creates a specific designation of Protected Open Space. These areas are defined on the Policies Map. Consideration of development proposals will be expected to follow requirements established in Policy INF 5.</p> <p>14.34 The Council does not currently propose to define additional areas of Protected Open Space through the Local Plan. However, support will be given to Town and Parish Councils who may wish to pursue this through the preparation of neighbourhood plans, provided the designation is suitably evidenced.</p> <p>Local Green Space</p> | | |

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| | | <p>14.35 The concept of local communities being able to protect green areas of particular local significance was first introduced into the planning system through the National Planning Policy Framework in 2012 which created the specific designation of 'Local Green Space'. The intention of this designation is to provide locally important green areas a level of protection consistent with that given to the Green Belt thereby preventing development other than in very special circumstances.</p> <p>14.36 Local Green Space may only be designated through policy created in a neighbourhood plan or a local plan, and it must be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. National policy describes the circumstance in which it may be appropriate to use this designation which is limited to where the green space is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; • demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and • local in character and is not an extensive tract of land. <p>14.37 Many of the Town and Parish Councils across Northumberland involved in preparing neighbourhood plans have investigated the opportunities presented by this potential designation. All of the neighbourhood plans made to date have designated at least one area of Local Green Space. Whilst the opportunity to create Local Green Space through the Local Plan exists, the County Council considers that, given the need to show that any such designation is demonstrably special to a local community, the most appropriate mechanism for designating Local Green Space is through a neighbourhood plan. It is therefore not proposed to designate any Local Green Space in the Northumberland Local Plan. The County Council will continue to advise and support Town and Parish Councils across Northumberland who are preparing neighbourhood plans and</p> | | |

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| | | <p>will support the designation of Local Green Space through those plans where it meets the tests established in national policy.</p> <p>Footnote 105 These include an updated Northumberland PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment and a Playing Pitch Strategy. The Council is developing these as 'live' databases.</p> | | |
| | <p>Paragraphs 14.26 to 14.37d</p> | <p>Replacement section to read:</p> <p><u>Protection, provision and maintenance of open space, sport and recreation provision</u></p> <p><u>14.26</u> <u>Good quality open spaces, sport and recreation (including amenity green space, natural and semi natural green space, parks and gardens, provision for children and young people including play facilities, and outdoor sports facilities) provide important benefits for communities. Among the many valuable roles of open spaces and sport and recreation provision are helping to promote social inclusion, engendering community cohesion, and improving health and well-being. Many open spaces also make an important contribution to the character and appearance of the built and natural environment and are important for biodiversity, including in the context of green networks. As such they are often an integral part of our towns and villages throughout Northumberland. Ensuring the protection, provision improvement and maintenance of open space, and provision for sport and recreation is, therefore, an important planning consideration. It is appropriate to guard against the loss of existing valued open space, sport and recreation buildings and land and secure new provision and improvements to meet the needs of existing and future communities.</u></p> <p><u>14.27</u> <u>Town and Parish Councils provide, manage and maintain many outdoor assets including children's play areas; and in some cases they manage some larger outdoor facilities, such as playing fields, parks and cemeteries. For this</u></p> | <p>Policy and supporting text re-drafted to better align with NPPF para 97 and to reflect newly introduced standards for open space and provision for children and young people in the supporting appendix (H1).</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session, ACT/08/05 and ACT/08/09.</p> <p>Paragraphs 14.37c and 14.37d - To acknowledge the Council's commitment to undertake a new assessment of open space, sport, and</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |



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| | | <p><u>reason Town and Parish Councils are an important stakeholder and the Council will ensure structured engagement and their close involvement, where appropriate, in decisions concerning the provision, maintenance and improvement of open space and facilities that affect their areas, including that provided to serve new development.</u></p> <p><u>Identifying current provision and future needs</u></p> <p>14.28 <u>The Council's open space, sport and recreation studies (footnote 105) provide assessments of the quantity, quality, accessibility and functionality of open space, sport and recreation buildings and land, across the County. These studies provide the basis for the designation of areas to be protected through the Local Plan. They have also underpinned standards of provision for new development, and will, (alongside the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and other investment strategies) inform how developer contributions are prioritised and spent.</u></p> <p><u>Footnote 105: These include an Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment and a Playing Pitch Strategy.</u></p> <p><u>Protecting open space, sports and recreation provision</u></p> <p>14.29 <u>National policy requires that we should guard against the loss of valued community facilities; and that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on. National policy provides for only three exceptions to this clear instruction. These are that:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or</u> b. <u>the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or</u> | <p>recreation facilities, and to subsequently undertake an early update of the Plan in this regard, in response to the Inspector's post hearings letter (EX/INS/65).</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/223.</p> | |



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| | | <p>c. <u>the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.</u></p> <p>14.30 <u>The principle that open space should not be built upon underpins the Council's approach to the protection of open space, including land used for sport and recreation, through Policy INF 5. All of the open space designated for protection in the Local Plan sits within a recognised open space typology and serves at least one of the recognised functions of open space.</u></p> <p>14.31 <u>These spaces are defined on the Policies Map. In addition to the designated open spaces there are remaining open spaces, sports and recreational land and buildings which fall outwith the defined typologies (for example, indoor sports facilities, historic sites, larger designated sites such as the County's national nature reserves, Kielder Water or Kielder Forest, and some small incidental spaces amongst housing). In accordance with national policy, there is a presumption that all existing open spaces, sports and recreational buildings and land should not be lost.</u></p> <p>14.32 <u>The Council recognises, however, that there may be limited exceptional circumstances where the loss of open space, sports and recreational buildings and land is appropriate. Where the loss of open space, sport and recreational buildings or land is to result in the replacement of provision to an equivalent or better standard, or the development is for alternative sports and recreation provision (with benefits outweighing loss) a case must be put forward to demonstrate the benefits. In any other instance an independent assessment must be submitted alongside any planning application which appraises, with equal weight, the quantity, quality, accessibility and functionality of open space, sports and recreation in the immediate locality. This must focus on the particular type of open space, building or land proposed to be lost. It must also focus on the alternative provision within the settlement in which development is proposed, and then neighbouring settlements and then the wider Parish / Ward. It must also involve demonstrably meaningful engagement with the local community, to</u></p> | | |



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| | | <p><u>understand how the open space, building or land is used and valued by the community, and the implications of its loss.</u></p> <p>14.33 <u>Playing fields are recognised as a crucially important resource for sport. Any application for development affecting a playing field will be subject to consultation with Sport England. Sport England has a Playing Fields Policy in place to help it assess such applications. The Council’s Playing Pitches Strategy and its Sport Facilities Strategy will also be used to help the assessment of planning applications which affect these facilities.</u></p> <p>14.34 <u>The Council also recognises that the development of facilities on open space, such as changing facilities or sports pavilions, may enhance their use. Where facilities are proposed on open space which are ancillary to the main use, these will be supported, subject to the criteria in Policy INF 5.</u></p> <p><u>Local Green Space</u></p> <p>14.35 <u>The concept of local communities being able to protect green areas of particular local significance was first introduced into the planning system through the National Planning Policy Framework in 2012 which created the specific designation of 'Local Green Space'. The intention of this designation is to provide locally important green areas a level of protection consistent with that given to the Green Belt, thereby preventing development other than in very special circumstances.</u></p> <p>14.36 <u>Local Green Space may only be designated through policy created in a neighbourhood plan or a local plan, and it must be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. National policy describes the circumstance in which it may be appropriate to use this designation which is limited to where the green space is: in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value</u></p> | | |



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| | | <p><u>(including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.</u></p> <p>14.37 <u>Many of the Town and Parish Councils across Northumberland involved in preparing neighbourhood plans have investigated the opportunities presented by this potential designation. Most of the neighbourhood plans made to date have designated at least one area of Local Green Space. Whilst the opportunity to create Local Green Space through the Local Plan exists, the County Council considers that, given the need to show that any such designation is demonstrably special to a local community, the most appropriate mechanism for designating Local Green Space is at the parish or neighbourhood level through a neighbourhood plan. It is therefore not proposed to designate any Local Green Space in the Northumberland Local Plan. The County Council will continue to advise and support Town and Parish Councils across Northumberland who are preparing neighbourhood plans and will support the designation of Local Green Space through those plans where it meets the tests established in national policy.</u></p> <p><u>New and improved open space and provision for children and young people</u></p> <p>14.37a <u>The Council recognises that new development creates new demands for additional open space and provision for children and young people and/or improvements to the quality, accessibility and functionality of existing open space and provision for children and young people. The Local Plan therefore requires new development to be adequately served by open space and provision for children and young people. This can involve direct provision both on and off site; or financial contributions to support provision off site; or financial contributions for improvement of existing open space and facilities; or a combination of each of these approaches. The need for maintenance and the repair and replacement, as necessary, of facilities and associated infrastructure</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p><u>over a reasonable period of time must also be recognised and secured. This will normally be achieved through planning obligations.</u></p> <p>14.37b <u>The requirements for open space and provision for children and young people to serve new housing development will be determined in accordance with standards for provision established at Appendix H1 which supports the implementation of Policy INF 5. These standards have been set in such a way to meet the needs of communities whilst also being realistic and deliverable.</u></p> <p><u>Commitment to new assessment</u></p> <p>14.37c <u>In order to provide a consistent approach to open space across the County, the areas allocated as Protected Open Space in the Local Plan, are those identified as falling within various typologies within the Northumberland PPG17 Open Space, Sport, and Recreation Assessment (2011). While the Council undertook a partial update in 2018, it is recognised that the 2011 assessment is somewhat dated.</u></p> <p>14.37d <u>Therefore, the Council commits to carry out a new assessment of open space, sport, and recreation facilities, and to subsequently undertake an early and partial update of the Plan in so far as it relates to open space, sport and recreation and sites allocated as Protected Open Space. Work on the new assessment will start immediately, with the update to the plan in relation to open space, sport and recreation facilities submitted within 18 months of the adoption date of this Local Plan, in accordance with the LDS.</u></p> | | |

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| | Policy INF 5 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy INF 5 Open space and facilities for sport and recreation</p> <p>1. Development proposals that would result in the loss of land or buildings used for recreational use or the loss of Protected Open Space (as shown on the Policies Map) will not be supported unless:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. They would be replaced by an area of equivalent or better quantity and quality, in a suitable location; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">b. An excess of provision in quantitative and qualitative terms is clearly demonstrated; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">c. The development proposed is for alternative sports and recreation provision, the need for which clearly outweighs the loss of the existing open space.</p> <p>2. Development which would result in the loss of open space not shown on the Policies Map that contributes to the character and visual amenity of an area will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the benefits of development clearly outweigh the loss.</p> <p>3. Development of ancillary facilities on open space will be supported where:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. It would be appropriate in scale and would not detract from the character of the site or surroundings;</p> | <p>Policy and supporting text re-drafted to better align with NPPF para 97 and to reflect newly introduced standards for open space and provision for children and young people in the supporting appendix (H1).</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session, ACT/08/02, ACT/08/05 and ACT/08/09.</p> <p>Further reasoning about changed designations of open space is set out in EX/NCC/134, EX/NCC/98, EX/NCC/99 and EX/NCC/204.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/223.</p> | <p>Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect the changes to Policy INF 5.</p> |

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| | | <p>b. It would not have an unacceptable negative impact upon residential amenity;</p> <p>c. It would not be detrimental to any other function that the open space performs; and</p> <p>d. It would contribute positively to the setting and quality of the open space if necessary to, or would facilitate the functioning of the open space;</p> <p>4. In assessing residential development proposals, the provision of sports facilities, recreational open space for outdoor sport, children's play, and less formal recreational activity will be sought, as necessary for the development. The need and demand for the provision will be assessed in accordance with the relevant available evidence, applying locally defined standards including local assessments of need.</p> <p>5. The following will be required:</p> <p>a. Where it is determined that on-site provision is not appropriate, the Council will require off-site provision or financial contributions towards the provision of new open space, or the improvement of existing open space elsewhere in the locality; and</p> <p>b. The future use and maintenance arrangements have been secured, taking full account of the views of Town and Parish Council or others who may be responsible for the facilities, once in place. Where the development is large enough, that provision is on-site</p> | | |

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| | | <p style="text-align: center;">unless this is demonstrated to be impracticable;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The loss of open spaces defined on the Policies Map, or other existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, will not be supported unless:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>an independent assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or</u> b. <u>the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or</u> c. <u>the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.</u> 2. <u>Open space, sports and recreational land and buildings created as part of a development will be required, where appropriate, to:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>be of an appropriate standard and fit for purpose in accordance with relevant recognised standards;</u> b. <u>be accessible by sustainable travel;</u> c. <u>maximise multifunctional use, and allow wide community use;</u> | | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. <u>be designed to include appropriate landscaping and to be safe and secure in accordance with relevant recognised standards;</u> e. <u>take opportunities to improve the Strategic Green Infrastructure Network, including the accessibility and connectivity of the network; and</u> f. <u>include a suitable long-term management and maintenance arrangement.</u> <p>3. <u>Development of ancillary facilities on open space will be supported where:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>It would be appropriate in scale and would not detract from the character of the site or surroundings;</u> b. <u>It would not have an unacceptable negative impact upon residential amenity;</u> c. <u>It would not be detrimental to any other function that the open space performs;</u> d. <u>It would contribute positively to the setting and quality of the open space; and</u> e. <u>It is necessary to, or would facilitate the functioning of the open space.</u> | | |

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| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <u>In assessing all residential development proposals, the provision, improvement and means of maintenance of open space and provision for children and young people will be sought in accordance with the standards set out in Appendix H1 to meet the needs arising from the development.</u> 5. <u>Thresholds that distinguish between requirements for on-site and off-site provision for the various typologies of open space and provision for children and young people are defined in Appendix H1. Off-site provision, financial contributions towards off-site provision, or financial contributions towards the improvement of existing open space and provision for children and young people will be sought, where appropriate, in accordance with standards set out in Appendix H1.</u> 6. <u>Where appropriate, agreement on community use of new and existing open spaces, sports and recreational land and buildings, where this is associated with the need to provide or improve facilities arising from proposed residential development, will be secured by means of a planning obligation.</u> 7. <u>The Council commits to undertake an early and partial update of the Plan in so far as it relates to open space, sport and recreation and sites allocated as Protected Open Space, with the update submitted within 18 months of the adoption date of this Local Plan.</u> | | |

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| MM130 | Paragraph 14.41 | Amend paragraph to read: <u>Appendices H-H4 provide further information on planning obligations and detailed guidance in respect of planning obligations for open space and provision for children and young people; education; healthcare and the Coastal Mitigation Service. Appendix D provides detailed guidance on how the Council will calculate planning obligations for off-site affordable housing provision. The Council will provide further detailed guidance - more detailed guidance in relation to planning obligations affordable housing, and open space and provision for children and young people through a Supplementary Planning Document or Documents, to support policies in the Local Plan. This will ensure the range and level of contributions necessary to support growth are kept up to date in accordance with requirements, demand and need. It may also account for any national reforms to developer contributions for infrastructure and affordable housing.</u> | Newly introduced appendices detailing how planning obligations will be calculated. In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session, ACT/08/02 and ACT/08/09. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 14.42 and Footnote 106 | Amend footnote to read: 106 Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Viability Assessment, <u>November 2018, CP Viability Ltd, Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Viability Assessment Addendum Report May 2019 CP Viability Ltd; and Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Viability Assessment Addendum Report June 2020 CP Viability Ltd and Local Plan and Community Infrastructure Viability Assessment Addendum Report November 2020 CP Viability Ltd</u> | For clarity - The Viability Assessment Report and the Addendum Reports (the latter two of which have been produced to address matters raised at examination) need to be read in conjunction with one another. | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Paragraph 14.43 | Amend paragraph to read: Development proposals which are <u>fully</u> compliant with the Local Plan are | For clarity, to ensure consistency with NPPF. To reflect viability | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for |



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| | | <p>assumed to be viable on the basis of the Assessment and its associated evidence. Where exceptional <u>It is up to an applicant to demonstrate whether particular circumstances exist which impact on the ability of a development scheme to meet all planning policy requirements, including those secured through planning obligations, it will be up to the applicant to demonstrate such circumstances justify the need for a viability assessment at the planning application stage. The Council expects that applications for development of 300 dwellings or more will also be subject to viability assessment, at the planning application stage, unless they are fully policy compliant. This is in recognition of the different dynamics of sites of 300 dwellings or more, which could involve multiple housebuilders and, or different requirements in terms of infrastructure needs.</u></p> | <p>evidence that it is likely to be necessary to test real developments of 300 dwellings or more.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session, ACT/08/01 and ACT/08/04.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in: EX/NCC/194.</p> | <p>the purposes of SA.</p> |
| | <p>Paragraph 14.44</p> | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>Where the Council agrees to consider a viability assessment at the planning application stage <u>Where a viability assessment is submitted to accompany a planning application applicants will be required to provide the assessment which should follow the approach as set out in National Planning Practice Guidance including standardised inputs, and should be made publicly available.</u> The assessment should also be based upon, and refer back to the Local Plan Whole Plan and CIL Viability Assessment and Addendum Reports, accounting for any site specific issues and, or changes in circumstances since that Assessment. The viability assessment of any such application will be independently verified by the Council, at the expense of the applicant. <u>The weight to be given to any such viability assessment is a matter for the Council as the decision maker, having regard to all the circumstances in the case.</u> Following the review of an independently verified viability assessment, if the Council is satisfied that there are overriding viability issues which prevent full compliance with policy requirements, the Council may grant planning permission subject to revised requirements, which should still ensure the mitigation of adverse effects of</p> | <p>For clarity, to ensure consistency with NPPF.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session and ACT/08/01.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |



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| | | development. | | |
| | Paragraph 14.45 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p><u>Where development is permitted which does not fully comply with policy requirements on the grounds of viability, Planning obligations may be sought, which include a periodic review mechanisms will be used, via legal agreement</u> ensuring that, where viability improves over the course of development or after planning permission is granted, the fullest possible compliance with the Local Plan is secured.</p> | <p>For clarity and following on from previous para re viability.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session and ACT/08/01.</p> | No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| | Policy INF 6 | <p>Amend policy to read:</p> <p>Policy INF 6 Planning obligations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where it is not possible to address any unacceptable impacts of development through the use of planning conditions, planning obligations will be secured to ensure that otherwise unacceptable development can be made acceptable. 2. Planning obligations will be used, as necessary, to ensure that development meets relevant planning policy requirements set out in the Local Plan and any made neighbourhood plans. 3. <u>Planning obligations will only be sought where they meet all of the following tests which require that they are:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;</u> | <p>For clarity - statutory tests for planning obligations included in policy wording. New cross referencing to new appendices.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session and ACT/08/02.</p> | No - the SA provides a high level appraisal of Policy INF 6 and the proposed modifications to the policy wording regarding planning obligations and cross reference to appendices are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |



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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. <u>directly related to the development; and</u> c. <u>fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.</u> 4. 3. Planning obligations may be used to secure the timely provision, and/or improvement and maintenance of any physical, social, community and green infrastructure and/or any mitigation and/or compensatory measures reasonably necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms. This may include all or any of the following and any other reasonable measures that meet statutory requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Affordable housing (<u>See Appendix D</u>); b. <u>Accessibility and Adaptability Standards</u>; c. b. Measures to address highways, traffic and transportation impacts; d. e. Provision and maintenance of SuDS schemes; e. d. Sport, play and recreation provision; f. e. Open space <u>and</u> provision <u>for children and young people</u> and <u>associated</u> maintenance (<u>See Appendix H1</u>); g. f. Provision for schools and pre-school <u>other</u> education <u>facilities</u> (<u>See Appendix H2</u>); h. g. Provision for primary healthcare (<u>See Appendix H3</u>); | | |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. h. Training and skills and local employment improvement programmes; j. i. Provision of community facilities and services; k. j. Measures to facilitate improvement in health and well-being; l. k. Environmental improvement and mitigation schemes; m. l. Landscape improvement schemes; n. m. Mineral and landfill site restoration and aftercare; and o. n. Measures to mitigate development impact on designated habitats and species (<u>see Appendix H4</u>). | | |
| MM131 | Paragraph 14.50 | <p>Amend paragraph to read:</p> <p>The CIL is currently subject to potential reform. A provisional appraisal on the possibility of introducing CIL has been included in the Whole Plan Viability Assessment that supports the Local Plan. The Council will continue to investigate the viability and benefit of introducing CIL and would anticipate progressing with this matter following adoption of the Local Plan. <u>Should a CIL charge be introduced in Northumberland, it will not replace planning obligation agreements. In broad terms developer contributions secured via planning obligation agreements will continue to be used for site specific infrastructure and mitigation measures, while CIL would be implemented to address the broader impacts of development. In any instance the Council will ensure that the funding requirements of developer contribution agreements are distinct from any CIL.</u></p> | <p>For clarity.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session and ACT/08/02.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the supporting text are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |



Glossary

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| MM132 (a) | Glossary | <p>Insert a definition to read:</p> <p>Active Ageing, principles of - Refers to the <u>idea of a longer active life, including in work and recreational activities, as well as the opportunity to remain in the same dwelling for longer.</u></p> | To explain terminology used in Policy HOU 11. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (b) | Glossary | <p>Insert a definition to read:</p> <p>Active Frontage - Refers to <u>street frontages where there is an active visual engagement between those in the street and internal areas of buildings facing the street, particularly at ground floor level where there are more public or lively activities, such as shop window displays or sales counters.</u></p> | To explain terminology used in a change to Policy TCS 5 (part 2), which seeks to ensure the policy is consistent with changes in national policy and the GPDO. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (c) | Glossary | <p>Delete definition, as follows:</p> <p>B-Class Uses: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. Part B of this Order covers these employment uses that normally require dedicated land or buildings. They are split into: "Class B1 Business", consisting of offices, research and development and light industry; "Class B2 General industrial", covering most industries not within Class B1; and "Class B8 Storage or distribution" covering warehouse-type uses as well as open air storage of products and equipment.</p> | To reflect changes in the Use Classes Order. (Replaced by Main Employment Uses definition). | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| MM132 (d) | Glossary | Amend definition to read: Key Shopping Frontages: Street frontages within the Primary Shopping Area, where it is sought to keep the majority of the frontage in retail <u>or similar active frontage uses.</u> | To reflect changes in the Use Classes Order and the changing role of the high street. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (e) | Glossary | Insert a definition to read: Main employment uses: <u>Those uses normally found in industrial estates or business parks, requiring dedicated land or buildings. They include Use Classes B2 (General industrial) and B8 (Storage or distribution) from the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as well as aspects of Use Class E, such as purpose built offices, (where not subject to a sequential test or having met the test), light industrial and research establishments. They do not include buildings designed or converted to allow, as their primary purpose, the selling of convenience or comparison retail goods to the general public or for other uses that would normally serve the general public in a town centre or other accessible, central location.</u> | To reflect changes in the Use Classes Order. (Replacing B-Class Uses definition). | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (f) | Glossary | Amend definition to read: Main Town Centre Uses: The uses that should normally be found within defined town centres, i.e. retail development, leisure, entertainment and more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, nightclubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres and bingo halls); <u>offices and employment uses appropriate to a town centre location;</u> and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities). | To reflect changes in the Use Classes Order and the changing role of town centres. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| MM132 (g) | Glossary | <p>Insert a definition to read:</p> <p>Major development - For housing, development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000m² or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more, or as otherwise provided in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.</p> | For clarity | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (h) | Glossary | <p>Amend reference to 'mineral reserves' to read:</p> <p>Mineral reserves: In land use planning terms, reserves are those minerals that have planning permission for extraction. Mineral deposits which have been tested to establish the quality and quantity of the material present and which could be economically and technically exploited.</p> | To ensure consistency with terminology used in the Mineral Planning Factsheets produced by British Geological Survey and in response to representations | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (i) | Glossary | <p>Amend reference of 'mineral resources' to read:</p> <p>Mineral resources: Natural concentrations of minerals or, in the case of aggregates, bodies of rock that are, or may become, of potential economic interest due to their inherent properties (for example the high crushing strength of a rock or its suitability for use as an aggregate). The mineral will also be present in sufficient quantity to make it of intrinsic economic interest. A potential mineral deposit where the quality and quantity of material present has not necessarily been tested — see also "Resource Area"</p> | To ensure consistency with terminology used in the Mineral Planning Factsheets produced by British Geological Survey and in response to representations | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| MM132 (j) | Glossary | Amend definition as per paragraph 4.42 to read: Open Countryside: Land beyond settlement boundaries <u>or Green Belt inset boundaries</u> , where they are defined on the policies map <u>or neighbourhood plan policies maps</u> ; or land not within, or immediately adjacent to the built up form of <u>Main Towns, Service Centres, Service Villages or Small Villages</u> and land that is not within the built form of other settlements where <u>boundaries limits</u> are not defined. | For clarity - in response to representations, and changes to Policy STP 1. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (k) | Glossary | Amend definition to read: Parade of shops and services: A cluster of three or more shop front units, not within a defined town centre, that serves a residential area. | To reflect changes in the Use Classes Order and the changing role of shopping centres and parades of shops. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (l) | Glossary | Amend definition to read: Primary Shopping Area: Defined area where retail development is concentrated and within which it will be sought to locate any new large scale retail development. The Primary Shopping Area can <u>will</u> also include other uses appropriate to town centres but may include key shopping frontages, where it <u>the highest concentration of active frontages</u> is sought to keep the majority of the frontage in retail use. | To reflect changes in the Use Classes Order and the changing role of town centres. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (m) | Glossary | Insert a definition to read: Principal residence - <u>A dwelling that is occupied as the sole or main home of the occupants and where the occupants spend the majority of their time when not working away from home.</u> | For clarity - in response to representations. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| MM132 (n) | Glossary | Insert a definition to read: <u>Settlement boundaries:</u> These define a line of demarcation between the built elements and other features of a settlement, and the countryside. | For clarity and completeness. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (o) | Glossary | Amend definition to read: <u>Small Village</u> Smaller settlement: A cluster of dwellings and associated buildings which has a recognised name and identity, a definable village centre, and a church or other community building. | For clarity, in response to representations and to be more effective. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (p) | Glossary | Insert a definition to read: <u>Tranquillity</u> - The quality of calm experienced in places with mainly natural features, free from disturbance from manmade ones. | Modification proposed in Matter 11 statement, paragraph 7.2. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (q) | Glossary | Insert a definition to read <u>Water body:</u> Any mass of water having definite hydrological, physical, chemical and biological characteristics. They may be surface water bodies, such as rivers, estuary waters, coastal waters, lakes or ponds. They may also be underground water bodies. Water bodies can be natural, entirely artificial and/or modified by human activity. They will normally be permanent or frequent occurrences and would exclude very temporarily occurring puddles etc. | For clarity and completeness. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| MM132 (r) | Glossary | Replace definition, as follows: | To reflect changes in the Use Classes Order. | No - the change to the glossary is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | <p>Wider employment-generating uses: Land uses generating permanent on-site employment, which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 'Non-residential institution' uses, where the scale or nature of the operation, or lack of the need for regular public access would make a location in a town centre or central to where people live less necessary – e.g. training facilities of various sorts, creches that serve people working in the employment areas themselves or types of health clinics that provide for specialised needs and are only occasionally visited; ● They may include other uses which typically operate from employment sites such as car garages, taxi firms, home recycling centres and trade counter retail operations, as well as some leisure businesses which may not be suited to town centres; ● They would only include any of main town centre uses where the proposal is small scale and the employment area is centrally located in a main town or service centre; ● They would not include any residential-type uses. <p>Wider employment-generating uses: Land uses generating permanent on-site employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>May include certain 'non-residential institution' uses, where the scale or nature of the operation, or lack of the need for regular public access would make a location in a town centre or central to where people live less necessary. Examples might include training facilities of various sorts (Class F.1), or some Class E uses that are not in the main employment uses category, such as some trade counter retail operations or leisure businesses that are not suited to town centres, creches that serve people working in the employment areas</u> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | <p><u>themselves or types of health clinics that provide for specialised needs and are only occasionally visited;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>May include sui generis uses which typically operate from employment sites such as car garages, taxi firms, or home recycling centres</u> • <u>Unless in a town centre location, they will exclude retail or leisure uses that fall within the category of main town centre uses; retail use can sometimes form an ancillary part of an employment proposal - e.g. a factory shop - which may be acceptable subject to other considerations such as access and parking - see Policy ECN 9);</u> • <u>They would not include any of the C-Class residential-type uses.</u> | | |

Appendices

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---|---|
| MM133 | Appendix A | <p>Add appendix to read:</p> <p><u>Small Villages referred to in Policy STP 1 Spatial Strategy (Strategic Policy)</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><u>South East Delivery Area</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Bothal, Cambois, Cresswell, East Hartford, East Sleekburn, Linton, Low Hauxley / High Hauxley, North Blyth, Stobswood, Ulgham, Widdrington, Woodhorn</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Central Delivery Area</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Anick / Oakwood, Belsay, Blanchland, Bywell, Cambo, Capheaton, Hartburn, Hebron, Hedley-on-the-Hill, Hepscott, Horsley, Kirkheaton, Leadgate, Longhirst, Matfen, Mickley Square, Middleton, Milbourne, Mitford, Netherwitton, New Ridley, Newton, Ovington, Ryal, Scots Gap, Slaley, Stannington Station, West Mickley, Whalton, Whitley Chapel, Whittonstall</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>North Delivery Area</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Acklington, Alnham, Ancroft, Bamburgh, Beadnell, Bolton, Boulmer, Bowsden, Branton, Branxton, Carham, Chatton, Chillingham, Christon Bank, Cornhill on Tweed, Craster, Crookham, Denwick, Doddington, Donaldsons Lodge, Dunstan, Edlingham, Eglingham, Ellingham, Etal, Fenwick, Ford, Glanton, Hepple, High Newton-by-the-Sea/Low Newton-by-the-Sea, Holy Island,</u></td> </tr> </table> | <u>South East Delivery Area</u> | <u>Bothal, Cambois, Cresswell, East Hartford, East Sleekburn, Linton, Low Hauxley / High Hauxley, North Blyth, Stobswood, Ulgham, Widdrington, Woodhorn</u> | <u>Central Delivery Area</u> | <u>Anick / Oakwood, Belsay, Blanchland, Bywell, Cambo, Capheaton, Hartburn, Hebron, Hedley-on-the-Hill, Hepscott, Horsley, Kirkheaton, Leadgate, Longhirst, Matfen, Mickley Square, Middleton, Milbourne, Mitford, Netherwitton, New Ridley, Newton, Ovington, Ryal, Scots Gap, Slaley, Stannington Station, West Mickley, Whalton, Whitley Chapel, Whittonstall</u> | <u>North Delivery Area</u> | <u>Acklington, Alnham, Ancroft, Bamburgh, Beadnell, Bolton, Boulmer, Bowsden, Branton, Branxton, Carham, Chatton, Chillingham, Christon Bank, Cornhill on Tweed, Craster, Crookham, Denwick, Doddington, Donaldsons Lodge, Dunstan, Edlingham, Eglingham, Ellingham, Etal, Fenwick, Ford, Glanton, Hepple, High Newton-by-the-Sea/Low Newton-by-the-Sea, Holy Island,</u> | To provide clarity and reflect changes to Policy STP 1. | No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA. |
| <u>South East Delivery Area</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Bothal, Cambois, Cresswell, East Hartford, East Sleekburn, Linton, Low Hauxley / High Hauxley, North Blyth, Stobswood, Ulgham, Widdrington, Woodhorn</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Central Delivery Area</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Anick / Oakwood, Belsay, Blanchland, Bywell, Cambo, Capheaton, Hartburn, Hebron, Hedley-on-the-Hill, Hepscott, Horsley, Kirkheaton, Leadgate, Longhirst, Matfen, Mickley Square, Middleton, Milbourne, Mitford, Netherwitton, New Ridley, Newton, Ovington, Ryal, Scots Gap, Slaley, Stannington Station, West Mickley, Whalton, Whitley Chapel, Whittonstall</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>North Delivery Area</u> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Acklington, Alnham, Ancroft, Bamburgh, Beadnell, Bolton, Boulmer, Bowsden, Branton, Branxton, Carham, Chatton, Chillingham, Christon Bank, Cornhill on Tweed, Craster, Crookham, Denwick, Doddington, Donaldsons Lodge, Dunstan, Edlingham, Eglingham, Ellingham, Etal, Fenwick, Ford, Glanton, Hepple, High Newton-by-the-Sea/Low Newton-by-the-Sea, Holy Island,</u> | | | | | | | | | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--|---|--|
| | | <p><u>Horncliffe, Howick, Ilderton, Lucker, Milfield, Netherton, Newton on the Moor, Powburn, Rennington, Rock, Scremerston, Shoresdean, South Charlton, Thropton, Warenford, West Mains, Whittingham, Wingates</u></p> <p><u>West Delivery Area</u></p> <p><u>Allenheads, Birtley, Byrness, Catton, Chollerton, East Woodburn, Falstone, Great Whittington, Greenhead, Gunnerton, Kielder / Butteryhaugh, Kirkharle, Kirkwhelpington, Knarsdale, Lambley, Langley-on-Tyne, Ninebanks, Ridsdale, Rowfoot, Simonburn, Wall, Warden</u></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM134 | Appendix B | <p>Amend appendix to read:</p> <p>Appendix BA: Neighbourhood Plan Housing Site Allocations</p> <p>Neighbourhood Plan Housing Site Allocations</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood plan area</th> <th>Site name</th> <th>Indicative net additional dwelling capacity</th> <th>Status (as at December 2018³¹ March 2020)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">South East Northumberland Delivery Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Cramlington</u></td> <td><u>Nelson Recreation Ground</u></td> <td><u>around 25</u></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Neighbourhood plan area | Site name | Indicative net additional dwelling capacity | Status (as at December 2018 ³¹ March 2020) | South East Northumberland Delivery Area | | | | <u>Cramlington</u> | <u>Nelson Recreation Ground</u> | <u>around 25</u> | | <p>For clarity at the Inspector's request to reflect updated position as at 31 March 2020, and to insert missing mixed-use site allocations.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter</p> | <p>No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA.</p> |
| Neighbourhood plan area | Site name | Indicative net additional dwelling capacity | Status (as at December 2018 ³¹ March 2020) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South East Northumberland Delivery Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Cramlington</u> | <u>Nelson Recreation Ground</u> | <u>around 25</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | | | | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | |
|--|---|---|-------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | <p>('Made' - March 2020) (Allocations for dwellings)</p> <p><u>East Cramlington Farmhouse</u></p> <p>around 8</p> | | | | 6B and ACT/06B/07. | | |
| Central Northumberland Delivery Area | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Longhorsley (<u>'Made'</u> - October 2018) (Allocations for 67 dwellings)</p> | Shoulder of Mutton site, East Road, Longhorsley | 55 | Permitted | | | | | |
| | Normandy Terrace, Longhorsley | 12 | Permitted | | | | | |
| <p>Morpeth (<u>'Made'</u> - May 2016) (Allocations number not indicated) ¹</p> | <p>North Morpeth, former St. George's Hospital, Morpeth ²</p> | Not indicated in NP | Permitted | | | | | |
| | North of Longhirst Road, Pegswood | Not indicated in NP | Permitted | | | | | |
| | North of Hebron Avenue, Pegswood | Not indicated in NP | Permitted | | | | | |
| | <p><u>'Heart of the Village' Development Area, Pegswood (mixed-use)</u></p> | Not indicated in NP | Minded to Approve | | | | | |
| North Northumberland Delivery Area | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Alnwick and Denwick</p> | Land east of Allerburn Lea, Alnwick | 270 | Permitted | | | | | |

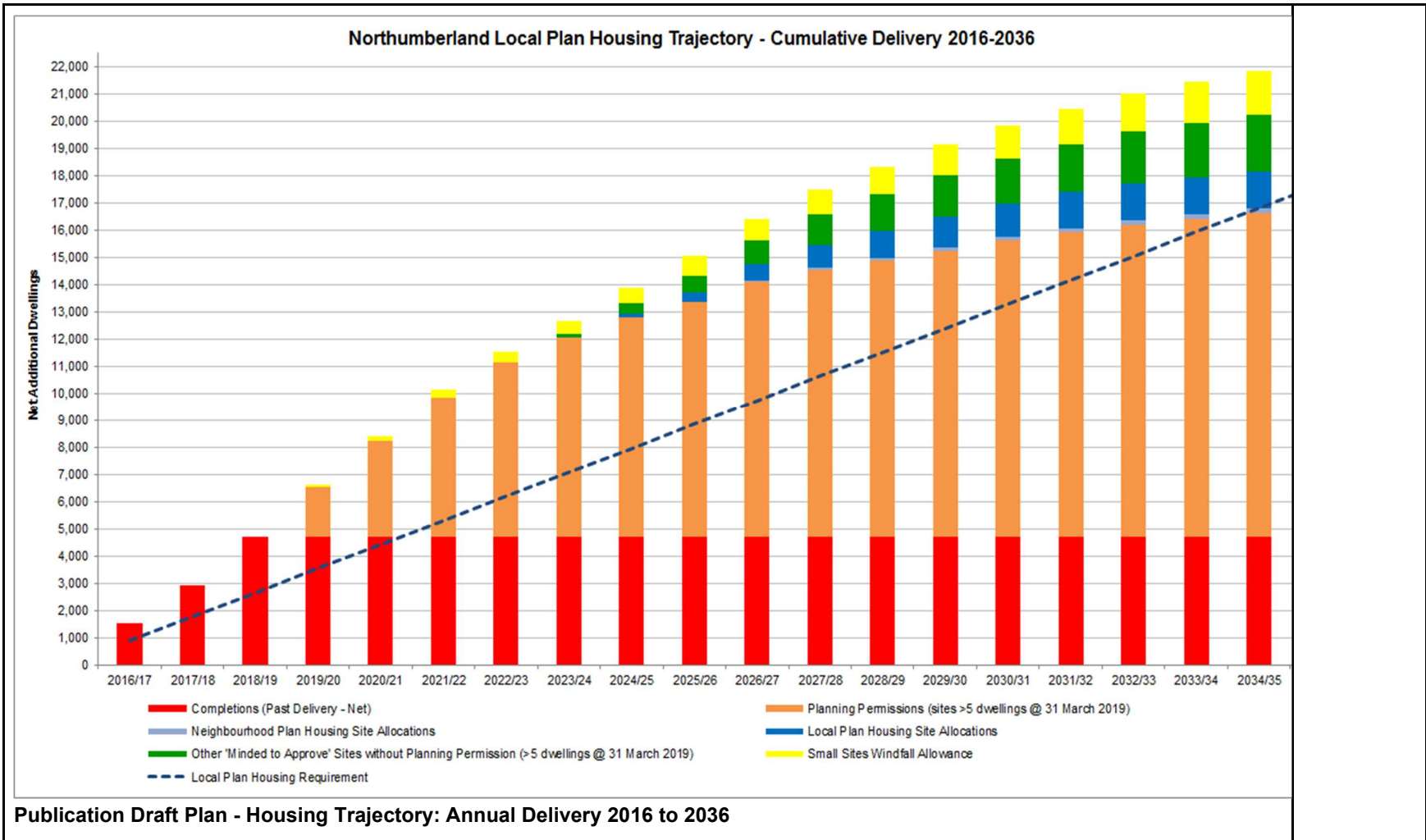


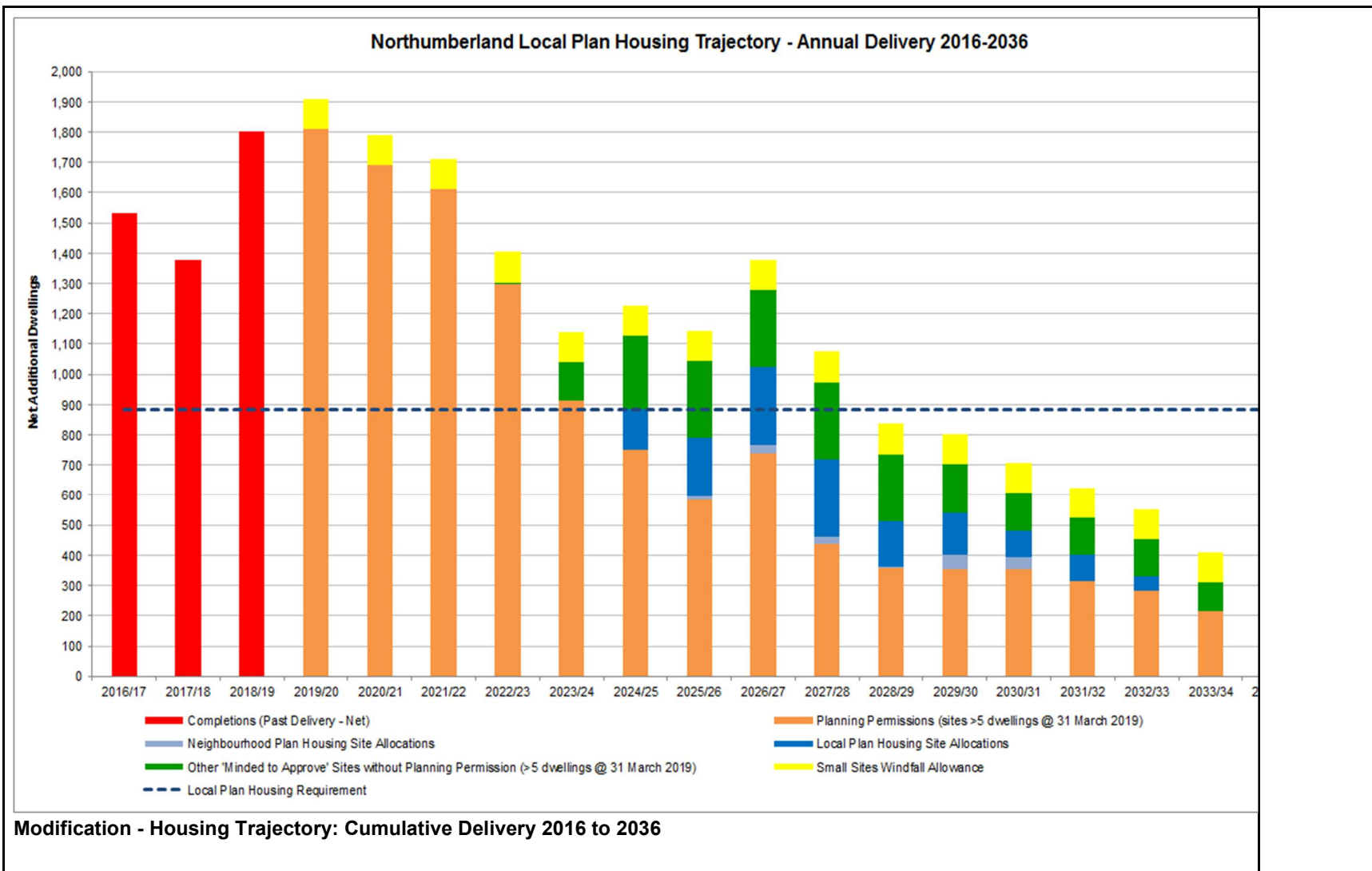
| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | | | | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|----|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | ('Made' - July 2017) (Allocations for 482 dwellings) ⁽³⁾ | Land south west of Ravensmount and Alnmouth Road, Alnwick | 70 | | | |
| Duchess's High School, Howling Lane, Alnwick | 60 | | | | | | |
| Allerburn House, Denwick Lane, Alnwick | 20 | | Permitted (under construction) | | | | |
| Land at former Thomas Percy School, Blakelaw Road, Alnwick | 15 | | Completed | | | | |
| Former Fire Station, South Road, Alnwick | 15 | | Permitted (for community uses instead) | | | | |
| Former bus garage, Lisburn Terrace, Alnwick | 10 | | Permitted (under construction for an 88-bed care home) | | | | |
| Land adjoining Old Vicarage, Ratten Row, Alnwick | 6 | | Permitted | | | | |
| Roxburgh Place, Alnwick | 10 | | | | | | |
| Bank Top, Rugley Road, Alnwick | 6 | | | | | | |
| Former Dukes Middle School, Hope House Lane, Alnwick (mixed-use) | Not indicated in NP | | | | | | |

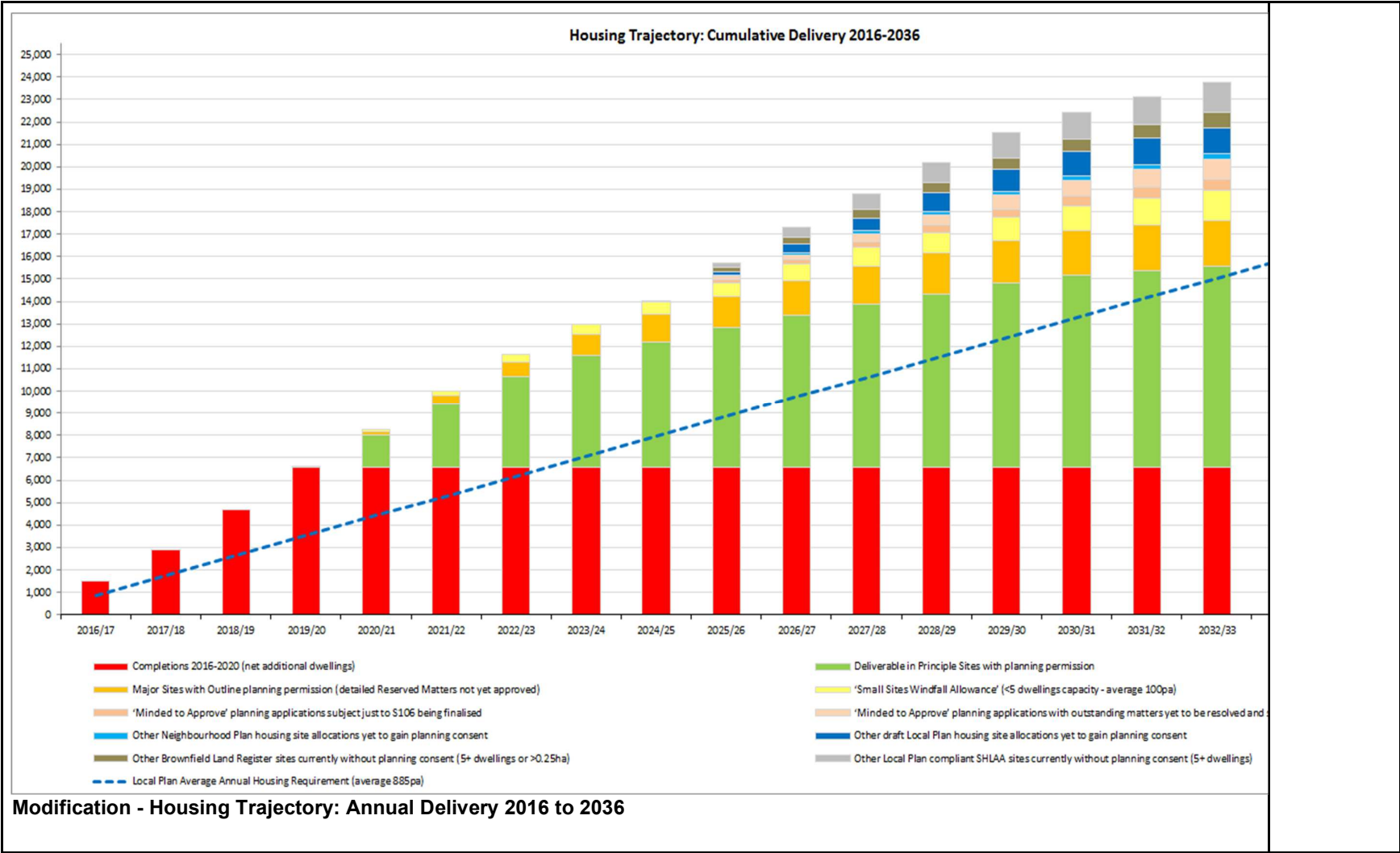


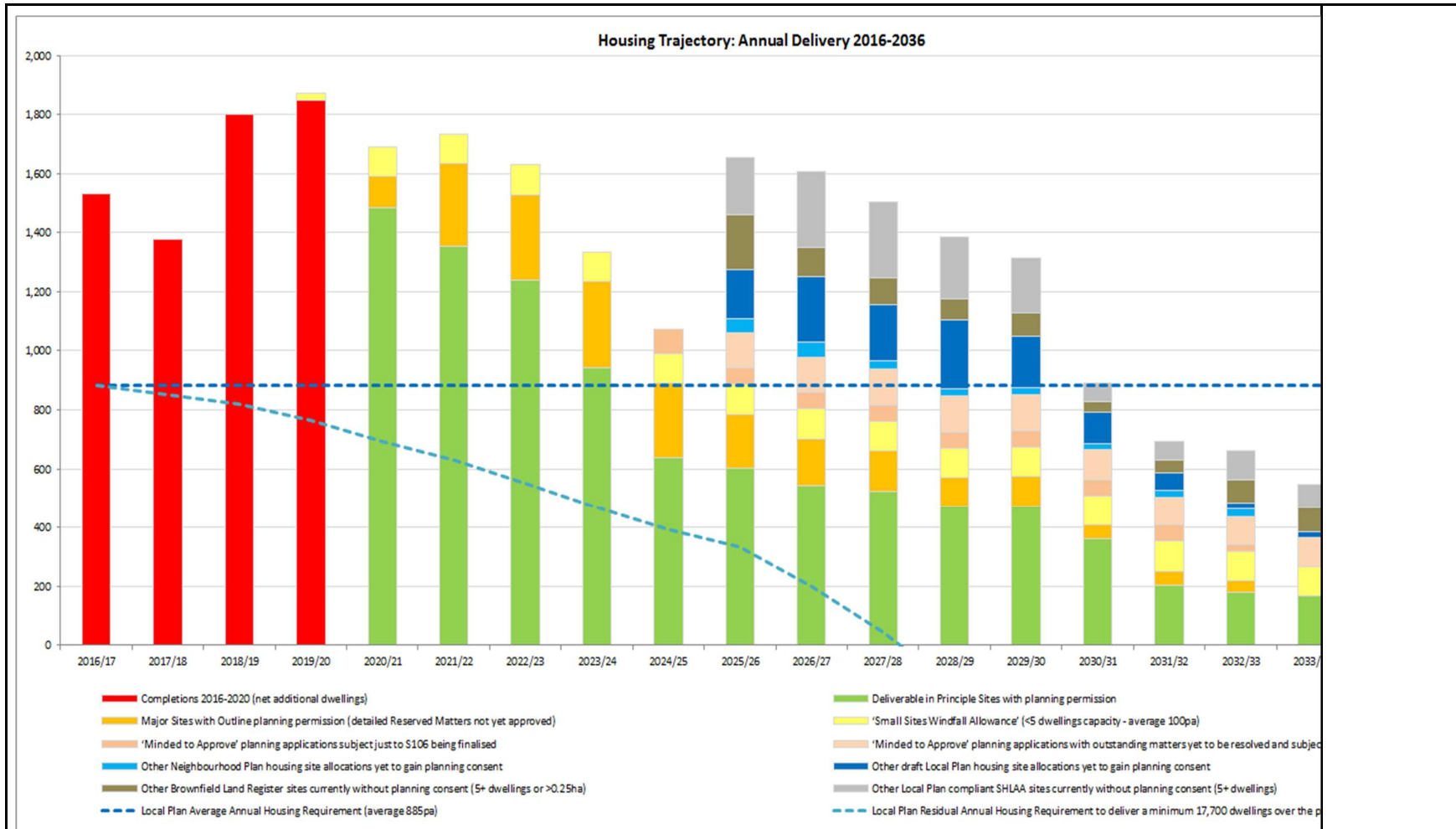
| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|---|-----------|---|----|-----------|--|--|
| | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Former Lindisfarne Middle School, Lindisfarne Road, Alnwick (mixed-use)</td> <td>Not indicated in NP</td> <td>(now proposed for community education and recreational uses only)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">West Northumberland Delivery Area</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Whittington (‘Made’ – November 2018) (Allocations for 19 dwellings)</td> <td>Rose Hill, Great Whittington</td> <td>9</td> <td>Permitted</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land west of the village hall, Rose Hill, Great Whittington</td> <td>40</td> <td>Permitted</td> </tr> </table> <p>1. <u>Morpeth site allocations figures not indicated in the Neighbourhood Plan, other than noting that the overall St. George’s Hospital development is expected to deliver around 1,000 dwellings, while the sites allocated in Pegswood (together with existing commitments) will deliver about 200 dwellings. Indicative site figures are, however, indicated in its supporting Housing Site Allocation and Assessment technical paper.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Alnwick - the Neighbourhood Plan additionally allocates the former Dukes Middle School (except the southern half of its playing fields which are protected as Local Green Space) and former Lindisfarne Middle School sites in Alnwick for a mix of residential, community education, open space and recreational uses once the schools have vacated the sites, but not for exclusive residential use.</u></p> | | Former Lindisfarne Middle School, Lindisfarne Road, Alnwick (mixed-use) | Not indicated in NP | (now proposed for community education and recreational uses only) | West Northumberland Delivery Area | | | | Whittington (‘Made’ – November 2018) (Allocations for 19 dwellings) | Rose Hill, Great Whittington | 9 | Permitted | Land west of the village hall, Rose Hill, Great Whittington | 40 | Permitted | | |
| | Former Lindisfarne Middle School, Lindisfarne Road, Alnwick (mixed-use) | Not indicated in NP | (now proposed for community education and recreational uses only) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Northumberland Delivery Area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Whittington (‘Made’ – November 2018) (Allocations for 19 dwellings) | Rose Hill, Great Whittington | 9 | Permitted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Land west of the village hall, Rose Hill, Great Whittington | 40 | Permitted | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM135 | Appendix C | Amend appendix trajectories and supporting notes to replace the Publication Draft Plan trajectories with the updated versions as shown by the enlarged images and corresponding amended notes below: | To reflect updated position as at 31 March 2020. Further information is set out in EX/NCC/121 (as | No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| | | | further updated in EX/NCC/199 and EX/NCC/200. | for the purposes of the SA. |
| Appendix CB: Housing Trajectory Publication Draft Plan - Housing Trajectory: Cumulative Delivery 2016 to 2036 | | | | No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA. |









Housing Trajectory Notes:

The Local Plan Housing Trajectories set out housebuilding since the start of the plan period (1 April 2016) and forecasts future delivery over the plan period (up to 31 March 2036) based upon the latest evidence⁽¹⁰⁸⁾.

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p>The delivery outlined in the trajectories includes that from the following categories of site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past Delivery – completions in the first two<u>four</u> years of the plan period 2016/17 and 2017/18 to 2019/20; • Permitted Sites at 31 March 2018<u>2020</u> (of 5 units or more) – delivery is directly informed by that set out in the latest <u>Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and Five-Year Housing Land Supply of Deliverable Housing Sites</u> report; • Large 'Minded to approve' sites (of 5 units or more) without planning permission at 31 March 2018<u>2020</u> (of 5 units and above) – Includes sites permitted from 1 April 2018 to 30 September 2018 and sites 'minded to approve'. Some of these sites were included in the latest Five Year Supply of Deliverable Sites report. • Housing Allocations - sites allocated for housing in Policy HOU 4 of this Local Plan or allocated in 'made' Neighbourhood Plans; • Small Sites Windfall Allowance – delivery based on analysis of past trends using the methodology outlined in the latest <u>SHLAA and Five-Year Housing Land Supply of Deliverable Housing Sites</u> report • <u>Brownfield Land Register and SHLAA - other potentially developable Local Plan-compliant sites.</u> <p>The figures include all current delivery as set out in the above categories. Over the course of the plan period it is anticipated that sites not identified in any of the above categories will continue to come forward as 'windfall' sites. There are a significant number of other potentially developable sites within the SHLAA. Should sites within the above categories not deliver as anticipated, there is considered to be sufficient capacity in the identified supply of land to enable delivery of the Plan's housing requirements on alternative sites if required.</p> <p>Footnote: 108 Including the Council's planning applications database, the latest Net Additional Homes report, Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and Five-Year <u>Housing Land Supply of Deliverable Housing Sites</u>.</p> | | | | |
| MM136 | Appendix D: off-site affordable housing | Add appendix to read: <u>APPENDIX D: AFFORDABLE HOUSING</u> <u>Background</u> | In response to matters raised during the Matter 6 and Matter 8 Hearing Sessions and ACT/08/02. | No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant |



| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | <p>1. <u>The Local Plan seeks to extend housing choice across Northumberland and provide well designed homes to meet the diverse needs of Northumberland’s population, including affordable homes. Indeed supporting the delivery of affordable homes is a priority for the Council.</u></p> <p>2. <u>In providing affordable housing, the presumption and preference is that it is delivered on the application site itself, in order to help meet local needs and promote social inclusion as part of a mixed and balanced community. It is recognised that there may be exceptional circumstances where off-site provision is justified. Off-site provision may be in the form of a developer providing affordable homes on an alternative site to the development (or in some circumstances providing land for the development of affordable homes). More typically off-site provision will be delivered through developer financial contributions.</u></p> <p>3. <u>This appendix supplements Policy HOU 6, which addresses affordable housing. Specifically it details how a financial contribution in lieu of on-site affordable housing provision will be calculated.</u></p> <p>4. <u>The appendix also supplements Policy INF 6, which relates to planning obligations and their use. Planning Obligation Agreements are the mechanism by which both on and off-site affordable housing will be secured.</u></p> <p>Rationale</p> | | <p>for the purposes of the SA.</p> |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>5. <u>Where it can be robustly justified that the provision of affordable housing on-site is not appropriate, it is appropriate, proportionate and reasonable that the cost to the developer of providing the affordable housing off-site, or more typically providing a financial contribution, is broadly the equivalent value to providing the affordable housing on-site. Thus a developer would be neither advantaged nor disadvantaged in respect of the costs, than if they were able to provide on-site affordable housing.</u></p> <p><u>Methodology</u></p> <p>6. <u>The following sets out how the Council will calculate any off-site affordable housing contribution.</u></p> <p><u>Thresholds and Exemptions</u></p> <p>7. <u>As set out in Policy HOU 6 only ‘major’ residential development proposals comprising 10-or-more units or 0.5 hectares or more (reflecting the legal planning definition of such development) will be required to provide on-site and/or off-site affordable housing.</u></p> <p>8. <u>An exemption to this requirement will be applied to housing developments of up to 30 dwellings in low and medium value areas (as defined on the Local Plan Policies Map). The Council will not seek any contribution for affordable housing from such schemes.</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p><u>Affordable Housing Products / Tenures</u></p> <p>9. <u>Policy HOU 6 sets out the tenures and dwelling types of required affordable homes as part of housing developments. It explains that the policy will, within reason, be flexibly applied on a site-by-site basis to ensure genuine affordability and to reflect local housing needs, and taking into account local market conditions, the structure of the local housing market and interest from potential Registered Providers. The expected general tenure split varies according to value areas, the detail of which is set out in Policy HOU 6.</u></p> <p>10. <u>The tenure of affordable homes influences their respective values, therefore the policy expectations regarding tenure will be accounted for in calculating any off-site contributions.</u></p> <p><u>Calculating contributions</u></p> <p>11. <u>Where all or part of the required affordable housing quota is to be provided off-site, the following formula will be applied:</u> $\frac{(\text{Market Value} - \text{Transfer Value})}{\text{Gross Internal Area (GIA)}}$ <u>x (Affordable Housing Requirement (as set out in Policy HOU 6) x Gross Internal Area (GIA))</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <p>12. <u>The result when applying this formula will provide the expected financial contribution for affordable homes (or equivalent value of contribution, where for example land is being provided).</u></p> <p>13. <u>The Market Value is the Average Market Value expressed as a rate per sq m. This must be provided by the applicant with supporting independent evidence to justify their market values using credible evidence which should include information from local estate agents and RICS approved formal valuation reports. If the Council is not satisfied with the evidence the Council will seek a second opinion from a suitably qualified independent person. The full cost of this second opinion must be met by the applicant.</u></p> <p>14. <u>The Transfer Value is the Average Transfer Value of the affordable dwellings for that particular scheme, taking into account an appropriate affordable housing mix (as per Policy HOU 6) and expressed as a rate per square metre. In arriving at the transfer values, unless more specific tangible information is available, a 'percentage' of market value approach will be adopted as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Affordable Housing for Rent - 50% of Market Value</u> • <u>Starter Homes / Discounted Market Sale - 80% of Market Value</u> • <u>Other affordable routes to home ownership including shared ownership, and rent to buy - 67.5% of Market Value</u> | | |

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|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | <p>15. <u>The gross internal area (GIA) of the development is expressed in square metres.</u></p> <p>16. <u>By way of example, for a development (of 10 or more dwellings) in a high value area, Policy HOU 6 requires 25% of the dwellings to be affordable. Therefore the off-site affordable housing contribution would be based on 25% of the GIA of the development. Then, assuming the general required tenure split in Policy HOU 6 was appropriate, 60% of that affordable housing GIA would be assumed to equate to homes to rent with a transfer value equivalent to 50% of the market value. The remaining 40% of the affordable housing GIA would be for affordable home ownership, with a transfer value equivalent to 80% of the market value.</u></p> <p>17. <u>Policy HOU 6 alongside all other policy requirements within the Local Plan have been subject to viability testing, which has adopted a cautious approach. Planning applications that comply with the policy requirements are assumed to be viable. Planning applications that do not comply with the policy requirements established in the Local Plan will normally be refused.</u></p> <p>18. <u>The Council recognises, however, that there may be exceptional site specific circumstances which impact on development viability, and mean a developer may not be able to meet all policy requirements. In those exceptional circumstances the Council may be willing to consider a reduced requirement or contribution, if development is found to be otherwise acceptable; and it can be clearly demonstrated, having regard</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification? |
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| | | <u>to requirements set out in the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance, that all or a proportion of the policy costs prejudice development viability.</u> | | |

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|---|---|--|---|--|--|------------|---------------------|--------|----------|---|--|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| MM13 7 | Appendix E: Parking Standards | <p>Amend Appendix to read:</p> <p>Appendix D <u>E</u>: Parking Standards,</p> <p>Amend D.14 <u>E</u>.14 to read:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Indicative parking requirements (except Class C3)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Use Class-</th> <th>Parking Requirement</th> <th>Notes-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A1 Shops</td> <td> Shops up to 1000square metres: 1 space per 50square metres, Shops over 1000square metres: 1 per 15 square metres Non food retail over 1000sqm: 1 per 20 sqm </td> <td>Additional staff and delivery vehicle parking to be agreed.-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A2 Financial and Professional services-</td> <td>1 per 30 square metres-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A3 Food and Drink-</td> <td>1 per 10 square metres</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A4 Drinking Establishments-</td> <td>1 per 10 square metres</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A5 Hot Food Takeaways-</td> <td>1 per 25 square metres-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B1 Office-</td> <td>1 per 30 square metres-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B2 General Industry-</td> <td>1 per 50 square metres-</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Indicative parking requirements (except Class C3) | | | Use Class- | Parking Requirement | Notes- | A1 Shops | Shops up to 1000square metres: 1 space per 50square metres, Shops over 1000square metres: 1 per 15 square metres Non food retail over 1000sqm: 1 per 20 sqm | Additional staff and delivery vehicle parking to be agreed.- | A2 Financial and Professional services- | 1 per 30 square metres- | | A3 Food and Drink- | 1 per 10 square metres | | A4 Drinking Establishments- | 1 per 10 square metres | | A5 Hot Food Takeaways- | 1 per 25 square metres- | | B1 Office- | 1 per 30 square metres- | | B2 General Industry- | 1 per 50 square metres- | | <p>To reflect changes in the Use Classes Order.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/HS/10/01.</p> | <p>No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA.</p> |
| Indicative parking requirements (except Class C3) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Use Class- | Parking Requirement | Notes- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A1 Shops | Shops up to 1000square metres: 1 space per 50square metres, Shops over 1000square metres: 1 per 15 square metres Non food retail over 1000sqm: 1 per 20 sqm | Additional staff and delivery vehicle parking to be agreed.- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A2 Financial and Professional services- | 1 per 30 square metres- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A3 Food and Drink- | 1 per 10 square metres | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A4 Drinking Establishments- | 1 per 10 square metres | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A5 Hot Food Takeaways- | 1 per 25 square metres- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B1 Office- | 1 per 30 square metres- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B2 General Industry- | 1 per 50 square metres- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
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| | | B8 Storage and Distribution- | 1 per 200 square metres- | | |
| | | C1 Hotels- | 1 per bedroom 1 per 3 staff | | |
| | | C2 Residential Institutions | Residential Care home/ Sheltered housing:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 space per unit wardens accommodation or resident staff • 1 space per non resident staff. • 1 space per 3 rooms for visitors • 1 space per 4 residents for residents.- Retirement Homes- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 space per dwelling • 1 per full time member of staff/ residential staff | | |
| | | C4 Houses in Multiple Occupation- | 1 space per bedroom- | | |
| | | D1 Non Residential Institutions- | Clinics/ Surgeries:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 space per doctor • 1 space per 3 staff • Patients: 4 spaces per consulting room | Visitor, bus and maintenance vehicle parking and pickup/ drop-off arrangements to be agreed. | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | | | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | <p>Day care Services:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 space per 1 Staff • 1 space per 10 clients <p>Education:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 space per 1 staff • Students who may drive 1 space per 5 students.. | | | |
| | | D2 Assembly and Leisure | <p>Places of worship: 1 space per 10 seats</p> <p>Sports Halls and Pitches: 30 spaces per hall or pitch</p> | | | |
| | | Sui Generis | <p>Car Showrooms:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 space per 5 sales vehicles • 4 spaces per MOT bay • 1 space per member of staff. | Valet and breakdown truck arrangements to be agreed. | | |
| Indicative parking requirements (except Class C3) | | | | | | |
| <u>Use Class</u> | | <u>Use</u> | | <u>Parking Requirement</u> | | |
| B2 | | General Industry | | 1 per 50sqm | | |



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|--------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|--|--|----|---------------|-----------------------------|--|--|----|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------|-------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|-------------|--|--|--|---------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>B8</td> <td><u>Storage and Distribution</u></td> <td>1 per 200sqm</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C1</td> <td><u>Hotels</u></td> <td>1 per bedroom 1 per 3 staff</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C2</td> <td><u>Residential Care home/ Sheltered housing</u></td> <td>1 space per unit wardens accommodation or resident staff, 1 space per 2 non-resident staff, 1 space per 3 rooms for visitors, 1 space per 4 residents for residents.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Retirement Homes</u></td> <td>1 per dwelling, 1 per full time member of staff/ residential staff</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C4</td> <td><u>Houses in Multiple Occupation</u></td> <td>1 space per bedroom</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td><u>Shops up to 1000sqm</u></td> <td>1 space per 50sqm,</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Shops over 1000sqm</u></td> <td>1 per 15sqm</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Food and Drink</u></td> <td>1 per 10sqm</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Office</u></td> <td>1 per 30sqm</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Clinics /Surgeries / Health Centres</u></td> <td>Doctors 1 per 1 Staff 1 per 3, Patients 4 per consulting room</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Day care services</u></td> <td>Staff 1 per 1 Clients 1 per 10</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><u>Gymnasiums, indoor recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms</u></td> <td>30 spaces per hall</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> | B8 | <u>Storage and Distribution</u> | 1 per 200sqm | | | C1 | <u>Hotels</u> | 1 per bedroom 1 per 3 staff | | | C2 | <u>Residential Care home/ Sheltered housing</u> | 1 space per unit wardens accommodation or resident staff, 1 space per 2 non-resident staff, 1 space per 3 rooms for visitors, 1 space per 4 residents for residents. | | | | <u>Retirement Homes</u> | 1 per dwelling, 1 per full time member of staff/ residential staff | | | C4 | <u>Houses in Multiple Occupation</u> | 1 space per bedroom | | | E | <u>Shops up to 1000sqm</u> | 1 space per 50sqm, | | | | <u>Shops over 1000sqm</u> | 1 per 15sqm | | | | <u>Food and Drink</u> | 1 per 10sqm | | | | <u>Office</u> | 1 per 30sqm | | | | <u>Clinics /Surgeries / Health Centres</u> | Doctors 1 per 1 Staff 1 per 3, Patients 4 per consulting room | | | | <u>Day care services</u> | Staff 1 per 1 Clients 1 per 10 | | | | <u>Gymnasiums, indoor recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms</u> | 30 spaces per hall | | | | |
| B8 | <u>Storage and Distribution</u> | 1 per 200sqm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C1 | <u>Hotels</u> | 1 per bedroom 1 per 3 staff | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C2 | <u>Residential Care home/ Sheltered housing</u> | 1 space per unit wardens accommodation or resident staff, 1 space per 2 non-resident staff, 1 space per 3 rooms for visitors, 1 space per 4 residents for residents. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <u>Retirement Homes</u> | 1 per dwelling, 1 per full time member of staff/ residential staff | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C4 | <u>Houses in Multiple Occupation</u> | 1 space per bedroom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| E | <u>Shops up to 1000sqm</u> | 1 space per 50sqm, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <u>Shops over 1000sqm</u> | 1 per 15sqm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <u>Food and Drink</u> | 1 per 10sqm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <u>Office</u> | 1 per 30sqm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <u>Clinics /Surgeries / Health Centres</u> | Doctors 1 per 1 Staff 1 per 3, Patients 4 per consulting room | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <u>Day care services</u> | Staff 1 per 1 Clients 1 per 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <u>Gymnasiums, indoor recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms</u> | 30 spaces per hall | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | F1 | Schools, non-residential education and training centres Places of Worship | Staff 1 per 1. Students who may drive 1 space per 5 students 1 space per 10 seats | | |
| | | F2 | Retail up to 280 sqm Outdoor sports or recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms | 1 space per 50sqm 30 spaces per pitch | | |
| | | Sui generis | Car Showrooms Drinking Establishments Hot Food Takeaways | 1 space per 5 sales vehicles, 4 spaces per MOT bay, 1 per member of staff, valet and breakdown truck arrangements to be agreed. 1 space per 10sqm 1 space per 25sqm | | |

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|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| MM13 8 | Appendix F | <p>Add appendix to read:</p> <p><u>Appendix F Area-Based Natural and heritage designations in Northumberland referred to (and marked with two asterisks) in Table 10.1</u></p> <p><u>INTERNATIONAL STATUTORY</u></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="3">Ramsar Convention wetlands</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lindisfame</td> <td>Northumbria Coast</td> <td>Holburn Lake & Moss</td> </tr> </table> | Ramsar Convention wetlands | | | Lindisfame | Northumbria Coast | Holburn Lake & Moss | Modification reflects Examination Action: ACT/11/04 | No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA. |
| Ramsar Convention wetlands | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lindisfame | Northumbria Coast | Holburn Lake & Moss | | | | | | | | |

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| | | <div> <p>Special Protection Areas (SPAs)</p> <p>The locations and further information on individual SPAs can be found on the Natural England website at: https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/special-protection-areas-england</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>UK9020325 – Northumberland Marine</td> <td>UK9006272 – North Pennine Moors</td> <td>UK9006021 – Farne Islands</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK9006011 – Lindisfarne</td> <td>UK9006041 – Holburn Lake & Moss</td> <td>UK9006031 – Coquet Island</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK9006131 – Northumbria Coast</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> </div> <div> <p>Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)</p> <p>The locations and further information on individual SACs can be found on the Natural England website at: https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/special-areas-of-conservation-england</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>UK0017072 – Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast</td> <td>UK0030033 – North Pennine Moors</td> <td>UK0012691 – River Tweed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK0030336 – Simonside Hills</td> <td>UK0014775 – North Pennine Dales Meadows</td> <td>UK0030151 – Ford Moss</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK0012923 – Border Mires, Kielder-Butterburn</td> <td>UK0017097 – North Northumberland Dunes</td> <td>UK0030292 – Tweed Estuary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UK0012643 – River Eden</td> <td>UK0012816 – Tyne & Allen River Gravels</td> <td>UK0012890 – Newham Fen</td> </tr> </table> </div> <p><u>NATIONAL STATUTORY</u></p> <div> <p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</p> <p>The locations and further information on individual SSSIs can be found on the Natural England website at: https://naturalengland-</p> </div> | UK9020325 – Northumberland Marine | UK9006272 – North Pennine Moors | UK9006021 – Farne Islands | UK9006011 – Lindisfarne | UK9006041 – Holburn Lake & Moss | UK9006031 – Coquet Island | UK9006131 – Northumbria Coast | | | UK0017072 – Berwickshire & North Northumberland Coast | UK0030033 – North Pennine Moors | UK0012691 – River Tweed | UK0030336 – Simonside Hills | UK0014775 – North Pennine Dales Meadows | UK0030151 – Ford Moss | UK0012923 – Border Mires, Kielder-Butterburn | UK0017097 – North Northumberland Dunes | UK0030292 – Tweed Estuary | UK0012643 – River Eden | UK0012816 – Tyne & Allen River Gravels | UK0012890 – Newham Fen | | |
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| | | <p>defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/sites-of-special-scientific-interest-units-england</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Arcot Hall Grassland & Ponds Cresswell & Newbiggin Shores Hawthorn Cottage Pasture Close House Riverside Derwent Gorge & Horsleyhope Ravine Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice River Tyne at Ovingham Holywell Pond Longhorsley Moor Willow Burn Pasture Prestwick Carr Northumberland Shore Cresswell Ponds New Hartley Ponds Darras Hall Grassland River Eden & Tributaries Irthing Gorge Geltsdale & Glendue Fells River West Allen at Blackett Bridge Simonside Hills Muckle Moss High Knock Shield Meadow Muggleswick, Stanhope & Edmundbyers Commons & Blanchland Moors Hexhamshire Moors</p> </td> <td> <p>Aules Hill Meadows Redesdale Ironstone Quarries Catton Lea Meadow Heatheryburn Bank Roman Wall Escarpments White Ridge Meadow Kielder Mires The Bog Corbridge Limestone Quarry Knarsdale Meadows Briarwood Banks Allendale Moors Tyne Watersmeet Stawardpeel Woods Brunton Bank Quarry Burnfoot River Shingle & Wydon Nabb Fallowfield Mine Bavington Crags Monk Wood Peckriding Top Lot Allen Confluence Gravels Williamston River Shingle Lambley River Shingles Lampert Mosses Beltingham River Shingle Hareshaw Dene Ninebanks River Shingle Hartley Cleugh</p> </td> <td> <p>Low Hauxley Shore Spindleston Heughs Newham Fen Alnmouth Saltmarsh & Dunes Coquet Island River Coquet & Coquet Valley Woodlands Colour Heugh & Bowden Doors Longhoughton Quarry Lindisfarne Brada Hill Bradford Kames Bamburgh Dunes Bewick and Beanley Moors Warkworth Dunes & Saltmarsh Holburn Lake & Moss Roddam Dene Castle Point to Cullernose Point Newton Links Hadston Links Glebe Quarry Bamburgh Coast & Hills Till Riverbanks Ford Moss Barelees Pond</p> </td> </tr> </table> | <p>Arcot Hall Grassland & Ponds Cresswell & Newbiggin Shores Hawthorn Cottage Pasture Close House Riverside Derwent Gorge & Horsleyhope Ravine Tynemouth to Seaton Sluice River Tyne at Ovingham Holywell Pond Longhorsley Moor Willow Burn Pasture Prestwick Carr Northumberland Shore Cresswell Ponds New Hartley Ponds Darras Hall Grassland River Eden & Tributaries Irthing Gorge Geltsdale & Glendue Fells River West Allen at Blackett Bridge Simonside Hills Muckle Moss High Knock Shield Meadow Muggleswick, Stanhope & Edmundbyers Commons & Blanchland Moors Hexhamshire Moors</p> | <p>Aules Hill Meadows Redesdale Ironstone Quarries Catton Lea Meadow Heatheryburn Bank Roman Wall Escarpments White Ridge Meadow Kielder Mires The Bog Corbridge Limestone Quarry Knarsdale Meadows Briarwood Banks Allendale Moors Tyne Watersmeet Stawardpeel Woods Brunton Bank Quarry Burnfoot River Shingle & Wydon Nabb Fallowfield Mine Bavington Crags Monk Wood Peckriding Top Lot Allen Confluence Gravels Williamston River Shingle Lambley River Shingles Lampert Mosses Beltingham River Shingle Hareshaw Dene Ninebanks River Shingle Hartley Cleugh</p> | <p>Low Hauxley Shore Spindleston Heughs Newham Fen Alnmouth Saltmarsh & Dunes Coquet Island River Coquet & Coquet Valley Woodlands Colour Heugh & Bowden Doors Longhoughton Quarry Lindisfarne Brada Hill Bradford Kames Bamburgh Dunes Bewick and Beanley Moors Warkworth Dunes & Saltmarsh Holburn Lake & Moss Roddam Dene Castle Point to Cullernose Point Newton Links Hadston Links Glebe Quarry Bamburgh Coast & Hills Till Riverbanks Ford Moss Barelees Pond</p> | | | |
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| | | <p>Whitfield Moor, Plenmeller & Ashholme Commons Tipalt Burn Settlingstones Mine Gunnerton Nick Stonecroft Mine New Scroggs Peckriding Meadows Greenleighton Quarry</p> | <p>Wharmley Riverside Warks Burn Woodland Haggburn Gate The Farne Islands Howick to Seaton Point</p> | <p>Tweed Catchment Rivers - England: Lower Tweed and Whiteadder The Allers and Lilburn Valley Junipers Campfield Kettle Hole Tweed Catchment Rivers - England: Till Catchment Kielderhead & Emblehope Moor Fallowlees Flush New Hartley Ponds</p> | | | |
| | | <p>18 Registered Parks and Gardens</p> <p>Full information on all Historic England Listings can be found on the Historic England website at https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</p> | | | | | |
| | | <p>Grade: I 1001041 – Alnwick Castle 1001042 – Belsay Hall 1001046 – Cragside</p> <p>Grade: II* 1001052 – Seaton Delaval 1001053 – Tillmouth Park 1001054 – Wallington</p> | <p>Grade: II 1001043 – Blagdon 1001044 – Capheaton 1001045 – Chillingham 1001048 – Howick Hall 1001049 – Kirkharle Hall 1001050 – Lindisfarn Castle 1001051 – Nunwick</p> | <p>Grade: II continued.... 1001478 – St Mary's Hospital, Stannington 1001574 – Belford Hall 1001627 – The Hexham Parks 1001714 – St Andrew's Cemetery</p> | | | |
| | | <p>National Nature Reserves</p> | | | | | |
| | | <p>Lindisfarn Farne Islands</p> | <p>Newham Bog</p> | <p>Muckle Moss Kielderhead</p> | | | |



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|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | Whitelee Moor | Derwent Gorge and Muggleswick Woods | | | |
| | | Marine Conservation Zones | | | | |
| | | Aln Estuary | Coquet to St Mary's | | | |
| <u>LOCAL STATUTORY</u> | | | | | | |
| Local Wildlife and Geological Sites (LWGSs) ** | | | | | | |
| | | <p>FORMER ALNWICK DISTRICT</p> <p>AL016 Castron Ponds</p> <p>AL018 Thrum Mill Gorge</p> <p>AL019 Swallow Knowe</p> <p>AL020 Callaly and Thrunton Craggs</p> <p>AL021 Glanton Pike Quarry</p> <p>AL022 Crawley and Lincombe Denes</p> <p>AL024 Edlingham Railway Cutting</p> <p>AL025 Low Broomepark Cutting</p> <p>AL027 East Bolton</p> <p>AL028 Hulne Park</p> <p>AL029 Rugley Wood</p> <p>AL030 Reigham Quarry</p> <p>AL031 Cawledge Burn</p> <p>AL033 Coquet River - Acklington Park</p> <p>AL034 Hound Dene - Mill Wood</p> <p>AL035 Amble to Alnmouth Coast</p> | <p>FORMER BERWICK DISTRICT</p> <p>BT001 Tommy the Millers Field</p> <p>BT003 Wark Castle</p> <p>BT004 Campfield Fen-Kippiehill Woods</p> <p>BT005 Campfield Railway Line</p> <p>BT006 Kaim Bog-Pallinsburn</p> <p>BT011 Earlehill Quarry</p> <p>BT012 Horsdon Channel</p> <p>BT013 Cannonmill Bog</p> <p>BT014 Flodden Quarry</p> <p>BT015 Woodbridge</p> <p>BT016 Roughting Linn</p> <p>BT017 Barmoorhill Quarry</p> <p>BT019 Tapee Lake</p> <p>BT020 Marshall Meadows Bay to Berwick</p> | <p>FORMER BLYTH VALLEY DISTRICT</p> <p>BV002 Plessey Woods</p> <p>BV003 East Cramlington Pond</p> <p>BV005 Seaton Sluice Dunes</p> <p>BV007 Seaton Burn Estuary</p> <p>FORMER CASTLE MORPETH DISTRICT</p> <p>CM001 Coquet River - Moldshaugh</p> <p>CM002 Whittle Dene Reservoirs</p> <p>CM003 Harlow Hill Quarry</p> <p>CM003a Pegwhistle Fen (grassland slope)</p> <p>CM004 Capheaton Lake</p> <p>CM005 Belsay Woods</p> | | |

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| | | AL037 Ratcheugh Crag - Pepper Moor AL038 Littlemill Quarries AL039 Embleton Quarry AL040 Embleton and Beadnell Coast AL041 Ottercops Burn and Mosses AL044 Rothley Lakes AL045 Fontburn Reservoir AL047 Font River - Colt Park to Netherwitton AL048 Maglin Burn AL049 Wingate and Rayburn Woods AL050 Coquet River - Felton Park | BT021 Reaveley Greens/ Roddam Quarry BT023 Coldmartin Loughs BT024 Lilburn Tower Pond BT025 Chillingham Park BT026 Linkey Law Quarry BT027 Bewick Moor and Dove Craggs BT028 West Horton BT029 Kylee Hills BT031 Kylee Old Wood BT032 Bowden Doors BT033 Swinhoe Lakes BT034 Oxford Ponds BT035 Cocklaw Dene BT036 Bradford Kaim-Chathill BT038 Chapel Craggs- Chesters- Sonnyside Hills BT039 Cragmill Hill BT041 Brada Hill Quarry BT042 Burton Quarry BT046 North Sunderland Gut | CM006 Wallington and Little Harle CM007 Shaftoe Craggs CM008 Bolam Lake CM011 Ryton Island CM013 Benridge Bog CM014 Dissington Old Brick Pond CM016 Wansbeck and Hartburn Woods CM017 Font River Woods CM018 Tranwell Woods CM019 Cotting Woods CM020 Rayburn Lake CM021 Longhorsley Moor CM023 Blyth and Pont Rivers CM024 Blagdon Pond CM026 Wansbeck River - Chapel Woods CM028 Warkworth Lane Pond CM029 Hadston Links CM030 Lyne Dene and Chugdon Woods | | |



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| | | <p>FORMER TYNEDALE DISTRICT</p> <p>TD003 Catcleugh Reservoir</p> <p>TD004 Chattlehope Crags</p> <p>TD006 Byrness</p> <p>TD008 Whittle Dene Aquaduct</p> <p>TD009 Lambley Shingles and Tows Bank</p> <p>TD010 Eals Shingles</p> <p>TD012 Coanwood Fen</p> <p>TD013 Kirkhaugh Shingle</p> <p>TD014 Shawfield</p> <p>TD015 Gap</p> <p>TD016 Baron House Bog</p> <p>TD023 Muckle Samuel's Crags</p> <p>TD025 Lewis Burn</p> <p>TD026 Akenshaw Burn</p> <p>TD027 Catcleugh Burn</p> <p>TD028 Kielder Burn</p> <p>TD030 Cowberry Hill</p> <p>TD031 Whitfield Moor</p> <p>TD032 Riding Dene</p> | <p>FORMER TYNEDALE DISTRICT continued....</p> <p>TD065 Baybridge</p> <p>TD066 Prudhoe Hall croquet lawn</p> <p>TD067 Cushat Hill</p> <p>TD068 Kellas Plantation</p> <p>TD069 Bridge End</p> <p>TD070 West Dipton Burn</p> <p>TD071 Howford Bank</p> <p>TD072 Fallowfield Mine</p> <p>TD073 Anick Pond</p> <p>TD074 Dipton Woods</p> <p>TD075 Farnley Grange</p> <p>TD076 Barrasford Quarry</p> <p>TD077 Colt Crag Reservoir</p> <p>TD078 Hallington Reservoirs</p> <p>TD079 Divethill and Claywalls</p> <p>TD080 Ridsdale Quarries</p> | <p>CM032 Smallburn Meadow</p> <p>CM033 Pegwhistle Fen</p> <p>CN006a Prestwick Carr (Northumberland)</p> <p>FORMER WANSBECK DISTRICT</p> <p>WB001 Ulgham LNR</p> <p>WB002 Bothal Burn and River Wansbeck</p> <p>WB003 Coney Garth Pond</p> <p>WB004 Willowburn Pasture</p> <p>WB005 Portland Terrace Copse</p> <p>WB006 Sleekburn Fen</p> <p>WB007 Blyth Estuary</p> <p>WB008 Wansbeck Estuary</p> <p>WB011 Lyne Sands</p> <p>NATIONAL PARK, OVERLAPPING INTO PLAN AREA</p> <p>NNP037 Chirdon Burn</p> | | |

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| | | <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 40%; border: 1px solid black;">LWS001 River Tyne - tidal extent</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 5px;">Local Nature Reserves</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> Amble Dunes Bedlington Country Park Barrow Burn Wood Blyth to Seaton Sluice Dunes Borough Woods Bracken Bank Carlisle Park Castle Island Castlefields Wood </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> Choppington Community Woods Cresswell Dunes Davies Wood East Cramlington Lanercost Heddon Common Ha'penny Woods </td> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> Holywell Dene Priestclose Wood Paddock Wood Queen Elizabeth II Country Park Ulgham Meadow Scotch Gill Wood Wansbeck Riverside Park Wylam Haughs </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 5px;">Conservation Areas</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 5px;"> The locations and further information on individual conservation areas can be found on the Northumberland County Council website at: https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Planning/Conservation/Conservation.aspx </td> </tr> </table> | | | LWS001 River Tyne - tidal extent | Local Nature Reserves | | | Amble Dunes Bedlington Country Park Barrow Burn Wood Blyth to Seaton Sluice Dunes Borough Woods Bracken Bank Carlisle Park Castle Island Castlefields Wood | Choppington Community Woods Cresswell Dunes Davies Wood East Cramlington Lanercost Heddon Common Ha'penny Woods | Holywell Dene Priestclose Wood Paddock Wood Queen Elizabeth II Country Park Ulgham Meadow Scotch Gill Wood Wansbeck Riverside Park Wylam Haughs | Conservation Areas | | | The locations and further information on individual conservation areas can be found on the Northumberland County Council website at: https://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Planning/Conservation/Conservation.aspx | | | | |
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| | | <p>Acomb Allendale Alnmouth Alnwick Amble Bamburgh Beadnell Bedlington Belford Belsay Berwick-upon-Tweed Blanchland Blyth Bondicar Terrace Blyth Heritage (Harbour Area) Blyth Central Bothal Broomley</p> | <p>Cambo Capheaton Chatton Corbridge Cramlington Village Eglington Embleton Felton Glanton Great Bavington Great Whittington Guyzance Haltwhistle Haydon Bridge Hexham High Callerton Holy Island Holywell</p> | <p>Horsley Humshaugh Kirknewton Kirkwhelpington Lesbury Longhirst Longhorsley Matfen Middleton Morpeth Netherwitton Newbiggin-by-the-Sea Newbrough Newton Newton-on-the-Moor Norham North Sunderland Ovingham</p> | <p>Ovington Ponteland Rock Rothbury Seahouses Seaton Delaval Shotley Spittal Stamfordham Tweedmouth Wall Warkworth West Thirston Whalton Whittingham Whitton Wooler</p> | | |
| | | <p><u>NATIONAL NON-STATUTORY</u></p> | | | | | |
| | | <p>Registered Battlefields Full information on all Historic England Listings can be found on the Historic England website at https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</p> | | | | | |
| | | <p>1000014 – Battle of Homildon Hill 1402 At Homildon Hill, Wooler, Northumberland</p> | | <p>1000012 – The Site of The Battle of Halidon Hill 1333 At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland</p> | | | |
| | | <p>1000029 – Battle of Otterburn 1388 At Otterburn, Northumberland</p> | | <p>1000011 – Battle of Flodden 1513</p> | | | |



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| | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>At Ford, Branxton Moor, Northumberland</td> </tr> </table> | | At Ford, Branxton Moor, Northumberland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | At Ford, Branxton Moor, Northumberland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM139 | Appendix GG: Existing Waste Management Facilities table | <p>Amend table to read:</p> <p>Appendix GG: Existing Waste Management Facilities</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Berwick Recycling Centre</td> <td>Transfer station</td> <td>399200</td> <td>654900</td> <td>TD15 1UN</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unit 9 - West Sleekburn Ind Est</td> <td>Transfer station and materials recycling facility - inert wastes</td> <td>427772</td> <td>584747</td> <td>NE45 5LX NE22 7LQ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prestwick Pit Waste Facility</td> <td>Transfer Station and materials recycling facility - inert wastes</td> <td>417600</td> <td>571100</td> <td>NE20 9TS</td> </tr> </table> | Berwick Recycling Centre | Transfer station | 399200 | 654900 | TD15 1UN | Unit 9 - West Sleekburn Ind Est | Transfer station and materials recycling facility - inert wastes | 427772 | 584747 | NE45 5LX NE22 7LQ | Prestwick Pit Waste Facility | Transfer Station and materials recycling facility - inert wastes | 417600 | 571100 | NE20 9TS | To correct typing errors and the inclusion of the Prestwick Pit facility, which is not currently operational and is subject to a proposed allocation for an alternative land use in the Local Plan. | No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA. |
| Berwick Recycling Centre | Transfer station | 399200 | 654900 | TD15 1UN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unit 9 - West Sleekburn Ind Est | Transfer station and materials recycling facility - inert wastes | 427772 | 584747 | NE45 5LX NE22 7LQ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prestwick Pit Waste Facility | Transfer Station and materials recycling facility - inert wastes | 417600 | 571100 | NE20 9TS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MM140 | Appendix H: Planning Conditions and Obligations | <p>Add appendix to read:</p> <p><u>Appendix H: Planning Conditions and Obligations</u></p> <p><u>Introduction</u></p> | In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session and | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The following appendices set out Northumberland County Council's approach to assessing the impacts of new development on open space, education, healthcare and areas of the coast of national and international importance (footnote 1); and determining any appropriate conditions to be attached to a planning permission, and, or developer contributions sought, towards meeting the infrastructure and, or mitigation needs arising from development. The appendices support a number of policies and objectives in the Local Plan, including Policy INF 6 Planning Obligations.</u> 2. <u>The types of infrastructure and mitigation, and the means of securing them through planning conditions or planning obligations, addressed in the following appendices are not an exhaustive list of all infrastructure or measures that may be sought to ensure development meets the relevant statutory tests. The Council may wish to negotiate other forms of planning obligations depending on the individual circumstances of a site and proposal, where obligations are necessary, directly related to the development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development in question. A series of examples are cited in Policy INF 6 reflecting the types of obligations most typically expected.</u> 3. <u>Planning obligations will be secured via a planning obligation agreement, often referred to as a Section 106. Contributions may be financial or 'in kind' (where a developer builds or directly provides the infrastructure or mitigation necessary to fulfil the obligation) negotiated as part of planning applications. The latter is most commonly applicable to open space, which may be provided wholly or partly on site, as an integral feature of development.</u> | ACT/08/02. | |

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| | | <p>4. <u>A Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charge has not yet been introduced in Northumberland. However, the Levy is viewed by the Council as a positive tool, which could help to fund required infrastructure to support sustainable development. It is possible that should a CIL charge be introduced in Northumberland, it is used in part towards the types of infrastructure identified in the appendices. In any instance, the Council will ensure that the funding requirements of developer contribution agreements are distinct from any CIL.</u></p> <p>5. <u>Notwithstanding the advice provided in this appendix, Northumberland County Council encourages early pre-application discussions to help identify the impacts of development and potential mitigation measures, which may be necessary, including in respect of planning obligations and planning conditions. Prospective applicants are encouraged to liaise with Planning Services before applications are submitted, to ensure that the Council can coordinate consultation with relevant services and organisations responsible for open space, education, health and coastal mitigation respectively. This can prevent delays in the granting of planning permissions, which are subject to the completion of planning obligation agreements, and conditions.</u></p> <p>6. <u>All of the policy requirements within the Local Plan have been subject to viability testing, which has adopted a cautious approach. Planning applications that comply with the policy requirements are assumed to be viable. Planning applications that do not comply with the policy requirements established in the Local Plan will normally be refused. The Council recognises, however, that there may be exceptional site specific circumstances which impact on development viability, and mean a developer may not be able to meet all policy requirements. In those exceptional circumstances the Council may be willing to consider a reduced requirement or contribution (footnote 2), if a development is found to</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p><u>be otherwise acceptable in planning terms; and it can be suitably demonstrated, in accordance with the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance, that the policy costs prejudice development viability.</u></p> <p><u>Timing of Payments and Indexation</u></p> <p>7. <u>The Council will usually seek all financial contributions to be paid prior to the occupation of the first dwelling or according to an agreed payment schedule. Such schedules seek to ensure the delivery of the required measures at the time they are needed during the course of development. Where a developer can demonstrate that a proposed payment schedule cannot be fulfilled on account of changes in development viability and/ or cash flow, the Council may negotiate an alternative phasing of payments. Payment profiles will vary according to the specific circumstances of an application.</u></p> <p>8. <u>The costs presented in the appendices reflect the cost at the time of writing. These costs will be routinely reviewed and will be linked to an appropriate index and reviewed at least annually. The particular index that is used may vary according to the type of contribution.</u></p> <p>9. <u>In addition, in order to maintain the value of contributions from the date of a planning obligation agreement to the date that development is commenced, or an agreed alternative financial payment trigger is reached, all contributions will be amended in line with an appropriate cost index. This review mechanism will not allow for downward adjustments.</u></p> <p><u>Legal and Monitoring Fees</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p>10. <u>Developers will be expected to meet all reasonable legal costs incurred by the County Council associated with drafting planning obligation agreements. Developers who enter into a planning obligation agreement will also be required to pay a Section 106 monitoring fee, in order to mitigate additional costs incurred by the Council in the administration and monitoring of planning obligations. Details of the Council's legal fees and monitoring fees for Planning Obligation Agreements can be found on the Council's website or by contacting the Council's Planning Services.</u></p> <p>11. <u>The Council can also assist applicants by signposting them to relevant guidance, advising on relevant consultation, and providing template / model agreements.</u></p> <p>Footnotes to read:</p> <p><u>Footnote 1: Areas of the coast of national importance for their bird populations or plant communities are protected through designation as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), and areas of international importance are also designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar Sites). Dune grasslands of international importance are designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).</u></p> <p><u>Footnote 2: Contributions to the Coastal Mitigation Service cannot be reduced because these are required to ensure development impacts on internationally important designated sites and species are properly mitigated in accordance with the appropriate assessment of the Local Plan which has been completed to meet the requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as amended.</u></p> | | |

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| | Appendix H1: Open Space | <p>Add appendix to read:</p> <p><u>APPENDIX H1: OPEN SPACE</u></p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The Local Plan sets out the many benefits of good quality open spaces, including promoting social inclusion, community cohesion, opportunities for sport and play, general health and well-being and quality of life.</u> <u>Open spaces and facilities can also make an important contribution to the character and appearance of the built and natural environment and can have wider ecological and environmental benefits. Ensuring the right level and quality of provision is, therefore, an important planning consideration and a vital component of sustainable development. This is echoed in the National Planning Policy Framework which supports the creation of a well-designed and safe built environment having accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being. Planning Practice Guidance identifies open space as including all open space of public value and recognises that it can take many different forms.</u> <u>Whilst the need to retain existing open space is captured in Policy INF 5, this appendix supplements parts 4 and 5 of the policy. It is about addressing the new demands placed on open space provision, as a result of new development. Planning conditions and planning obligation agreements will be used to secure such provision. This appendix therefore also supplements Policy INF 6, which relates to planning obligations and their use. The appendix additionally supplements the following Local Plan policies:</u> | <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session, ACT/08/02, ACT/08/05 and ACT/08/09.</p> <p>Further reasoning is set out in EX/NCC/223.</p> <p>Paragraph 26 - To acknowledge that the Council's commitment to undertake a new assessment of open space, sport, and recreation facilities and</p> | <p>No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA.</p> |



| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy QOP 1 establishes design principles that ensure development supports health and wellbeing and enhances quality of life. • Policy QOP 2 addresses good design and amenity which includes landscaping of amenity value. • Policy QOP 4 requires new development to incorporate well-designed landscaping including ensuring it is functional and well-integrated into the design of the development. • Policy STP 3 elaborates on the principles of sustainable development in Northumberland to which development is expected to adhere. This includes supporting and providing opportunities to improve health and wellbeing and providing the infrastructure which underpins quality of life. It also includes making best use of existing facilities and infrastructure, whilst making appropriate provision for new or additional infrastructure as required. • Policy STP 5 explicitly sets out the criteria development must satisfy to address health and wellbeing, which includes providing access to a range of facilities including for sport and play and green and blue infrastructure. • Policy STP 6 requires development to protect, improve and extend Northumberland's green infrastructure. • Policy INF 1 relates to delivering development related infrastructure. It seeks to ensure that the needs arising from development are supported by sufficient appropriate infrastructure both on and off-site. | <p>the Protected Open Space site allocations, and undertake an early update of the Plan in this regard may require an update to Appendix H1, and in response to the Inspector's post hearings letter (EX/INS/65).</p> | |

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| | | <p><u>Rationale</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <u>Northumberland County Council works alongside Town and Parish Councils and other organisations to provide and maintain the County’s vitally important open spaces.</u> 5. <u>Open space and provision for children and young people (including play) varies greatly in Northumberland in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility. However, there are deficiencies of some form across the County. Whilst some areas may have relatively good levels of provision of certain types of open space, those spaces may be of poor quality or suffer from access constraints. In other areas, there is a quantitative lack of provision.</u> 6. <u>Improvements are continuously being sought to improve the quantity, quality, accessibility and functionality of open space, including directly through investment by the Council, and through the planning system.</u> 7. <u>In respect of residential development, the basic principle applies that new housing places new demands on open space provision. Therefore, for the majority of development resulting in a net increase in the number of dwellings (including changes of use of existing buildings to residential), the Local Planning Authority will seek quantitative improvements through new provision of open space and/or improvements to the quality and/or accessibility of existing provision. This may be provided on-site, as part of new development, and/or off-site. Where these requirements cannot be met, proposals for new housing may be determined not to represent sustainable development and the application may be refused.</u> | | |

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| | | <p><u>Methodology</u></p> <p>8. <u>The following sets out which developments will be required to provide and/or contribute to the provision or improvement of open space, the local standards of provision, and how any contributions will be calculated.</u></p> <p><u>Thresholds and Exemptions</u></p> <p>9. <u>Only ‘major’ residential development proposals reflecting the legal planning definition of such development i.e. those with 10 or more dwellings or a site of 0.5 hectares or more will be required to provide open space, either on-site or off site or make a contribution to improve existing provision. Exceptions to this are as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Housing for older people will not be required to provide for the children and young people provision component of open space, on account of not generating demand for such facilities.</u> <p><u>Levels and standards of provision</u></p> <p>10. <u>The requirements for open space will be assessed on the type and size of development. Table 1 below provides thresholds for the types of open space expected to be provided on-site and will be used in the decision making process.</u></p> <p>11. <u>Table 2 provides the local standards of open space provision in respect of quantity. Table 3 provides the associated accessibility and quality standards. These will be used</u></p> | | |

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|---|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | | <p><u>to ensure the value to the communities served by any new or improved open space is maximised.</u></p> <p>12. <u>The standards have been informed by the Northumberland PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment (May 2011) and review and update in December 2018, previous policy approaches in Northumberland, benchmarking, good practice and national guidance. They are also underpinned by a recognition that standards need to be realistic and deliverable.</u></p> <p>13. <u>It should be noted that the Council proposes to prepare a Supplementary Planning Document, which will include further detailed guidance on the design and maintenance of open space. Any provision of new open space should be provided by the developer to a design and specification first approved in writing by the Council. In addition the Council will need to approve a maintenance and management plan. This will usually be monitored through the Planning Obligation Agreement process.</u></p> <p>Table 1: On- and off-site requirements</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Type of open space</u></th> <th><u>10-50 dwellings</u></th> <th><u>51 or more dwellings</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>Amenity green space and natural and semi-natural green space</u></td> <td><u>On-site</u></td> <td><u>On-site</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Parks and gardens</u></td> <td><u>Off-site</u></td> <td><u>Off-site</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <u>Type of open space</u> | <u>10-50 dwellings</u> | <u>51 or more dwellings</u> | <u>Amenity green space and natural and semi-natural green space</u> | <u>On-site</u> | <u>On-site</u> | <u>Parks and gardens</u> | <u>Off-site</u> | <u>Off-site</u> | | |
| <u>Type of open space</u> | <u>10-50 dwellings</u> | <u>51 or more dwellings</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Amenity green space and natural and semi-natural green space</u> | <u>On-site</u> | <u>On-site</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Parks and gardens</u> | <u>Off-site</u> | <u>Off-site</u> | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|---|---|--|--|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <table border="1"> <tr> <td><u>Provision for children and young people</u></td> <td><u>Off-site</u></td> <td><u>On-site</u></td> </tr> </table> <p>Table 2: Local standards for provision</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Type of open space</u></th> <th><u>Per 1,000 population</u></th> <th><u>Per person</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>Amenity green space and natural and semi-natural greenspace</u></td> <td><u>1 hectare</u></td> <td><u>10 square metres</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Parks and gardens</u></td> <td><u>0.3 hectares</u></td> <td><u>3 square metres</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Provision for children and young people (including designated play areas, equipped play areas, neighbourhood equipped play areas and MUGAs and other play provision)</u></td> <td><u>0.3 hectares</u></td> <td><u>3 square metres</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Table 3: Accessibility and quality standards</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Type of open space</u></th> <th><u>Accessibility (metres from dwelling)</u></th> <th><u>Quality guideline</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | <u>Provision for children and young people</u> | <u>Off-site</u> | <u>On-site</u> | <u>Type of open space</u> | <u>Per 1,000 population</u> | <u>Per person</u> | <u>Amenity green space and natural and semi-natural greenspace</u> | <u>1 hectare</u> | <u>10 square metres</u> | <u>Parks and gardens</u> | <u>0.3 hectares</u> | <u>3 square metres</u> | <u>Provision for children and young people (including designated play areas, equipped play areas, neighbourhood equipped play areas and MUGAs and other play provision)</u> | <u>0.3 hectares</u> | <u>3 square metres</u> | <u>Type of open space</u> | <u>Accessibility (metres from dwelling)</u> | <u>Quality guideline</u> | | | | | |
| <u>Provision for children and young people</u> | <u>Off-site</u> | <u>On-site</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Type of open space</u> | <u>Per 1,000 population</u> | <u>Per person</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Amenity green space and natural and semi-natural greenspace</u> | <u>1 hectare</u> | <u>10 square metres</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Parks and gardens</u> | <u>0.3 hectares</u> | <u>3 square metres</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Provision for children and young people (including designated play areas, equipped play areas, neighbourhood equipped play areas and MUGAs and other play provision)</u> | <u>0.3 hectares</u> | <u>3 square metres</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | <u>Amenity green space and natural and semi-natural green space</u> | 600 metres | <p><u>Amenity Green space to be minimum of 0.15 hectares and capable of supporting informal recreation.</u> <u>Parks to be of Green Flag status.</u> <u>Appropriately landscaped with high quality planting to create landscape structure and biodiversity value.</u> <u>Positive management.</u> <u>Designed for easy maintenance.</u> <u>Provision of footpaths following desire lines.</u> <u>Designed so as to be free of the fear of harm or crime, with lit paths where appropriate.</u> <u>Designed to be multi-functional such as contributing to biodiversity, wildlife corridors and green infrastructure networks.</u></p> | | |
| <u>Parks and gardens</u> | 1,000 metres | <u>Provision for children and young people</u> | <u>Variable according to type of provision including:</u> | | <p><u>Quality appropriate to the intended level of performance, designed to appropriate technical standards.</u></p> | |

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| | | | <p><u>Local Area for Play 100m</u> <u>Local Equipped Area for Play 400m</u> <u>Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play 1.000m</u> <u>Other outdoor provision including Multi Use Games Area 700m</u></p> | <p><u>Located where they are of most value to the community to be served.</u> <u>Sufficiently diverse recreational use for the whole community.</u> <u>Appropriately landscaped.</u> <u>Maintained safely and to the highest possible condition with available finance.</u> <u>Positively managed taking account of the need for repair and replacement over time as necessary.</u> <u>Provision of footpaths.</u> <u>Designed so as to be free of the fear of harm or crime.</u></p> | | |
| | | <p>14. <u>The thresholds in Table 1 provide a guide to which most development should adhere. However, whether new open space is provided on-site will depend upon a number of considerations, including: site size and layout; accessibility of any existing open space and play provision; site constraints such as topography, urban design or townscape constraints associated with existing built character and current building densities; and built heritage constraints.</u></p> | | | | |
| | | <p>15. <u>Where provision on-site is not appropriate, or where standards can only partly be met on site, or where alternative provision or improvements are considered to better meet the needs of the new development, off-site provision will be sought.</u></p> | | | | |

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| | | <p>16. <u>Where off-site provision is required, a developer will either be required to deliver off-site provision, subject to agreement with the Council or more typically will be required to make a financial contribution to deliver new open space, or improve existing provision. Investment using financial contributions achieved in this way will be made in line with the latest Infrastructure Delivery Plan, and/or the priorities of the Council and Town and Parish Council's and other organisations responsible for open space.</u></p> <p>17. <u>It is important to note that, irrespective of the requirement for open space, developments will still be required to provide appropriate landscaping for other purposes, including, in the interests of good design, for visual amenity, flood alleviation and biodiversity.</u></p> <p><u>Calculating requirements</u></p> <p>18. <u>To calculate the precise amount of provision required from a residential development, the estimated population of the development (see Table 4) will be multiplied by each of the relevant categories of open space in Table 2. The formula can be summarised as follows:</u></p> $ \begin{array}{r} \text{Square Metres of provision in each category (third column of Table 2)} \\ \times \\ \text{the estimated population of the new housing development (see Table 4)} \\ \hline \text{required provision of each open space type.} \end{array} $ <p>19. <u>Where financial contributions are deemed to be appropriate instead of on site provision, or in addition to on site provision, costs will be calculated by multiplying the required</u></p> | | |

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|---------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| | | <p><u>space provision by the typical cost of providing and/or improving each respective category of open space. For off-site contributions, the same charges apply to both provision of new and the upgrading/improvement of existing facilities. This is because the costs have been consistently found by the Council to be the same.</u></p> <p>Table 4: Population by dwelling type</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Dwelling type</u></th> <th><u>Average occupancy (number of people)*</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>1 bedroom</u></td> <td><u>1.26</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>2 bedrooms</u></td> <td><u>1.80</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>3 bedrooms</u></td> <td><u>2.42</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>4 or more bedrooms</u></td> <td><u>2.90</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>*occupancy is an estimated average derived from 2011 Census data</u></p> <p>20. <u>Table 5 provides a schedule of current costs (at the time of preparing the Local Plan). It also includes maintenance costs. Maintenance may be delivered by the Council, by a developer or by third party (including a Town or Parish Council or other organisation responsible for open space and/or provision for children and young people). Maintenance regimes will be monitored through the Planning Obligation Agreement.</u></p> <p>21. <u>Costs will be reviewed periodically and adjusted in line with a relevant appropriate cost index or indices to ensure they remain up to date.</u></p> | <u>Dwelling type</u> | <u>Average occupancy (number of people)*</u> | <u>1 bedroom</u> | <u>1.26</u> | <u>2 bedrooms</u> | <u>1.80</u> | <u>3 bedrooms</u> | <u>2.42</u> | <u>4 or more bedrooms</u> | <u>2.90</u> | | |
| <u>Dwelling type</u> | <u>Average occupancy (number of people)*</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>1 bedroom</u> | <u>1.26</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>2 bedrooms</u> | <u>1.80</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>3 bedrooms</u> | <u>2.42</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>4 or more bedrooms</u> | <u>2.90</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | <p>22. <u>When an application is received in 'outline', and the number and type of dwellings are unknown, the open space and provision for children and young people requirement will be estimated by applying a minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare gross housing development and an assumed mix of 40% 2 beds, 40% 3 beds, 20% 4 beds. This will provide an initial guide to the likely requirements. The initial figure will be updated by a detailed calculation based on the number of dwellings, once a reserved matters application is submitted. A review mechanism will be included in the planning obligation to ensure that the appropriate modified calculation, based on the number and size of dwellings permitted, can be undertaken to achieve the appropriate contribution.</u></p> <p>Table 5: Costs</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>Cost per square metre</u></th> <th><u>Maintenance costs per square metre per annum</u></th> <th><u>Maintenance costs per square metre for 5 years</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><u>Amenity green space and natural and semi-natural green space</u></td> <td><u>£20.00</u></td> <td><u>£0.75</u></td> <td><u>£3.75</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Parks and gardens</u></td> <td><u>£80.00</u></td> <td><u>£4.60</u></td> <td><u>£23.00</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><u>Provision for children and young people</u></td> <td><u>£75.00</u></td> <td><u>£5.00</u></td> <td><u>£25.00</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>How contributions will be spent</u></p> | | <u>Cost per square metre</u> | <u>Maintenance costs per square metre per annum</u> | <u>Maintenance costs per square metre for 5 years</u> | <u>Amenity green space and natural and semi-natural green space</u> | <u>£20.00</u> | <u>£0.75</u> | <u>£3.75</u> | <u>Parks and gardens</u> | <u>£80.00</u> | <u>£4.60</u> | <u>£23.00</u> | <u>Provision for children and young people</u> | <u>£75.00</u> | <u>£5.00</u> | <u>£25.00</u> | | |
| | <u>Cost per square metre</u> | <u>Maintenance costs per square metre per annum</u> | <u>Maintenance costs per square metre for 5 years</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Amenity green space and natural and semi-natural green space</u> | <u>£20.00</u> | <u>£0.75</u> | <u>£3.75</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Parks and gardens</u> | <u>£80.00</u> | <u>£4.60</u> | <u>£23.00</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>Provision for children and young people</u> | <u>£75.00</u> | <u>£5.00</u> | <u>£25.00</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | <p>23. <u>The expectation will generally be that off-site contributions for open space will be spent within the accessible distances for the respective provision of open space identified in Table 3 (accessibility standards).</u></p> <p>24. <u>Where a contribution can be more appropriately spent outwith these parameters, a sequential approach will be applied to best meet community needs as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>In the settlement of the development;</u> • <u>Within the parish of the development;</u> • <u>In an adjoining settlement, Parish or Ward of that in which the development occurs.</u> <p>25. <u>By way of example, off site provision or improvement of amenity green space and natural and semi natural green space will first be sought within 600m of the proposed development. Where this is not appropriate or desirable, alternative options will be considered starting within the settlement of the proposed development, then the parish of the development, or in an adjoining settlement, parish or ward.</u></p> <p><u>Commitment to new assessment</u></p> <p>26. <u>As set out in paragraphs 14.37 and 14.38 of the Plan, the Council is committed to carrying out a new assessment of open space, sport, and recreation facilities and a review of the sites allocated for Protected Open Space, and to subsequently undertake an early and partial update of the Plan in this regard. Appendix H1 will be concurrently reviewed to consider whether the standards set out need to be updated in light of the new assessment and/or in view of emerging national policy and guidance.</u></p> | | |

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| | Appendix H2 Education | <p>Add appendix to read:</p> <p><u>APPENDIX H2 EDUCATION</u></p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The provision of quality education is at the heart of sustainable communities and central to Northumberland County Council's vision to ensure that children and young people achieve and realise their potential. It is also fundamental to the Local Plan's vision, and as such is a key theme throughout the Plan. Objectives include ensuring the provision of essential infrastructure, such as high quality education, and continually improving education and skills.</u> 2. <u>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) places an emphasis on the importance of ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local Planning Authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education. Northumberland County Council's Planning Service works closely with Education Services to fulfil this objective.</u> 3. <u>This appendix relates to assessing the impacts of new housing development on education provision. Planning conditions and more typically planning obligation agreements will be used to secure such provision. This appendix therefore supplements Policy INF 6, which relates to planning obligations and their use, including in the provision and/or improvement and maintenance of infrastructure, such as education. The appendix also supplements the following policies:</u> | In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session and ACT/08/02. | No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA. |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Policy STP 5</u> addresses health and wellbeing and recognises the value of ensuring development has access to a range of facilities, including education. • <u>Policy ECN 13</u> sets out support for meeting rural employment needs. Subject to meeting relevant criteria, particular support is given to the further diversification and development of educational facilities, particularly those in relation to the County's further and higher education offer. • Chapter 14 emphasises the need for sustainable growth to be supported by necessary infrastructure, defining infrastructure as including schools and other educational facilities. Specifically, education is highlighted as representing essential community services. <u>Policy INF 1</u> is about delivering development related infrastructure. It seeks to ensure that the needs arising from development are supported by sufficient appropriate infrastructure both on and off-site • <u>Policy INF 2</u> relates to community services and facilities and has a dual role. It is about protecting community services and facilities (including education facilities) and supporting improvement in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility, where these will meet an identified need. <p><u>Rationale</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <u>Local authorities have a statutory duty under the Education and Inspections Act 1996 to ensure there are a sufficient number of school places within its area and that within such provision, parental choice, diversity and fair access are promoted.</u> | | |

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| | | <p>5. <u>The Council's objective is to work towards ensuring that there are sufficient 'good' places (as defined by Ofsted) available for all children and young people resident in the county within or as close as possible to their own communities. The School Organisation Plan for Northumberland demonstrates how the Council will fulfil this statutory duty.</u></p> <p>6. <u>New housing resulting in population growth in an area will increase the number of pupils, which will place additional demands on local schools and education facilities. Where these pupils cannot be accommodated within existing schools, it is necessary to ensure that additional capacity is created through direct provision, or to collect capital funding through developer contributions to expand the capacity of schools and education facilities.</u></p> <p>7. <u>Where the impacts of development on schools and education cannot be mitigated, new housing proposals may be determined not to represent sustainable development and any application may be refused.</u></p> <p><u>Methodology</u></p> <p>8. <u>Developer contributions for education will only be sought for new housing development which creates additional demand for education infrastructure, in excess of what is available and accessible.</u></p> <p>9. <u>The following sets out which developments will be assessed for their impacts on education provision, how those impacts will be appraised and how contributions will be calculated.</u></p> <p><u>Thresholds and exemptions</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p>10. <u>Only 'major' residential development proposals reflecting the legal planning definition of such development will be assessed for their impact on education provision, i.e. those with 10 or more dwellings or a site of 0.5 hectares or more.</u></p> <p>11. <u>Northumberland County Council will monitor this de-minimis threshold to ensure it is effective and equitable across development. Small scale developments may not in themselves have an impact on education infrastructure, however collectively they do create additional demands.</u></p> <p>12. <u>Non-residential developments would not be expected to have an impact on education provision, therefore are exempt from conditions and developer contributions for education. Furthermore, the following residential developments would not be expected to yield any children and are therefore similarly exempt:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Student accommodation</u> • <u>Housing for Older People</u> • <u>Holiday Homes</u> • <u>Dwellings with one bedroom</u> <p><u>Identifying relevant schools / education provision</u></p> <p>13. <u>In order to determine whether there is sufficient projected capacity in education infrastructure to accommodate the demands of new development, it is first necessary to identify which schools and education facilities are related to the development; and the number of vacant places available, or likely to be available, subject to a range of considerations.</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p>14. <u>Schools which are considered to be directly related to a development will most often be schools within the relevant school catchment area. Catchment areas can be found on the Council's digital maps facility on the Council website.</u></p> <p>15. <u>The Council uses catchment areas to ensure that local schools have viable intakes and to manage the Home to School Transport Policy fairly and equitably across the County. When a school is oversubscribed priority of admission is given to children meeting certain criteria [Footnote 1]. Thereafter remaining applications are determined on the basis of an additional set of criteria, including whether or not a child is resident in the catchment area at the admissions date.</u></p> <p>16. <u>However, it should be recognised that different schools operate varying admissions policies, therefore the same criteria in terms of catchment areas may not apply. Furthermore, in some instances a particular school or schools may choose not to expand or there may be physical constraints to expansion. In such instances the creation of additional capacity at other schools may need to be considered.</u></p> <p>17. <u>The schools identified as relevant to a development could also include those outwith the catchment area on account of them being more directly linked to a proposed development e.g. where a site is close to a catchment area boundary.</u></p> <p>18. <u>In parts of Northumberland, particularly close to the boundary with Newcastle City Council, there are also known patterns of pupils attending Northumberland schools who reside in the adjoining authority areas. The Council will take into account these factors</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p><u>when determining the relevant provision, directly related to a proposed development [Footnote 2].</u></p> <p><u>Determining capacity</u></p> <p>19. <u>Planning conditions and developer contributions for education will only be sought where there is currently insufficient capacity to accommodate the additional pupils generated by the development, or where it is projected that there will be insufficient capacity within the foreseeable pupil place planning timeframe.</u></p> <p>20. <u>Schools are not expected to operate at 100% of their capacity, and a small surplus in places does not necessarily equate to there being sufficient capacity to accommodate additional pupils. The Audit Commission recommends that local authorities should plan for a 95% occupancy rate in schools. The 5% contingency is to allow for factors such as changing parental preferences and changing birth rates.</u></p> <p>21. <u>In practice, in Northumberland, the levels of occupancy vary considerably. In the most part, schools do not operate at 95% capacity and have surplus capacity. This is largely on account of the rural nature of much of the County and the need to protect rural schools from closure. However, there are schools with very limited capacity currently, or projected limited capacity. There are also areas in which capacity is significantly influenced by migration of pupils between catchment areas.</u></p> <p>22. <u>The Council reviews and updates the net capacity of schools on an annual basis which underpins the Planned Admission Number. Statistics gathered by the DfE indicate that</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p><u>Northumberland County Council continues to have a high degree of accuracy with regard to pupil predictions.</u></p> <p>23. <u>Given the long term nature of pupils generated by housing developments, as well as looking at capacity in terms of Planned Admission Numbers / current school places and actual pupil numbers, it is important to consider potential longer term trends. Key influences in relation to this are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Birth data: If there are significant variations in birth data particularly for the catchment area this may impact on pupil numbers.</u> • <u>Other housing developments: within a school catchment area or adjoining it there may be other schemes already under construction, or approved but not yet being built that will affect pupil numbers in future years. When assessing future demand for school places these elements will be considered.</u> • <u>Pupil data: Northumberland County Council receives a range of data in relation to education. Key to this is the school census data collected once a term.</u> <p>24. <u>Northumberland's Special Schools are at capacity, with pupil numbers showing significant growth in recent years. Children are having to be placed in out of County schools, due to a lack of places. The Council is keen to educate as many children and young people with SEN requirements who reside in Northumberland, within the County. SEN provision does not conform with catchment areas in the way schools do. While a child or young person who presents with SEN may live in one part of the County, the</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p><u>particular primary need with which they present may only be able to be addressed at a school in another part of the County.</u></p> <p>25. <u>The Department for Education has scaled up state-funded early years places. The take-up has been high, increasing demand for early years provision. Many early years settings fall within the private, voluntary and independent (PVI) sector, and are not always related to catchment areas. However, as the Council has a duty to ensure early years childcare provision, the capacity will similarly be appraised. This will typically be based on available capacity in school settings.</u></p> <p>26. <u>Similarly there are a number of settings for post 16 education. However, the Council is also responsible for ensuring post 16 education. As for early years, this will typically be appraised based on available capacity in school settings.</u></p> <p>27. <u>Where it is determined there is insufficient capacity and schools and other education facilities cannot accommodate the anticipated number of new pupils, the Council will, in collaboration with the respective schools/facilities, consider whether the schools can be physically extended, or in rare instances if a new school is required. Provision to accommodate additional necessary capacity to support needs arising from new housing development will be secured through planning conditions or planning obligations, either by direct provision of buildings or facilities or through appropriate developer contributions.</u></p> <p>28. <u>In view of SEN capacity issues, for development which will yield a single SEN pupil place (rounded to nearest whole figure) or more, developer contributions will be required for SEN provision.</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p>29. <u>In exceptional circumstances planning conditions or other planning obligation agreements may be appropriate to secure other requirements, such as the provision of sufficient land, to allow for the delivery of additional school or education capacity necessary to serve the development.</u></p> <p><u>Calculating Developer Contributions</u></p> <p>30. <u>To calculate the financial contribution required from a residential development, the following formula will be applied:</u></p> $ \begin{array}{r} \text{(Estimated pupil yield of the development (see Table 1) (less 3\% SEN)} \\ \times \\ \text{the average construction cost (per pupil))} \\ + \\ \text{(Estimated SEN pupil yield x average construction cost (per pupil))} \\ = \\ \textbf{financial contribution} \end{array} $ <p>Table 1: Pupil yield</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Pupil yield per dwelling</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>0.18*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td>0.11**</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special Education Needs (SEN)</td> <td>3% of pupils</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Pupil yield per dwelling | Primary | 0.18* | Secondary | 0.11** | Special Education Needs (SEN) | 3% of pupils | | |
| | Pupil yield per dwelling | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | 0.18* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secondary | 0.11** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Education Needs (SEN) | 3% of pupils | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>*0.02516 pupils per year group multiplied by 7no. Years of provision ** 0.02384 pupils per year group multiplied by 5no. Years of provision</p> </div> <p>31. <u>The number of children or pupils likely to arise as a result of new housing development is often referred to as the pupil yield factor. In accordance with national guidance, Northumberland’s pupil yield factors for pupils of statutory school age (primary and secondary pupils) are presented in Table 1 and are based on up-to-date evidence from recent local housing developments [Footnote 3]. The evidence will be routinely reviewed to ensure it is up to date and accurate.</u></p> <p>32. <u>On average it is anticipated that 3% of the pupil yield figure will be assumed to have complex SEN requirements, as indicated by the requirement for an Education Health and Care (EHC) Plan.</u></p> <p>33. <u>The Council does not anticipate any need for pre-school or post 16 education provision in the short term, however this will be monitored. Any requirement will be underpinned by pupil yield data.</u></p> <p>34. <u>The respective cost per pupil place (rounded to nearest whole figure) will be calculated by reference to the Department for Education Scorecards (which provide costs for primary and secondary school places) and any more up to date evidence of local delivery costs. Where national averages are used this will be adjusted, usually using BCIS location factors or any more relevant or up to date evidence.</u></p> <p>35. <u>Special schools or alternative SEN provision can vary but require more space per pupil than mainstream schools. Developer contributions for special or alternative school pupil</u></p> | | |

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| | | <p><u>places will also be calculated using the scorecards but are typically based on four times the cost of mainstream places.</u></p> <p>36. <u>In accordance with national guidance the per pupil cost of early years provision is assumed to be the same as for a primary school. Similarly, further education places provided within secondary school sixth forms are assumed to be the same as a secondary school place.</u></p> <p>37. <u>It should be noted that where developer contributions are to go to a particular project where the authority can evidence higher costs, such as on the basis of a bespoke feasibility study or known site abnormalities, these may be used in preference to the averages from the national scorecards or other evidence of average costs.</u></p> <p>Add appendix footnotes to read:</p> <p>Footnote 1: <u>Children with a Statement of Special Education needs or Education Health and Care (EHC) plan who have the specific school named in the plan; or Children who are “looked after” or have previously been “looked after”.</u></p> <p>Footnote 2: <u>Where appropriate the Council may seek planning contributions via an adjoining authority.</u></p> <p>Footnote 3: <u>The evidence assessed the number of pupils to be generated by new housing developments at: Mark Bridge, Amble (265 dwellings) between 2016 and 2019; Crofton Grange, Blyth (545 dwellings) between 2015 - 2019; and Broadoaks, Bedlington (96 dwellings) between 2018 - 2019. This was benchmarked against previous evidence of pupil yields in Northumberland.</u></p> | | |

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| | Appendix H3 Healthcare | <p>Add appendix to read:</p> <p><u>APPENDIX H3 HEALTH</u></p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Health is integral to the Local Plan’s vision, and as such is a key theme running throughout the Plan. As reflected in the National Planning Policy Framework, planning and health are inherently interlinked in terms of creating environments that support and encourage health and well-being and identifying and securing the facilities needed for healthcare.</u> 2. <u>A wide range of the Local Plan’s objectives and policies directly and indirectly seek to ensure Northumberland is a healthy place, supporting healthy communities, promoting social interaction and reducing health inequalities. This appendix relates to positively identifying and securing services and facilities for health. Specifically, there is a commitment to seek contributions towards new or enhanced facilities from developers, where development results in a shortfall or worsening of provision.</u> 3. <u>Planning conditions and more typically planning obligation agreements will be used to secure such provision. This appendix supplements Policy INF 6, which relates to planning obligations and their use, including in the provision and or improvement and maintenance of infrastructure, such as primary healthcare. The appendix also</u> | In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session and ACT/08/02. | No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA. |

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| | | <p><u>supplements the following policies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy STP 3 <u>The policy elaborates on the principles of sustainable development in Northumberland to which development is expected to adhere. This includes supporting and providing opportunities to improve health and wellbeing and providing the infrastructure which underpins quality of life.</u> • Policy STP 5 <u>The Policy explicitly sets out the criteria development must satisfy to address health and wellbeing, which includes providing access to health services.</u> • Policy INF 1 <u>The Policy relates to delivering development related infrastructure. It seeks to ensure that the needs arising from development are supported by sufficient appropriate infrastructure both on and off-site</u> <p><u>Rationale</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <u>Public health is a key responsibility of Northumberland County Council. The Council also works closely with the other organisations involved in ensuring the healthcare needs of Northumberland's communities are met. This includes working with the NHS Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group. The role of the group is to plan and buy the majority of NHS hospital based and community health care services for people in Northumberland. The organisation works closely with all 41 family GP practices in Northumberland and with NHS England.</u> | | |

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| | | <p>5. <u>In recent years pressures on healthcare in Northumberland have been increasing. It has been identified that in several areas of Northumberland, GP practices are operating at their maximum capacity.</u></p> <p>6. <u>New housing resulting in population growth in an area will increase the number of patients seeking to register with a GP. Where these patients cannot be accommodated by existing healthcare provision, it is necessary to collect capital funding to expand the capacity and resilience of healthcare services.</u></p> <p>7. <u>Where the impacts of development on healthcare services cannot be mitigated, development may be determined not to represent sustainable development and any application may be refused.</u></p> <p>Methodology</p> <p>8. <u>Developer contributions for healthcare will only be sought for new housing development where there is insufficient capacity in provision to absorb the projected number of new residents.</u></p> <p>9. <u>The following sets out which developments will be assessed for their impacts on healthcare provision, how those impacts will be appraised and how developer contributions will be calculated.</u></p> <p>Threshold and exemptions</p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
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| | | <p>10. <u>Only 'major' residential development proposals reflecting the legal planning definition of such development will be assessed for their impact on healthcare provision, i.e. those with 10 or more dwellings or a site of 0.5 hectares or more.</u></p> <p>11. <u>There is a 'de minimis' financial level below which a developer contribution would be of little real benefit in increasing the infrastructure capacity. However, there may also be specific circumstances where it is considered that smaller schemes result in an impact that requires appropriate mitigation, potentially including a developer contribution.</u></p> <p>12. <u>Northumberland County Council and the NHS Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group will monitor this threshold to ensure it is effective and equitable across development. Small scale developments may not in themselves have a significant impact on healthcare infrastructure, however collectively they do create additional demands.</u></p> <p>13. <u>Non-residential developments would not be expected to have an impact on healthcare provision, therefore are exempt from conditions and developer contributions for healthcare.</u></p> <p><u>Identifying capacity</u></p> <p>14. <u>In order to determine whether there is sufficient projected capacity in healthcare services, the NHS Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group will liaise with the GP practices which serve the area of a development. Those practices will be asked what (if any) capacity they have to absorb residents of new developments.</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
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| | | <p>15. <u>Where it is determined there is insufficient capacity and services cannot accommodate the anticipated number of new residents (this may be in relation to the impact of the development alone or taken in conjunction with other planned developments), the NHS Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group will, in collaboration with the respective practices, consider whether the facilities can be physically extended, or if there are other measures which could increase the capacity of the practices. Where this is deemed possible a developer contribution(s) will be sought.</u></p> <p>16. <u>In exceptional circumstances planning conditions or other planning obligation agreements may be appropriate to secure the required healthcare provision. This could, for example, include providing land for healthcare services or healthcare services being constructed by a developer on behalf of the NHS Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group.</u></p> <p><u>Calculating developer contributions</u></p> <p>17. <u>To calculate the financial contribution required from a residential development, the following formula will be usually be applied:</u></p> <p><u>(Estimated population of the development (see Table 1) x the proportion of GPs per person)</u> \times <u>(the required floorspace per GP(sq m) x average construction cost (per sq m))</u> $=$ <u>financial contribution.</u></p> <p>Table 1: Population by dwelling type</p> | | |



| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|-----------|------|------------|------|------------|------|--------------------|------|--|--|
| | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Dwelling type</u></th> <th><u>Average occupancy (number of people)*</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 bedroom</td> <td>1.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 bedrooms</td> <td>1.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 bedrooms</td> <td>2.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 or more bedrooms</td> <td>2.90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*occupancy is an estimated average derived from 2011 Census data</p> <p>18. <u>Based on a range of evidence it has been determined that a list size in Northumberland equates to around 1500 patients per GP [Footnote 1]. Accordingly, for every person 0.0006666 of a GP is required. A single GP requires approximately 150sq m of floorspace [Footnote 2].</u></p> <p>19. <u>GP practice floorspace costs have been derived from average construction costs in Northumberland and at the time of writing equate to around £3,000 per sqm [Footnote 3]. Costs will be periodically reviewed and modified in accordance with a relevant recognised build-cost index [Footnote 4].</u></p> <p>20. <u>Where developer contributions are to go to a particular project and where the authority can evidence higher costs for that project on the basis of a feasibility study or known service specific issues (e.g. two storey premises with access constraints), and where it can be demonstrated to be viable to do so, these costs may be used to determine appropriate developer contributions in preference to the calculated general averages.</u></p> | <u>Dwelling type</u> | <u>Average occupancy (number of people)*</u> | 1 bedroom | 1.26 | 2 bedrooms | 1.80 | 3 bedrooms | 2.42 | 4 or more bedrooms | 2.90 | | |
| <u>Dwelling type</u> | <u>Average occupancy (number of people)*</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 bedroom | 1.26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 bedrooms | 1.80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 bedrooms | 2.42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 or more bedrooms | 2.90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | <p>21. <u>When an application is received in 'outline' and the number and type of dwellings are unknown, the requirement for any healthcare contribution will be estimated by applying a minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare gross housing development and an assumed mix of 40% 2 beds, 40% 3 beds, 20% 4 beds. This will provide an initial guide to the likely financial contribution. The initial figure will be updated by a detailed calculation based on the number of dwellings, once a reserved matters application is submitted. A review mechanism will be included in the planning obligation to ensure that the appropriate modified calculation, based on the number and size of dwellings permitted, can be undertaken to achieve the appropriate contribution.</u></p> <p><u>How contributions will be spent</u></p> <p>22. <u>Contributions for healthcare will usually be spent on physically expanding a GP practice or practices which serve a development. In some circumstances a contribution can be more appropriately spent in alternative ways, in order to expand capacity. By way of example, this could include alteration of non-clinical rooms to clinical use, medical equipment solutions which would speed up consultations, telemedicine technology and other ICT solutions to improve capacity.</u></p> <p>Add appendix footnotes to read:</p> <p>Footnote 1: <u>The average list size per GP in Northumberland has been assessed as between 1167 – 1435 patients (GP workforce census, Health and Social Care information centre). The figure of 1500 is thus a fairly conservative assumption for Northumberland. It is a higher number of patients than the actual measured range.</u></p> <p>Footnote 2: <u>This assumption is underpinned by the NHS England Primary Care - Business case</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | <p><u>Prioritisation and Approval Process. This includes a schedule of Size and Space Standards for Primary Medical Care Contractor premises which provides principles of best practice when assessing size requirements to accommodate overall facility space common to all primary medical care premises.</u></p> <p>Footnote 3: <u>Costs have been derived from a variety of sources including The Health Care Premises Cost Guide, benchmarking other local authority approaches, Independent North East based Quantity Surveyor advice and actual tendered costs in the North East.</u></p> <p>Footnote 4: <u>This will typically be the BCIS PUBSEC indices.</u></p> | | |
| | Appendix H4 Coastal Mitigation | <p>Add appendix to read:</p> <p><u>APPENDIX H4 COASTAL MITIGATION</u></p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The statutory purpose and sensitivity of designated areas is addressed in the Local Plan. Reflecting the NPPF, internationally protected sites (SPAs, SACs, and Ramsar Sites) and nationally protected sites (SSSIs), all of which can be found in Northumberland’s coastal area, are protected. Where these designated sites could be adversely affected by development, the impacts must be carefully assessed. Development may be refused, or where appropriate, require mitigation measures.</u> <u>This appendix relates to mitigating the impacts of new housing and tourist accommodation development on specially</u> | In response to matters raised during the Matter 8 Hearing Session and ACT/08/02. | No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
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| | | <p><u>protected areas along Northumberland's coast, and the wildlife and habitats those areas support. More specifically, this appendix addresses mitigation measures for the disturbance to the bird species and the spread of a non-native invasive species, arising from increased recreational activity on the coast. It should be noted that a development may be subject to requirements for additional or alternative mitigation measures to address any other potential adverse effects of development on these protected areas.</u></p> <p>3. <u>Planning conditions and more typically planning obligation agreements will be used to secure such provision. This appendix therefore supplements Policy INF 6, which relates to Planning obligations and their use, including for environmental improvement and mitigation schemes. The appendix also supplements the following policies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Policy ENV 1 sets out the strategic approaches to assessing the impact of development on the natural, historic, and built environment. It emphasises the weight to be afforded to the statutory purposes and special qualities of designated and non-designated nature assets and sites including international and national designations.</u> • <u>Policy ENV 2 relates to the effects of development on biodiversity and geodiversity. It addresses minimising adverse impacts, and maximising opportunities for biodiversity net gain. The policy specifically deals with addressing adverse effects on habitats and</u> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
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| | | <p><u>species, including through using developer contributions to the Coastal Mitigation Service (within zones shown on the Policies Map).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy INF 1 relates to delivering development related infrastructure. It seeks to ensure that the needs arising from development are supported by sufficient appropriate infrastructure both on and off-site. <p>Rationale</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <u>Adverse impacts can be indirect as well as direct. In respect of Coastal sites, designated for their important bird communities, adverse impacts arise as a result of increased levels of recreational disturbance from the additional population from new development.</u> 5. <u>The whole of the Northumberland coast, except for a few hundred metres at Lynemouth, is designated as SSSI because of its nationally important bird populations; and much of it is also designated as SPA and Ramsar Site because of the international importance of some of these populations.</u> 6. <u>In order to ensure that effective migration can be provided for this area, to address recreational related disturbance, the Council has introduced the Northumberland Coastal Mitigation Service. This is a developer-funded wardening service that provides a presence within the designated sites to educate and</u> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
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| | | <p><u>advise recreational users such as dog walkers, joggers, horse riders and sea anglers as to how they can enjoy the coast without causing excessive disturbance to important bird populations. Where appropriate the service will also have a control programme for pirri-pirri bur (a non-native invasive species) within the SSSI and SAC dune grasslands.</u></p> <p>Methodology</p> <p>7. <u>Developer contributions for the Northumberland Coastal Mitigation Service will only be sought for developments that will result in a net increase in dwellings or tourist accommodation, within 10 kilometres of the Coast. This zone of influence was identified by gathering evidence concerning the point of origin of dog-walkers on the coast and is explained in more detail in the Coastal Mitigation Service Strategy Document. It is shown on the Local Plan Policies Map.</u></p> <p>8. <u>The following sets out how developer contributions within this zone will be calculated.</u></p> <p><u>Thresholds and Exemptions</u></p> <p>9. <u>Developments other than residential and tourism developments, would typically not be expected to give rise to additional recreational use of the coast and</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | <p><u>therefore are usually exempt from developer contributions for the Coastal Mitigation Service. There may however be specific circumstances which warrant a contribution. As stated above, separate mitigation may also be required for other impacts, of any form of development.</u></p> <p>10. <u>In order to ensure that a proportionate approach is taken, it is recognised that people living towards the inland edge of the 10km zone visit the coast less frequently than those living closer to the coast. Therefore, the 10km zone of influence is divided into two zones as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>0 to 7 kilometres:</u> Mitigation is required for all developments resulting in a net increase in dwellings, including holiday units. • <u>7 to 10 kilometres:</u> Mitigation is required for all developments resulting in a net increase of 10 or more dwellings, including holiday units, with a 50% reduction in the unit cost. <p><u>Calculating Developer Contributions</u></p> <p>11. <u>The level of payment into the Coastal Mitigation Service is derived from two figures: the cost of providing a viable and effective service, divided by the anticipated annual delivery of new houses within the coastal zone.</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
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| | | <p>12. <u>Based on current costs, the resulting contribution is as follows:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>£615 per unit within the 0-7km zone; and</u> • <u>£307 per unit within the 7-10km zone (i.e. discounted by 50%)</u> <p>13. <u>The contribution for tourism developments such as caravan parks will be adjusted to reflect closed seasons and evidence concerning occupancy rates. For example, a 2-month closure during the winter would reduce the contribution by one sixth, from £615 to £513 per unit. Furthermore, this figure may be proportionately reduced, where an applicant can provide robust evidence (such as from Northumberland Tourism) in respect of average occupancy rates in the months a site is open (assuming less than 100% occupancy).</u></p> <p><u>How contributions will be spent</u></p> <p>14. <u>The Coastal Mitigation Service employs coastal rangers who undertake a range of activities, with the aim of ensuring that further development within the coastal zone of influence does not increase recreational disturbance to SSSI or SPA birds or increase the spread of pirri-pirri bur. In addition to a physical presence on the coast, the rangers use a website and social media presence to keep promoting and reinforcing seasonally specific information such as the arrival of autumn migrants or the importance of winter high tide roosts. Contributions will also ensure robust monitoring protocols and governance</u></p> | | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | <u>arrangements. Further details can be found in the Coastal Mitigation Service Strategy Document.</u> | | |
| MM14 1 | Appendix I, MIF | Insert the Monitoring & Implementation Framework into the Plan as new Appendix I. (See Annex 1 at the end of the document for Appendix 1) | Policies ECN 1 – 17 section - 11 th and 12 th bullet points: To reflect changes in the Use Classes Order Policies TCS 1-6 at the start of the section: To reflect changes in the Use Classes Order Policies TCS 1-6 - at the end of the section: In order to ensure that the implementatio | No – the change to the appendices is not considered significant for the purposes of the SA. |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| | | | <p>n of the Policy is based on sound and up-to-date evidence and in response to matters raised during the Matter 5 Hearing Session and ACT/05/02.</p> <p>Policies HOU 1-12 section: In response to matters raised during the Matter 6D Hearing Session and ACT/06D/04.</p> <p>Policies MIN 1 to 13 section: To add indicators relating to the production of secondary and</p> | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
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| | | | <p>recycled aggregates and the capacity of sites/facilities where these materials are produced and in response to matters raised during the examination hearings (ACT/C13/20).</p> <p>Policies WAS 1 to 4 section: To include a monitoring indicator dealing with remaining landfill capacity and in response to matters raised during the examination</p> | |

| Main Mods Ref. No. | Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed main modification | Reason for proposed main modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the Main Modification ? |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | hearings (ACT/C13/21) | |

Appendix B

Updated Policy Appraisal Matrices

| 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 <u>that a completed healthy planning checklist is completed for all major development proposals and that "where further assessment is warranted, a proportionate Health Impact Assessment will also be required to be submitted as part of the application process".</u> 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>Likely Significant Effects</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>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>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> |

| SA Objective | STP2 | STP3 | STP4 | STP5 | STP6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | <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 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>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. |
| 4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home. | ++ | ++ | + | ++ | ~ | ++ | <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 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>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 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|--|
| 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 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| <p>7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p> | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | + | ++ | <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 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>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. |
| <p>8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> | ++ | ++ | + | + | ++ | ++ | <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 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>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 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>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. | ++ | ++ | ++ | ~ | ++ | ++ | <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 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. |
| <p>14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>~</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>++</p> | <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 "mitigate climate change and contribute to meeting nationally binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions". 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 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|--|
| <p>15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.</p> | ++ | ++ | + | ~ | ~ | ++ | <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 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>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. |
| <p>16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.</p> | ++ | ++ | + | ~ | + | ++/+ | <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 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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |

| SA Objective | STP2 | STP3 | STP4 | STP5 | STP6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| <p>17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>~</p> | <p>+</p> | <p>++</p> | <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 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 "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 significant 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. |

| 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><u>Overall</u>, 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>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. | ~ | ~ | 0 | ~ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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. |
| 4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home. | - | - | 0 | - | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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. | - | - | 0 | - | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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>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>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. |
| <p>7. To reduce the need for travel, promote more sustainable modes of transport and align investment in infrastructure with growth.</p> | ~ | + | 0 | 0/+ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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. |
| <p>8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity.</p> | + | + | 0 | + | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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 <u>including limited infill development</u> 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. <u>The policy also states that other forms of limited infill development in the Green Belt may be supported if it meets the tests of the NPPF. This may also help to encourage the efficient use of land.</u></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.</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>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>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 | + | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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 STP7 – Strategic Approach to the Green Belt | Policy STP8 – Development in the Green Belt | Policy STP9 - Safeguarded Land | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 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> <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 | + / 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. |

| 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>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| <p>15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.</p> | ~ | ~ | 0 | ~ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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. |
| <p>16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.</p> | ++ | ++ | 0 | ++ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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</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>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. <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. |
| <p>17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>++</p> | <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. <u>It includes a requirement to support both existing and new businesses which will also contribute to economic growth and help to increase income levels and living standards which will have associated positive health effects.</u></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><u>Policy ECN6 includes a requirement for developer contributions towards green infrastructure, cycling and walking infrastructure or sport and recreation projects located within the Green Belt which will help to improve health.</u></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> |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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> <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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</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>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 | <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. 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. <u>It includes a requirement to support both existing and new businesses which could include community services and facilities.</u></p> <p><u>Policies ECN4 and ECN5 state that for Enterprise Zones and large scale windfall employment development "Office uses will be limited to those that are not subject to a sequential test or have met the test."</u> This will help to ensure employment development in these locations does not adversely impact on existing Centres.</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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> <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 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>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. |
| 4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | <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. Whilst these policies do not specifically require the creation of new housing, the increase in economic well-being these</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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>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>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>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 ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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>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. 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> <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-amble 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>explicit mitigation measures e.g., policy ECN3 requires agreement of a masterplan which should set out details of non-motorised transport and Policy ECN6 requires developer contributions towards green infrastructure, cycling and walking infrastructure. 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 <i>“sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy”</i> the <i>“right locations”</i> 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 <i>“in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy”</i> in place of <i>“in the right locations”</i> order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the <i>“right locations”</i>.</p> <p>Policies ECN4 and ECN5 state that for Enterprise Zones and large scale windfall employment development <i>“Office uses will be limited to those that are not subject to a sequential test or have met the test.”</i> This will help to ensure employment development in these locations does not adversely impact on existing Centres which are in sustainable locations accessible by public transport.</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> <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 <i>“right locations”</i>. This has been included as a proposed minor modification to the Publication Draft Local Plan. <u>None.</u> <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 ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|---|
| 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 <u>"sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy"</u>, the <u>"right locations"</u>. 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 <u>Such sustainable locations could help to</u> either minimise or mitigate any adverse effects on biodiversity or through masterplanning and 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 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'.</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 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. <u>However, this would be mitigated by requirements in the policy for developer contributions towards green infrastructure.</u></p> |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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. <u>None.</u> <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> <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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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>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 <u>sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy</u> 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 <u>Such</u> locations could help to 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 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'.</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> |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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>Mitigation</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 'right locations'. This has been included as a proposed minor modification to the Publication Draft Local Plan. <u>None.</u> <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that reference to the 'right location' 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 surface water bodies. | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 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. This would result in the creation of new developments which 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 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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 <i>"sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy"</i> 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 <u>and this could include</u> 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 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'.</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> <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"> Consideration could be given to amending Policy EC1 to state 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'. |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>This has been included as a proposed minor modification to the Publication Draft Local Plan. <u>None.</u></p> <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</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>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>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>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 | 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.</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> |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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>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 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>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>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 'low carbon and related environmental goods and services' and 'energy generation sectors with special emphasis on renewable and low carbon' 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 negative effect on this objective though there is uncertainty regarding the amount of greenhouse gases each policy would generate.</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 exactly how much greenhouse gas emissions would be generated by these policies and the extent of any adverse effects on this objective. <p>Assumptions</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 | |
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| 15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted. | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | <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>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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</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>Assumptions</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>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>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 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 <i>'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy'</i> the <i>"right locations"</i> which would have a minor positive effect on this objective. The policy could be amended to state 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'.</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</p> | |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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><u>Policy ECN6 includes a requirement that to ensure that Green Belt boundaries are recognisable and permanent, as part of the development, substantial planting will be required along the boundaries of the allocation sites identified in parts 3a, 3c and 3d of this policy. Such planting will help to screen development and may help to enhance the setting of heritage assets.</u></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"> • Policy ECN1 criterion 2a could be amended to state 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'. 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>Uncertainties</p> <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. |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| 17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes. | + | + | + | 0 | 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 <i>'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy'</i> the "right locations". <u>and such 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 could help to 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 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'.</u></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 includes a requirement that development on the West Hartford prestige employment area is to <i>'provide each user with a high quality landscape setting'</i> and also states the development for defined uses in the West Hartford Prestige Employment Area will be permitted where a masterplan has been agreed which should <u>make provision for set-out the form and means of achieving</u> a suitable landscape structure and requires no adverse impacts on the Plessey Woods LWS-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 surrounding landscape if they are not in keeping with their surroundings but could also offer the potential for landscape enhancements subject to the location</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy ECN1 | ECN2 | ECN3 | ECN4 | ECN5 | ECN6 | ECN7 | ECN8 | ECN9 | ECN10 | ECN11 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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 and <u>developer contributions towards green infrastructure</u>.</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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy ECN1 criterion 2a could be amended to state 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' in order to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'. 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>Uncertainties</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>Assumptions</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>Likely Significant Effects</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>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. |
| <p>2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.</p> | + | + | + | + | ~ | 0 | + | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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 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> Policy ECN12 sets out the strategy for rural economic growth and therefore has no relationship with this objective. Policy ECN13 supports employment opportunities for those living in rural areas and therefore has no relationship with this objective. Policy ECN14 supports farm / rural diversification and therefore has no relationship with this objective. Policy ECN15 supports tourism and visitor development and therefore has no relationship with this objective. 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. Policy ECN17 supports development at military establishments and therefore has no relationship with this objective. 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> 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. 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. 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 |
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| | | | | | | | | <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> |

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| | | | | | | | | <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> |

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| | | | | | | | | <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>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 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>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 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> |

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| | | | | | | | | <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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</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>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 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> |

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| | | | | | | | | <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>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 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> |

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| | | | | | | | | <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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</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>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| <p>11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.</p> | +/? | +/? | +/? | +/? | + | +/? | +/? | <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 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> |

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| | | | | | | | | <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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</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>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| 12. To improve air quality. | - | - | 0/? | +/- | +/- | +/- | +/- | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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> |

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| | | | | | | | | <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> |

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| | | | | | | | | <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>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 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>Likely Significant Effects</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> |

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| | | | | | | | | <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>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. |
| 15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted. | - | - | 0/? | +/- | +/- | +/- | +/- | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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> |

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| | | | | | | | | <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 |
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| 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 |
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| | | | | | | | | <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. |
| <p>17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.</p> | +/? | +/? | +/? | +/? | + | +/? | +/? | <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. <u>The policy also requires that development of new build tourist accommodation in Kielder Water and Forest Park will be supported to encourage visitors to spend more time in the park, providing there is no unacceptable adverse environmental impact, including on dark skies which would help to conserve the landscape.</u> 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 be allowed <u>where “they are within a Main Town or, otherwise, within an electoral division where no more than 35.3 percent of Year 6 pupils are classified as overweight or obese” and “where they are within a Main Town or, otherwise, within an electoral division where the number of approved A5 hot food takeaway establishments per 1000 resident population, based on the latest data from the Local Land and Property Gazetteer, is less than the Northumberland average of 0.6 per 1000 resident population in March 2018”</u> 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 |
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| | | | | | | | | |
| 2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities. | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | + | + | ++ | <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. 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 as it states that <i>“the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services will be resisted, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs; this will especially apply to any significant loss of local community uses in Use Class F2 or the total loss of a parade of shops and services.”</i> 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 (falling that) connected to other existing scale 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | <p>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>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>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> <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 TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
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| 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 |
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| | | | | | | | | |
| <p>5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.</p> | ++ | ++ | ++ | + | ++ | 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. |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| 6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities. | 0 | 0 | 0/? | ~ | ~ | ~ | 0 | <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. 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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</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 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | <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 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | <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. |
| 8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity. | 0/? | 0/? | 0/? | ? | ~ | ~ | 0/? | <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. 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | <p>Overall these policies will have a mixture of neutral 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"> 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 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>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 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | <p>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> <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>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 | ~ | ~ | ~ | ? | ~ | + | +/-/? | <p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy TCS1 sets out the hierarchy of centres in Northumberland and therefore has no relationship with this objective.</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| and surface water bodies. | | | | | | | | <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> <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>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. | ++ | ++ | ++ | ? | ++ | + | ++/? | <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 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | <p>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> <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>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/? | <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. 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | <p>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> <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. |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| <p>14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation</p> | ++ | ++ | ++ | ? | ++ | ~ | ++/? | <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, 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> <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. |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| <p>15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.</p> | ++ | ++ | ++ | ? | ~ | + | ++/? | <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 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> <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 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>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 TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| <p>16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity.</p> | 0/? | 0/? | + | ? | + | + | + / 0 / ? | <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. 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> <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>Mitigation</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | 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. |
| <p>17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.</p> | + | + | +/- | ? | + | ~ | +/-/? | <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. 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 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy TCS1 | Policy TCS2 | Policy TCS3 | Policy TCS4 | Policy TCS5 | Policy TCS6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | <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><u>Policy HOU11 includes a requirement to ensure that new homes are accessible and adaptable to meet the needs of residents now and in the future, 20% of new open market dwellings and 50% of affordable dwellings will be required to meet or exceed</u></p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p><u>the enhanced accessibility and adaptability housing standards in compliance with Requirement M4(2) of the Building Regulations (or any equivalent successor standards).</u></p> <p>The policy also requires residential developments to perform positively against the Building for a <u>Healthy Life</u> principles and this includes the development providing or being close to parks and recreational open spaces which could help to encourage 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>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. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | ++ | + | + | + | +++/+ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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 development to provide community facilities and services and to reflect Building for a <u>Healthy Life</u> 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><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 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| 3. To deliver safer communities. | +/? | +/? | +/? | +/? | +/? | +/? | +/? | +/? | +/? | +/? | ++ | +/? | ++/+/? | <p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u></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> <p>Policy HOU9 requires housing developments to perform positively against Building for a Healthy 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| 4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home. | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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 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>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. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 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 therefore not directly related to this objective.</p> <p>However, the number of homes to be delivered is above the minimum OAN and</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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) and for the County's residents to move closer to work if they needed to.</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>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 educational and training facilities.</p> <p>This would be mitigated by developer contributions to provide new education</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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 a <u>Healthy</u> 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>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. |
| 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 | 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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 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 a Healthy 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>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 HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| 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> <p><u>Policy HOU4 includes a requirement that development on the identified housing sites is guided by a masterplan or development brief prepared by or agreed with the Council. Masterplans could include provision for green infrastructure and other biodiversity enhancements which would help to have a positive effect on this objective.</u></p> <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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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 a <u>Healthy Life</u> 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 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 <u>any effects would therefore likely be limited</u>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> |

| 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. <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 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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. However, <u>Policy HOU4 includes a requirement that development on the identified housing sites is guided by a masterplan or development brief prepared by or agreed with the Council. Masterplans would help to see the efficient use of land and have a minor positive effect on this objective and mitigate to an extent the previously identified significant negative effects.</u></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> <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 |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| 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 | 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>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 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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>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 | +/- | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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 a Healthy 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> <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> |

| 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. |
| 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 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><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 |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------------|-------------------|---|
| 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>0</u> + | +/- | <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 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> <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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>resilient to the effects of climate change. The policy also requires residential developments to perform positively against building for a <u>Healthy</u> 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>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. |
| 15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted. | + | -- | -- | -- | - | - | - | - | + | 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 produce waste though the amount produced would be reduced due to the other policies of the Draft Local Plan.</p> <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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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 a <u>healthy</u> 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> <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>Mitigation</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. <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. | + | +/- | +/- | +/- | - | - | - | +/- | ++ | 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 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 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>Furthermore, Policy HOU4 requires new housing developments on the sites identified in this Policy to <u>“take into account the findings of Northumberland Local Plan Heritage Impact Assessments, for the relevant site, and demonstrate that any negative impacts on the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings have been avoided or otherwise minimised through the recommended site-specific mitigation measures.”</u> This will help to conserve heritage.</p> <p><u>Policy HOU8 supports residential development in the countryside where it represents the optimal viable use of a heritage asset, or represents appropriate enabling development to secure the future of a heritage asset(s); or it re-uses redundant or disused buildings and enhances its immediate setting. These measures would help to have a positive effect on this objective.</u></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 a Healthy 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><u>Policy HOU12 supports provision for Gypsy, Roma and Travellers where the site will avoid any unacceptable impacts on</u></p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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>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. | + | +/-- | +/-- | +/-- | - | - | - | +/- | ++ | 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 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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><u>Policy HOU4 includes a requirement that development on the identified housing sites is guided by a masterplan or development brief prepared by or agreed with the Council. Masterplans could include provision for landscaping which would help to have a positive effect on this objective.</u></p> <p><u>Policy HOU8 supports residential development in the countryside where “the design is of exceptional quality, in that it is truly outstanding or innovative, reflecting the highest standards of architecture, and would help to raise the standards of design in rural areas, and it would significantly enhance its immediate setting, and be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area”. A minor positive effect on this objective is identified in addition.</u></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 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy HOU1 | HOU2 | HOU3 | HOU4 | HOU5 | HOU6 | HOU7 | HOU8 | HOU9 | HOU10 | HOU11 | HOU12 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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>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 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities. | ++ | ++ | + | + | + | + | ++/+ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>Policy QOP1 will have a significant positive effect on this objective as the policy specifically requires development proposals to “support health and wellbeing and enhance quality of life”.</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 “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” 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>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 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| 2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities. | + | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | + | +/~ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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>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>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>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</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>Likely Significant Effects</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>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>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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</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>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| 6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities. | + | ~ | +/? | ~ | ~ | + | + | <p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <p>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.</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 education and training opportunities which will have a positive effect on this, subject to the types of public activity.</p> <p>Policy QOP2, QOP4 and QOP5 have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>Policy QOP6 will have a minor positive effect on this objective through helping to increase accessibility of education and training opportunities.</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. |
| 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 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Policy QOP2, QOP4 and QOP5 have no relationship with this objective.</p> <p>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.</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy QOP1 | Policy QOP2 | Policy QOP3 | Policy QOP4 | Policy QOP5 | Policy QOP6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | <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. |
| 8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity. | ++ | ++ | + | ++ | ~ | + | ++ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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 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>Likely Significant Effects</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>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 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 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy QOP1 | Policy QOP2 | Policy QOP3 | Policy QOP4 | Policy QOP5 | Policy QOP6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | <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>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. |
| <p>11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies.</p> | + | + | ~ | + | + | + | + | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</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 |
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| | | | | | | | | <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 |
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| <p>14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation</p> | ++ | + | ~ | ~ | ++ | + | ++/+ | <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 “responds to the climatic conditions of the location” and “mitigates climate change, and is adaptable to a changing climate”.</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. |
| <p>15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted.</p> | ++ | + | ~ | ~ | ++ | + | ++/+ | <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> <p>Policy QOP5 will have a significant positive effect through a requirement to <u>by prioritise the use of locally sourced, recycled and energy efficient building materials encouraging developments to use</u></p> |

| SA Objective | Policy QOP1 | Policy QOP2 | Policy QOP3 | Policy QOP4 | Policy QOP5 | Policy QOP6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | <p>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 and that “<i>development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, will be refused.</i>” The policy also requires development to have particular regard to a number of requirements including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Building heights;</u> • <u>The form, scale, and massing, prevailing around the site;</u> • <u>the need to provide active frontages to the public realm; and</u> • <u>distinctive local architectural styles, detailing and materials</u> <p><u>These policy requirements will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</u></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> |

| SA Objective | Policy QOP1 | Policy QOP2 | Policy QOP3 | Policy QOP4 | Policy QOP5 | Policy QOP6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | <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> <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. |
| <p>17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes.</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>~</p> | <p>+</p> | <p>++</p> | <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 and that “<i>development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, will be refused.</i>” The policy also requires development to have particular regard to a number of requirements including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Building heights;</u> <u>The form, scale, and massing, prevailing around the site;</u> <u>the need to provide active frontages to the public realm; and</u> <u>distinctive local architectural styles, detailing and materials</u> <p>These policy requirements will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</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> |

| SA Objective | Policy QOP1 | Policy QOP2 | Policy QOP3 | Policy QOP4 | Policy QOP5 | Policy QOP6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | <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. <u>Policy QOP4 includes a requirement that any tree loss can be adequately mitigated through measures such as replacement planting where possible and so Policy QOP4 will have a significant positive effect on this objective.</u></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><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 |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| 1. To improve health and well-being and reduce health inequalities. | ++ | ++ | +/- | 0 | + | ~ | ~ | ~ | ++/- | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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. <u>The policy stipulates that development on the route or alignment of other disused railway lines used for walking and/or, cycling and/or horse riding will only be supported:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>If it does not prejudice the current or future use of the line for leisure purposes; or</u> • <u>Appropriate diversions can be provided, or</u> • <u>The benefits of the development outweigh the importance of the retention of the line in its entirety, or in that location.</u> <p><u>This will help to enable walking and cycling routes and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</u></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>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 TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| 2. To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities. | ++ | + | +/- | + | + | ~ | ~ | ~ | + | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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> <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>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 TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| 3. To deliver safer communities. | + | + | +/- | + | + | ~ | ~ | +/- /? | +/- | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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> <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> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | <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. |
| 4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home. | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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>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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | <p>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> <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> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | <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. |
| 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>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. <u>Policy TRA1 includes a requirement to “submit delivery and service plans, where development is proposed for commercial use, or any other proposal which is likely to generate a large movement of goods and materials.”</u> This will help to manage the effects of HGV movements.</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> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | <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> <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"> 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | <p>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, 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>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"> 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>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, which could potentially aid in safeguarding important natural resources. Similarly, policy TRA2 requires developments affecting</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | <p>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> <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> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | <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 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | <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> <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. |
| 11. To protect and enhance the quality of Northumberland's river, transitional and coastal and ground and surface water bodies. | + | + | - | + | 0 | - | ~ | +/- | +/- | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | <p>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> <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> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | <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> <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> |

| 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 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. <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. |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|--|
| 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> <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> |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | <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. |
| 15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted. | ~ | ~ | - | - | - | - | ~ | - | - | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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 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 "adverse impact" 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> |

| 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 this objective, though there is also some uncertainty surrounding some of the policies potential effects.</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. |
| 17. To conserve and enhance the quality, distinctiveness and diversity of Northumberland's rural and urban landscapes. | + | + | -/? | -/? | -/? | -/? | ~ | -/? | +/-/? | <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 landscapes. 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>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>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. |

| SA Objective | Policy TRA1 | TRA2 | TRA3 | TRA4 | TRA5 | TRA6 | TRA7 | TRA8 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |

| SA Objective | Policy MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | 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 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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 "acceptable" 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 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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, MIN8, 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 | +/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 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| 3. To deliver safer communities. | + | + | 0 | 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. 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>Mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Uncertainties</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 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>Assumptions</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>Likely Significant Effects</p> <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> <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 | + | ++ | + | + | + | + | ++ | + | + | + | ++ | ++ | + | + | +++ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <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 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| 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 | 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 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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. | + | + | 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>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. The impacts of extraction e.g., with HGV movements would be mitigated to an extent by Policies MIN1 and MIN 3 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>Polices MIN9, 10, 44 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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> <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. |
| 8. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's biodiversity and geodiversity. | + | + | + | 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 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><u>Policy MIN4a requires that for prior extraction of minerals consideration needs to be given to "whether the environmental conditions are suitable to support extraction operations to ensure no unacceptable effects on local communities and the environment."</u> This will help to ensure that there are no unacceptable effects on the environment from prior mineral extraction and in turn help to conserve biodiversity and geodiversity and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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 Allon River Gravels SAC. These measures will help to conserve biodiversity and have a positive effect on this objective. Policy MIN1 and Policy MIN 3 will help to mitigate any adverse effects on biodiversity from this extraction.</p> <p>Policies MIN6 and MIN9-10 and Min 12-13 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> <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>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>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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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> <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 "acceptable" and policies MIN2 and MIN3 require proper soil handling 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 | 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 "acceptable". Policies MIN1 and MIN3 would require proper soil handling 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> |

| SA Objective | Policy MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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 'acceptable'. Policies MIN1 and MIN3 would require proper soil handling 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> <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 | + / 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><u>Policy MIN4a requires that for prior extraction of minerals consideration needs to be given to "whether the environmental conditions are suitable to support extraction operations to ensure no unacceptable effects on local communities and the environment."</u> This will help to ensure that there are no unacceptable effects on the environment from prior mineral extraction and in turn help to protect the water environment and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</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. Policy MIN1 Policy MIN 3 will help to mitigate any adverse effects on water quality from this extraction.</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <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 | 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> <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 <u>will be mitigated</u> which could in addition to by the requirements Policy MIN1 Policy MIN 3 which will help to mitigate any adverse effects on air quality.</p> <p>Policies MIN4a 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>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 MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| 13. To reduce and or avoid flood risk to people and property. | + | 0 | 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. 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 "acceptable", 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>Policy MIN4a requires that for prior extraction of minerals consideration needs to be given to "whether the environmental conditions are suitable to support extraction operations to ensure no unacceptable effects on local communities and the environment." This will help to ensure that there are no unacceptable effects on the environment from prior mineral extraction and this could include reducing or avoiding flood risk which will in turn have a minor 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 effects on the water environment are mitigated which will help to have a positive effect on this objective. Policies MIN7 and 8 support the extraction of sand and gravel and crushed rock from specific sites. Policy MIN1 Policy MIN 3 will help to mitigate any adverse effects on flood risk from this 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 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. |

| SA Objective | Policy MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>Uncertainties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |
| <p>14. To minimise greenhouse gases and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change through effective mitigation and adaptation</p> | + | + | 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 "acceptable", 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. <u>This policy includes a requirement to consider the "benefits of assisting the UK in meeting its binding carbon budgets and targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions."</u> This requirement will help to minimise greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Policy MIN4a requires that for prior extraction of minerals consideration needs to be given to "whether the environmental conditions are suitable to support extraction operations to ensure no unacceptable effects on local communities and the environment." This will help to ensure that there are no unacceptable effects on the environment from prior mineral extraction which would help to minimise any greenhouse gas emissions from prior extraction and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</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. Policy MIN1 Policy MIN 3 will help to mitigate any adverse effects on climate change from this extraction.</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>Policies MIN6 and MIN9-10 and MIN 12-13 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>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. |
| 15. To reduce the amount of waste that is produced and increase the proportion that is reused, recycled and composted. | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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>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 MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| 16. To conserve and enhance Northumberland's cultural heritage and diversity. | + | 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 lead to the loss of unrecorded buried archaeological assets or have an effects on existing cultural heritage 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 “acceptable”. 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><u>Policy MIN4a requires that for prior extraction of minerals consideration needs to be given to “whether the environmental conditions are suitable to support extraction operations to ensure no unacceptable effects on local communities and the environment.” This will help to ensure that there are no unacceptable effects on the environment from prior mineral extraction and in turn help to conserve heritage and have a minor positive effect on this objective.</u></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. Policy MIN1 Policy MIN 3 will help to mitigate any adverse effects on heritage from this 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</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p>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> <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. | + | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + 10 | 0 | + | + | + 10 | + | + | + | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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 MIN4a requires that for prior extraction of minerals consideration needs to be given to "whether the environmental conditions are suitable to support extraction operations to ensure no unacceptable effects on local communities and the environment." This will help to ensure that there are no unacceptable effects on the environment from prior mineral extraction and in turn help to conserve landscapes and have a minor positive effect on this objective. The policy also includes provision requiring restoration in the event that the</p> |

| SA Objective | Policy MIN1 | MIN2 | MIN3 | MIN4 | MIN4a | MIN5 | MIN6 | MIN7 | MIN8 | MIN9 | MIN10 | MIN11 | MIN12 | MIN13 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <p><u>subsequent proposed non-mineral development is delayed or does not proceed. Restoration could include landscape enhancements which would have a minor positive effect on this objective.</u></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. Policy MIN1 Policy MIN 3 will help to mitigate any adverse effects on landscape from this extraction.</p> <p>Policies MIN6 and MIN9 -10 and MIN 12-13 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>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 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>Likely Significant Effects</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>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>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 <u>except for Policy INF5.</u></p> <p><u>Policy INF5 states that open space, sports and recreational land and buildings created as part of a development will be required, where appropriate, to “to be safe and secure in accordance with relevant recognised standards”.</u> This will help to deliver safer facilities and in turn safer communities. A minor positive effect on this objective is identified.</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. |
| 4. To ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home. | + | ~ | ~ | ~ | +~ | ~ | +/~ | <p>Likely Significant Effects</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. <u>Policy INF5 will also have a minor positive effect on this objective through a requirement that in assessing all residential development proposals, the provision, improvement and means of</u></p> |

| SA Objective | Policy INF1 | INF2 | INF3 | INF4 | INF5 | INF6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | <p><u>maintenance of open space and provision for children and young people will be sought in accordance with the standards set out in Appendix H1 to meet the needs arising from the development.</u></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. |
| <p>5. To strengthen and sustain a resilient local economy which offers local employment opportunities.</p> | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | <p>Likely Significant Effects</p> <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. <u>Policy INF5 will also have a minor positive effect on this objective through a requirement that in assessing all residential development proposals, the provision, improvement and means of maintenance of open space and provision for children and young people will be sought in accordance with the standards set out in Appendix H1 to meet the needs arising from the development. There could be employment opportunities associated with this.</u></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> <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 INF1 | INF2 | INF3 | INF4 | INF5 | INF6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| 6. To deliver accessible education and training opportunities. | + | + | ~ | ~ | +~ | + | + | <p><u>Likely Significant Effects</u> 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, and INF4 and INF5 have no relation to this objective.</p> <p><u>Policy INF5 will also have a minor positive effect on this objective through a requirement that in assessing all residential development proposals, the provision, improvement and means of maintenance of open space and provision for children and young people will be sought in accordance with the standards set out in Appendix H1 to meet the needs arising from the development. There could be training opportunities associated with this.</u></p> <p>Overall the policies would 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. |
| 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> 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. Policy INF5 requires any <u>open space, sports and recreational land and buildings created as part of a development where appropriate, to be accessible by sustainable travel which will have a minor positive effect on this objective.</u></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 |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| 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.</p> <p>Policy INF5 would have a minor positive effect on this objective. <u>Open space, sports and recreational land and buildings created as part of a development will be required, where appropriate, to take opportunities to improve the Strategic Green Infrastructure Network, including the accessibility and connectivity of the network.</u></p> <p>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. |
| 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. |

| SA Objective | Policy INF1 | INF2 | INF3 | INF4 | INF5 | INF6 | 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 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. |
| 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. |

| SA Objective | Policy INF1 | INF2 | INF3 | INF4 | INF5 | INF6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| 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. |
| 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. |

| SA Objective | Policy INF1 | INF2 | INF3 | INF4 | INF5 | INF6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|---|
| 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><u>Policy INF5 would have a minor positive effect on this objective. Development of ancillary facilities on open space will be supported where it would be appropriate in scale and would not detract from the character of the site or surroundings. This would help to conserve and could enhance heritage.</u></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, <u>Policy INF5 would have a minor positive effect on this objective through a requirement that open space and facilities for sport and recreation be designed to include appropriate landscaping.</u></p> <p>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> <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 INF1 | INF2 | INF3 | INF4 | INF5 | INF6 | Cumulative Effect | Commentary |
|--------------|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified. |

Appendix C

Screening of Policies Map Changes

Appendix C: Screening of proposed modifications to Policies Map

The table below sets out details of the proposed modifications to the Policies Map for the Northumberland Local Plan.

In the interests of brevity, extracts from the Policies Map showing the proposed mapping changes graphically have been omitted and some related changes have been grouped together in the schedule. Full details of each of the mapping changes on which the screening is based is included in the 'Schedule of Proposed Modifications to the Northumberland Local Plan Policies Map (May 2021)'.

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| 'For information only' layers | <p>Remove the following layers from the Local Plan Policies Map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Neighbourhood Plan Settlement Boundaries (made or post-referendum) - FOR INFORMATION ONLY ● Policy STP 7 – Changes to the Green Belt ● Neighbourhood Plan Employment Sites (made or post-referendum) - FOR INFORMATION ONLY ● Neighbourhood Plan Town/Village Centres (made or post-referendum) - FOR INFORMATION ONLY ● Neighbourhood Plan Shopping Areas (made or post-referendum) - FOR INFORMATION ONLY ● Neighbourhood Plan Shopping Frontages (made or post-referendum) - FOR INFORMATION ONLY ● Neighbourhood Plan Housing Site Allocations - (made or post-referendum) - FOR INFORMATION ONLY ● Sites with Planning Permission for Housing (incl. within mixed-use developments; excluding small sites; base date 30 September 2018) - FOR INFORMATION ONLY ● Sites Minded to Approve Permission for Housing (incl. within mixed-use developments; excluding small sites; base date 30 September 2018) - FOR INFORMATION ONLY ● Neighbourhood Plan Protected Open Space and Local Green Space (Made and post-referendum)- FOR INFORMATION ONLY <p>Made Neighbourhood Plan policies are set out in separate Policies Maps. All spatial policy data from the Local Plan and made Neighbourhood Plans will be included in a 'living' consolidated Development Plan Policies Map.</p> | <p>For clarity and in response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/06.</p> | <p>No - the changes to the policies map are not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Policy STP 1 | Change Otterburn settlement boundary (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 99) | <p>Consequent to the deletion of site allocations in Otterburn in Policy HOU4.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6C and 6D Hearing Sessions, ACT/06C/02 and as agreed in the Examination SoCG with Historic England (EX/NCC/59, as amended by EX/NCC/181).</p> | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy STP 7 | Changes to Pegswood inset boundary at two locations (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 117) | <p>To ensure consistency with the NPPF.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 2 Hearing Session and ACT/02/12.</p> | No - the changes to the policies map are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy STP 7 | Change to Ovington inset boundary (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 163) | To improve the durability of the Green Belt boundary, in response to representations received during the consultation on additional evidence. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Policy STP 7 | Change to Morpeth inset boundary (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 117) | To remove conflict between the Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan settlement boundary and the Green Belt boundary, in response to representations received during the consultation on additional evidence. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy STP 7 | Change to Green Belt boundary at Prestwick Pit (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 142 and 154) | To reflect changes to part 5 of Policy ECN 6 and the deletion of safeguarded land at Prestwick Pit, and in response to the Inspector's post hearings letter (EX/INS/65), as exceptional circumstances for the release of this land have not been demonstrated. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. The changes to Policy ECN6 have been considered as part of the screening of the MMs in Appendix A. |
| Policy STP 7 | Change to Green Belt outer boundary south of Slaley (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 171 and 180) and near Newlands (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 173). | Cartographic error | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Policy STP 9 | Delete safeguarded land for future employment use (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 154) | To reflect changes to part 5 of Policy ECN 6 and the deletion of safeguarded land at Prestwick Pit and in response to the Inspector's post hearings letter (EX/INS/65), as exceptional circumstances for the release of this land have not been demonstrated. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. The changes to Policy ECN6 have been considered as part of the screening of the MMs in Appendix A. |
| Policy HOU 4 | Amend allocation 1a (v) Land north-west of Spital House Farm (now Land at and north west of Spital Farm), Newbiggin-by-the-Sea) (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 118 and 119) | To reflect updated status of permitted sites. In response to matters raised during the Matter 6B, 6C and 6D Hearing Sessions ACT/06B/04. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy HOU 4 | Delete allocation 1b (iii) Telephone Exchange, Hexham (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 161) | To reflect updated position of the developability of proposed site allocations. In response to matters raised during the Matter 6B, 6C and 6D Hearing Sessions ACT/06B/04. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Policy HOU 4 | Amend allocation 1d (vii) Land at Station Road, Haydon Bridge (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 159) | <p>To reflect updated position of the developability of proposed site allocations.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6B, 6C and 6D Hearing Sessions ACT/06B/04.</p> | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy HOU 4 | Amend allocation 1b (iv) Former Fairfield Police Houses, Hexham (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 160) | <p>To reflect updated position of the developability of proposed site allocations.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6B, 6C and 6D Hearing Sessions ACT/06B/04.</p> | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy HOU 4 | Delete allocations 1d (x) and 1d (xi) West of Smithy, and South of Westmoor Otterburn (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 99) | <p>To reflect findings from the Local Plan Heritage Impact Assessments.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6B, 6C and 6D Hearing Sessions ACT/06B/04, ACT/06C/02 and as agreed in Examination SoCG with Historic England (EX/NCC/59.</p> | No - the changes to the policies map are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Policy HOU 4 | Delete allocation 1d (xii) West Woodburn filling station, West Woodburn (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 112) | <p>To reflect updated position of the developability of proposed site allocations.</p> <p>In response to matters raised during the Matter 6B, 6C and 6D Hearing Sessions ACT/06B/04.</p> | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy HOU 6 | Amend Affordable Housing Viability Value Areas map layer (Local Plan Policies Map page reference: A) | To correct the value areas categorisation for a number of LSOAs covering parts of Cramlington and Blyth, to ensure consistency with the Council's methodology, as set out in the Council's Matter 6: Housing Need / Requirement Matters Statement EX/HS/06A/01. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Policy TRA 3 | <p>Amendments to the Core Road Network roads as follows:</p> <p>Add:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A193 (part) - In Blyth, from the A189 Bebside Roundabout to A1061 South Beach Roundabout ● A197 (part) - From A1 at Morpeth to A189 at Woodhorn ● A695 - Full extent from County Boundary at Prudhoe to Hexham town centre (Priestpopple) ● A698 (part) - In Berwick from A1 to A1147 ● A1061 - Full extent from A189 at Shankhouse to A193 South Beach Roundabout ● A1147 (part) - In Berwick from A1 Scremiston to A698 ● A6079 (part) - In Hexham from A69 Bridge End to A695 (Priestpopple) ● B1337 (part) - In Morpeth from A1 Clifton Interchange to A197 Whorral Bank Roundabout ● B1329 - In Blyth from A1061 Roundabout to A193 Cowpen Road (Kwik Fit) ● C403 (part) - From the Cambois Roundabout to the North Blyth Roundabout ● C415 (part) - From the A189 at East Sleekburn to the Cambois Roundabout <p>Remove:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A1068 from the south of the A189 junction at Linton to the A19 Seaton Burn interchange | Correction, to reflect updated Table 9.1 and the Core Road Network and to remove previous error. | No - the changes to the policies map are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy TRA 5 | Change to Northumberland Line station locations at Seaton Delaval (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 143), Blyth Bebside (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 132) and Bedlington Station (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 118) | To reflect the further detail provided in the Northumberland Line consultation booklet (EX/NCC/197). | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Policy TRA 7 | Add Eshott aerodrome safeguarding area (Local Plan Policies Map reference: B) | In response to representations and matters raised during the Matter 10 Hearing Session. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy ENV 2 | Remove <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site of Special Scientific Interest – The Scroggs (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 137) • Local Wildlife and Geological Site – Black Way Burn (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 178) • Local Wildlife and Geological Site – Fairspring (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 139) • Local Wildlife and Geological Sites - Stobylee Burn and Devil's Water source (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 179) • Local Nature Reserve – Bassington (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 131) | To reflect that site is no longer designated | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy ENV 2 | Add Marine Conservation Zone – Berwick to St Mary's (See Appendix I for map) | To reflect designation of new Marine Conservation Zone | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy ENV 9 | Add Conservation Area – Beadnell (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 32) | To reflect designation of new Beadnell Conservation Area. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy WAT 5 | Change Coastal Change Management Area (See Appendix II for map) | To reflect more up-to-date and accurate mapping data published by the Environment Agency (National Coastal Erosion Risk Mapping (NCERM)). | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | |
| Policy MIN 4 | Mineral Safeguarding Areas for sandstone for building stone use to be amended to include an area of land near Edlingham (Local Plan Policies Map reference: F) | <p>To ensure the Mineral Safeguarding Areas for sandstone include this area of known economic resource.</p> <p>Change proposed to address representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | No - the changes to the policies map are not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy MIN 5 | Boundary of safeguarded land at the Butterwell railhead is amended to be consistent with the boundary of an extant but unimplemented planning permission for the receipt, storage, and processing of minerals (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 105) | To ensure the boundary of the safeguarded land reflects most recent planning permission for the site. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Policy MIN 7 (a) | Amend the site area for the proposed site allocation for sand and gravel extraction at Anick Grange Haugh (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 161) | <p>To reflect the extent of the Anick Grange Haugh site likely to come forward over the plan period based on the most up-to-date information provided by the proposed operator.</p> <p>Change proposed to address representations and matters raised during the examination.</p> | Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect the amended site area. The changes to Policy MIN 7 have been considered as part of the screening of the MMs in Appendix A. |
| Policy MIN 7 (b) | Extension area at Ebchester Quarry added as a proposed site allocation for the extraction of sand and gravel for aggregate uses (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 173) | <p>To reflect the proposed modification to Policy MIN 7 to allocate an area of land at Ebchester Quarry for sand and gravel extraction in recognition that an extension of time at this site that will contribute supply from reserves currently included in the landbank.</p> <p>Change proposed to address representations and matters raised during the examination</p> | Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect the proposed site allocation. The changes to Policy MIN 7 have been considered as part of the screening of the MMs in Appendix A. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Policy MIN 7 (c) | West Wharmley removed as a proposed site allocation for the extraction of sand and gravel for aggregate uses (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 149) | To reflect the proposed modification to Policy MIN 7 (c), which involves the removal of this proposed allocation from the Local Plan to reflect that this site is no longer considered to be deliverable due to the proposal not being supported by the landowner. | Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect the removal of West Wharmley as a proposed site allocation. The changes to Policy MIN 7 have been considered as part of the screening of the MMs in Appendix A. |
| Policy MIN 8 (e) | Shiel Dykes added as a proposed site allocation for the extraction of crushed rock for aggregate uses (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 67) | To reflect the proposed modification to Policy MIN 8 (e) to reinstate this site as a site allocation in the plan (included in the Regulation 18 Draft Local Plan) to support the geographical split between productive capacity and reserves in the north of the county and south of the county and recognise previously identified concerns relating to highways matters can be overcome. Change proposed to address representations and matters raised during the examination. | Yes – the SA should be updated to reflect the proposed site allocation. The changes to Policy MIN 8 have been considered as part of the screening of the MMs in Appendix A. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|-------------------|------|------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|------------------|------|--|------|-----------------------|------|-------------------------------------|------|--|------|--------------------------------|------|----------------------|------|---------------------|------|-----------------|------|---|------|------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Policy WAS 4 | Prestwick Pit removed as a safeguarded waste facility (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 142, 154) | Correction, waste facility is now proposed as an employment site | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Policy INF 5 | <p>Remove the below sites as Protected Open Space under Policy INF 5:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Site reference</th> <th>Site name</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1003</td><td>South Charlton Church</td></tr> <tr><td>1004</td><td>Saint John the Baptist, Edlingham</td></tr> <tr><td>1011</td><td>St Lawrence's Church, Warkworth</td></tr> <tr><td>1016</td><td>Warkworth Cemetery</td></tr> <tr><td>1019</td><td>Rennington Cemetery</td></tr> <tr><td>1026</td><td>Rock Pond NSN, Rock</td></tr> <tr><td>1037</td><td>St Mary's Churchyard, Lesbury</td></tr> <tr><td>1039</td><td>Lesbury Graveyard</td></tr> <tr><td>1046</td><td>Alnmouth C of E School</td></tr> <tr><td>1050</td><td>Longframlington Graveyard</td></tr> <tr><td>1054</td><td>St Mary's Churchyard, Longframlington</td></tr> <tr><td>1057</td><td>Longframlington Cemetery</td></tr> <tr><td>1069</td><td>Shilbottle AGS 7</td></tr> <tr><td>1085</td><td>St Michaels & All Angel, near Alwinton</td></tr> <tr><td>1086</td><td>Christ Church, Hepple</td></tr> <tr><td>1108</td><td>St Peter and St Pauls, Longhoughton</td></tr> <tr><td>1109</td><td>St Bartholomew's Churchyard, Whittingham</td></tr> <tr><td>1115</td><td>Thropton All Saints Churchyard</td></tr> <tr><td>1120</td><td>West Cemetery, Amble</td></tr> <tr><td>1154</td><td>Amble Coastline NSN</td></tr> <tr><td>1179</td><td>Felton Cemetery</td></tr> <tr><td>1187</td><td>St Michaels & All Angels Churchyard, Felton</td></tr> <tr><td>1200</td><td>Christon Bank Methodist Churchyard</td></tr> <tr><td>1204</td><td>Holy Trinity Churchyard, Embleton</td></tr> <tr><td>1210</td><td>St John's Churchyard, Acklington</td></tr> <tr><td>1228</td><td>Church of St Maurice, Eglington</td></tr> <tr><td>1242</td><td>St Agnes Church AGS, Rothbury</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Site reference | Site name | 1003 | South Charlton Church | 1004 | Saint John the Baptist, Edlingham | 1011 | St Lawrence's Church, Warkworth | 1016 | Warkworth Cemetery | 1019 | Rennington Cemetery | 1026 | Rock Pond NSN, Rock | 1037 | St Mary's Churchyard, Lesbury | 1039 | Lesbury Graveyard | 1046 | Alnmouth C of E School | 1050 | Longframlington Graveyard | 1054 | St Mary's Churchyard, Longframlington | 1057 | Longframlington Cemetery | 1069 | Shilbottle AGS 7 | 1085 | St Michaels & All Angel, near Alwinton | 1086 | Christ Church, Hepple | 1108 | St Peter and St Pauls, Longhoughton | 1109 | St Bartholomew's Churchyard, Whittingham | 1115 | Thropton All Saints Churchyard | 1120 | West Cemetery, Amble | 1154 | Amble Coastline NSN | 1179 | Felton Cemetery | 1187 | St Michaels & All Angels Churchyard, Felton | 1200 | Christon Bank Methodist Churchyard | 1204 | Holy Trinity Churchyard, Embleton | 1210 | St John's Churchyard, Acklington | 1228 | Church of St Maurice, Eglington | 1242 | St Agnes Church AGS, Rothbury | Inclusion of cemeteries and churchyards as protected open space does not accord with the Council's evidence and methodology for designation of open space as set out in the Review of Open Space in Northumberland Technical Paper, 2018, paragraph 4.2.2, page 8 (NCC.02.21). Modification to delete this cemetery is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to the available evidence and is consistent with national policy in regard to the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Site reference | Site name | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1003 | South Charlton Church | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1004 | Saint John the Baptist, Edlingham | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1011 | St Lawrence's Church, Warkworth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1016 | Warkworth Cemetery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1019 | Rennington Cemetery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1026 | Rock Pond NSN, Rock | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1037 | St Mary's Churchyard, Lesbury | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1039 | Lesbury Graveyard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1046 | Alnmouth C of E School | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1050 | Longframlington Graveyard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1054 | St Mary's Churchyard, Longframlington | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1057 | Longframlington Cemetery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1069 | Shilbottle AGS 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1085 | St Michaels & All Angel, near Alwinton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1086 | Christ Church, Hepple | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1108 | St Peter and St Pauls, Longhoughton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1109 | St Bartholomew's Churchyard, Whittingham | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1115 | Thropton All Saints Churchyard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1120 | West Cemetery, Amble | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1154 | Amble Coastline NSN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1179 | Felton Cemetery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1187 | St Michaels & All Angels Churchyard, Felton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1200 | Christon Bank Methodist Churchyard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1204 | Holy Trinity Churchyard, Embleton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1210 | St John's Churchyard, Acklington | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1228 | Church of St Maurice, Eglington | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1242 | St Agnes Church AGS, Rothbury | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | 1251 Rothbury Graveyard | 78 | |
| | 1253 All Saints Church, Rothbury | 78 | |
| | 1274 Rothbury Cemetery | 77, 78 | |
| | 1289 St Michael's Churchyard, Alnwick | 57 | |
| | 1304 St Pauls Park, Alnwick | 57 | |
| | 1353 Alnwick East Allotments | 57 | |
| | 2002 Scremerston Churchyard, Scremerston | 7 | |
| | 2009 St Ebbes Churchyard, Beadnell | 32 | |
| | 2011 St Alden's Church, Bamburgh | 23 | |
| | 2015 Chatton Churchyard, Churchill Road, Chatton | 30 | |
| | 2022 Wooler Churchyard, Church Street, Wooler | 28 | |
| | 2032 Ingram Churchyard, Ingram | 54 | |
| | 2034 St Paul's Church, Seahouses | 32 | |
| | 2036 Seahouses Graveyard Main Street Seahouses | 32 | |
| | 2054 St Cuthbert's Churchyard, Norham | 5 | |
| | 2072 Parish Church of Holy Trinity Church Yard, Berwick-upon-Tweed | 4 | |
| | 2086 Berwick Churchyard, Church Road, Berwick upon Tweed | 4 | |
| | 2104 Berwick Cemetery, Cemetery Lane, Berwick upon Tweed | 4 | |
| | 2128 St Hilda's Parish Church, Lucker | 31 | |
| | 2132 St John's Churchyard, Lowick | 13 | |
| | 2139 St Mary's Church, South of Church Lane, Holy Island | 15 | |
| | 2144 St Helen's Church, Cornhill | 18 | |
| | 2145 St Helen's Church, Cornhill | 18 | |
| | 2153 Branxton Churchyard, West of Well House, Branxton | 19 | |
| | 2154 Branxton Churchyard, West of Well House, Branxton | 19 | |
| | 2165 St Michael's Churchyard, Ford | 20 | |
| | 2167 Etal Church AGS | 11 | |
| | 2170 St Maurice's Church, East of Brook Cottage, Ellingham | 39 | |
| | 2171 Doddington Church, Doddington | 29 | |
| | 2234 North Road Cemetery, Berwick-upon-Tweed | 3, 4 | |
| | 2266 St John's Churchyard, Main Street, Tweedmouth | 4 | |
| | 2280 North Sunderland Road Cemetery, Seahouses | 32 | |
| | 2283 Wooler Cemetery, Wooler | 28 | |
| | 2290 St Mary's Church, Holy Island | 15 | |
| | 2294 Parish Church of St Mary, Belford | 22 | |
| | 2302 St Ninian's Churchyard, Wooler | 28 | |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| | 3077 | St Nicholas's Church, Cramlington | 143 |
| | 3078 | Mayfield Cemetery, Cramlington | 143 |
| | 3079 | St John's RC Church, Cramlington | 143 |
| | 3080 | Holy Trinity Church, Seaton Delaval | 143 |
| | 3081 | St Mary's Church, East Hartford | 131 |
| | 3082 | Cowpen Cemetery, Blyth | 131, 132 |
| | 3083 | St Cuthberts, Blyth | 132 |
| | 3084 | Blyth Cemetery | 132 |
| | 3085 | Church of our Lady, Seaton Delaval | 144 |
| | 4023 | St Mary's Cemetery, Morpeth | 117 |
| | 4104 | Lynemouth Cemetery | 105 |
| | 4105 | Hadston | 81, 93 |
| | 4106 | Ulgham | 104 |
| | 4107 | Longhorsley | 91 |
| | 4108 | Cambo - Holy Trinity | 114 |
| | 4109 | Matfen - Holy Trinity | 139 |
| | 4110 | Stamfordham - St Mary's | 140 |
| | 4111 | Kirkheaton - St Bart | 127 |
| | 4112 | Ponteland - St Mary's | 141 |
| | 4113 | Longhorsley - St Thomas | 91 |
| | 4114 | Ponteland - St Matte | 141 |
| | 4115 | Widdrington - Holy Trinity | 93 |
| | 4116 | Prestwick | 142 |
| | 4117 | Hartburn - St Andrew's | 115 |
| | 4118 | Heddon on the Wall - St Andrew's | 153 |
| | 4119 | Dalton - Holy Trinity | 140 |
| | 4120 | Hadston - St John's | 81 |
| | 4121 | Whalton - St Mary | 129 |
| | 4122 | Cresswell - St Barth | 105 |
| | 4123 | Lynemouth - St Aidan | 105 |
| | 4124 | Widdrington - URC | 93 |
| | 4125 | Stannington - St Mary's | 130 |
| | 4126 | Hebron - St Cuthbert | 104 |
| | 4127 | St Georges Hospital Churchyard, Morpeth | 117 |
| | 4128 | Morpeth Stobhill - St Aidan's | 117 |
| | 4129 | Morpeth - St James | 117 |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| | 4130 Milbourne - Holy Saviour's | 140, 141 | |
| | 4131 Morpeth - St Robert's | 117 | |
| | 4132 Ulgham - St John the Baptist | 104 | |
| | 4133 Ponteland - URC | 141 | |
| | 4134 Stamfordham - church | 140 | |
| | 4135 Morpeth – Fairmoor Cemetery | 117 | |
| | 5205 Corbridge Cemetery | 161 | |
| | 5213 St John's Cemetery, Haydon Bridge | 159 | |
| | 5214 Craggside Cemetery, Haydon Bridge | 159 | |
| | 5216 Tyne View Road Cemetery, Haltwhistle | 157 | |
| | 5234 Ovingham Cemetery | 163 | |
| | 5241 Edgewell Road Cemetery East | 163 | |
| | 5242 Edgewell Road Cemetery West | 163 | |
| | 5243 West Road Cemetery, Prudhoe | 163 | |
| | 5244 St Mary's Churchyard, Ovingham | 163 | |
| | 5246 St Andrew's Cemetery, Hexham | 160 | |
| | 6103 Bothal Church | 117 | |
| | 6104 Ashington Church (Holy Sepulchre) | 118 | |
| | 6105 St. Aidan's, Ashington | 118 | |
| | 6106 St. Johns Church and New Cemetery, Ashington | 118 | |
| | 6107 Pegswood | 117 | |
| | 6108 St. Bartholemew's, Newbiggin | 119 | |
| | 6109 St. Peters Churchyard and Cemetery, West Sleekburn | 118 | |
| | 6110 St. Pauls Church, Choppington | 118 | |
| | 6111 St. Cuthbert's, Bedlington | 131 | |
| | 6112 Bedlington Cemetery - Netherton Lane | 131 | |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Amend Protected Open Space: Amble Allotments - Reference number: 1121 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 81) | Modification reflects changes to the boundaries of the allotments site following the open space review prepared in response to the request from the Inspector (EX/INS/33), and following agreement by the Council at the examination hearings. Modification has been discussed and agreed with Amble Town Council who made representations on the matter, and ensures the Plan is positively prepared and consistent with national policy in regard to the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Policy INF 5 | <p>Remove Protected Open Space (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 79):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newton on the Moor disused quarry - Reference number: 1161 • Swarland NSN - Reference numbers: 1164, 1165, 1166 and 1167 • Lises Wood, Swarland - Reference numbers: 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174 and 1176 | <p>Representations objecting to the designation were discussed at the Local Plan hearing sessions. The Council agrees that designation as Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space does not meet the Council's relevant open space typology definition provided in their evidence base. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space.</p> | <p>No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Remove Protected Open Space: Duchess Community High School, Alnwick - Reference number: 1278 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 57) | Duchess High School, Alnwick, Open Sports Facilities is no longer in use as open space: the school has been demolished and alternative provision, including facilities for outdoor sports to replace this open space has been provided on the new school site at Willowburn. This designation would not be consistent with national policy in regard to the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Remove Protected Open Space: The Dukes Middle School Tennis Courts, Alnwick - Reference number: 1314 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 57) | Representations objecting to the designation were discussed at the Local Plan hearing sessions. The Council agrees that designation as Outdoor Sports Facilities conflicts with Policy CF5 of the Alnwick and Denwick Neighbourhood Plan which allocates the site for a range of uses once the school is no longer in use. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy INF 5 | Amend Protected Open Space: Embleton Quarry - Reference number: 1395 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 40) | A small cul-de-sac of 14 dwellings has been constructed recently along the western edge of the former Embleton Quarry site. Modification is required to the policies map to remove those properties from the designation since they are clearly not now part of an open space. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|--|------------------------------|---|---|
| | | with national policy on the protection of open space. | |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Remove Protected Open Space: RAF Boulmer - Reference number: 1414 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 58) | Representations objecting to the designation were made immediately prior the Local Plan hearing sessions. The Inspector asked the Council to consider the representations and present modifications if necessary. The Council has reviewed the representations and agrees that designation as Outdoor Sports Facilities does not meet the Council's relevant open space typology definition provided in their evidence base. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Remove Protected Open Space: Procter and Gamble Field, Seaton Delaval - Reference number: 3012 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 143, 144) | Representations objecting to the designation were discussed at the Local Plan hearing sessions. The Council agrees that designation as Outdoor Sports Facilities does not meet the Council's relevant open space typology definition provided in their evidence base. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |
| Policy INF 5 | Add Protected Open Space: Airship Estate/ South Nelson, Cramlington - Reference number: 3338 (Local Plan Policies Map Grid reference: 131) | This was omitted in error from the policies map. Modification required to add the designation as Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space which accords with the Council's evidence. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Remove Protected Open Space: Land at Plantation Farm, Arcot Estate, Cramlington - Reference number: 3350 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 143) | Representations objecting to the designation were discussed at the Local Plan hearing sessions. Following a review in accordance with the request from the Inspector (ACT/08/08) the Council agrees that designation as Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space does not meet the Council's relevant open space typology definition provided in their evidence base. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Remove Protected Open Space: Longhorsley Playing Field - Reference number: 4050 | <p>These sites are designated as Local Green Spaces in the Longhorsley Neighbourhood Plan. Protection through Policy INF 5 would be contrary to the methodology for designation as set out in paragraph 5.2, page 15, NCC.02.21.</p> <p>Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space.</p> | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Remove Protected Open Space: Tyneview Terrace Allotments, Prudhoe - Reference number: 5235 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 163) | <p>Representations objecting to the designation were discussed at the Local Plan hearing sessions. The Council agrees that designation as Allotments does not meet the Council's relevant open space typology definition provided in their evidence base. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. The Council can confirm that alternative allotment provision was secured through development proposals for this site. That alternative provision on a site at Eastwoods Road, Prudhoe was granted planning permission in 2006 and made available soon after. That site is now proposed for protection under Policy INF 5 (site 6350).</p> | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Policy INF 5 | <p>Remove Protected Open Space: Prudhoe Hospital Playing Field - Reference number: 5240</p> <p>(Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 163)</p> | <p>The designation as Outdoor Sports Facilities does not meet the Council's relevant open space typology definition provided in their evidence base. The site has planning permission for housing development and that development is partially complete. Financial contributions towards alternative provision to compensate for the loss of the facilities was secured through a planning obligation associated with the planning permission for development. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space.</p> | <p>No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA.</p> |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Amend Protected Open Space: Choppington Woods - Reference number: 6142 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 118) | Representations objecting to part of the designation were discussed at the Local Plan hearing sessions. The Council agrees that designation as Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space of some of the land, which is in use for arable farming, does not meet the Council's relevant open space typology definition provided in their evidence base. It is also proposed to adjust the boundary of the designation along the eastern boundary adjacent to the settlement of Scotland Gate so that it aligns properly with the physical boundary demarcations to Choppington Woods. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Remove Protected Open Space: Earth Centre, Bomarsund - Reference number: 6149, Bomarsund (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 118) | Representations objecting to the designation were discussed at the Local Plan hearing sessions. Following a review in accordance with the request from the Inspector (ACT/08/08) the Council agrees that designation as Natural and Semi-Natural Green Space does not meet the Council's relevant open space typology definition provided in their evidence base. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Remove Protected Open Space: Land adjacent to Leisure Centre, Seahouses - Reference number: 6240 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 32) | Representations objecting to the designation were discussed at the Local Plan hearing sessions. The Council agrees that designation as Outdoor Sports Facilities does not meet the Council's relevant open space typology definition provided in their evidence base. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Add Protected Open Space: Land between Acomb Avenue and Staward Avenue, Seaton Delaval AGS - Reference number: 6255 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 144) | This open space was previously protected through the Blyth Valley District Local Plan 1999. It continues to meet the requirements for the typology of Amenity Green Space as set out in the Council's evidence. The site was overlooked in the Regulation 19 submission version of the Local Plan and should be added to the policies map. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Remove Protected Open Space: Allendale Primary School, OSF - Reference number: 6269 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 169) | This site is designated as Local Green Spaces in the Allendale Neighbourhood Plan. Protection through Policy INF 5 would be contrary to the methodology for designation as set out in paragraph 5.2, page15,NCC.02.21. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Add Protected Open Space: Eastwoods Road Allotments, Prudhoe - Reference number: 6350 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 163) | Designation of this site as Allotments meets the Council's relevant open space typology definition provided in their evidence base. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. The Council can confirm that these allotments were created around 2007 as alternative provision to replace those lost through development proposed on the former Tyne View allotments (site 5235) for which a modification is proposed elsewhere in this Schedule. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Add Protected Open Space: Dalton Avenue, Lynemouth - Reference number: 6351 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 105) | This open space was previously protected through the Castle Morpeth District Local Plan 2003. It continues to meet the requirements for the typology of Amenity Green Space as set out in the Council's evidence. The site was overlooked in the Regulation 19 submission version of the Local Plan and should be added to the policies map. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

| Policy / Paragraph / Figure reference | Proposed modification | Reason for proposed modification | Are there implications for the SA arising from the modification? |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Policy INF 5 | Add Protected Open Space: Ingoe Village Green - Reference number: 6352 (Local Plan Policies Map grid reference: 139) | This open space was previously protected through the Castle Morpeth District Local Plan 2003. It continues to meet the requirements for the typology of Amenity Green Space as set out in the Council's evidence. The site was overlooked in the Regulation 19 submission version of the Local Plan and should be added to the policies map. Modification is required to ensure the Plan is positively prepared having regard to available evidence and is consistent with national policy on the protection of open space. | No - the change to the policies map is not considered significant for the purposes of SA. |

Appendix D

Monitoring Framework Review

Review of Proposed Monitoring Indicators against the Topics in the SEA Directive

| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger actions | thresholds for | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|---|---|--|---|-----------------|----------------|--|--|
| Delivering the Vision for Northumberland | | | | | | | |
| STP 1 - 9 | Spatial Strategy, Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Health and Wellbeing, Green Infrastructure, Green Belt | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 | <p>[See also the monitoring of other policies.]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Census data (ONS) for Northumberland. Sub-national population projections for Northumberland, overall and by age (ONS). Projected numbers and % of children, working age residents and elderly residents (ONS). Overall County ranking in the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (MHCLG). Ranking of the County's Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (MHCLG). Life expectancy at birth (Public Health England). Levels of obesity in Northumberland (Public Health | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >5 major developments Review application decisions | Population, Human health, Material assets, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Cultural heritage, Landscape |

¹⁸ Monitoring indicator data sources are Northumberland County Council and the Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) process, unless otherwise stated.



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------|--|--|---|---|--|-----------|
| | | | <p>England).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of working age people with qualifications at, or equivalent to, NVQ Level 2 and above (Nomis). Number of applications for residential development, and the number of dwellings permitted outside settlement boundaries. Number of planning applications granted where adverse impacts identified in the Health Impact Assessment are not mitigated. Net increase/decrease in strategic and local green infrastructure Total area of Green Belt in Northumberland (ha). Number and area (ha) of planning permissions granted for inappropriate development within the Green Belt. Number of planning applications refused on Green Belt grounds. | <p>including a housing element permitted outside settlement boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >5 applications and/or appeals granted where significant adverse impacts are identified in the Health Impact Assessment but are not mitigated. >5 'major' applications and/or appeals granted for inappropriate development within the Green Belt. | <p>to understand why settlement boundaries have been breached.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider whether the defined settlement boundaries, or Policy STP1 needs to be reviewed. Review the applications and their HIAs to better understand why decisions were made. Review the Health Impact Assessment process and triggers for different types of HIA Consider whether Policy STP5 needs to be reviewed. Review application decisions to understand grounds for very special circumstances Consider whether supply of land for development needs and/or policies STP7-9 need to be reviewed. | |



| Policies | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| Economic Development | | | | | | |
| ECN 1 - 17 | Economy, Employment Land, Rural Economy and Tourism | 5, 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economically active/inactive resident population (Nomis). Employment rate and unemployment rate (Nomis). Jobs density (jobs/sqm) (Nomis). Gross Added Value (GVA). Number and sectoral composition of businesses in Northumberland (Nomis). Employment by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) occupation (Nomis). Mean full-time equivalent workers gross weekly pay (Nomis). Median gross workplace-based earnings (ONS). Average household income Travel to work patterns, commuting flows and average distance travelled to work (ONS). Total employment land available by location and type (B1, B2, B8 <u>Main Employment Uses / Wider Employment Generating Uses / Other</u> ha). Net additional employment floorspace completed by location and type (<u>Main</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient employment land supply to meet current and projected needs for B-Class <u>Main Employment</u> Uses. Any available 'brownfield' employment land allocations unimplemented for >5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reassess potential employment sites and undertake a call for sites to identify additional supply. Consider need to allocate additional economic development sites through the Plan review. Review unimplemented employment site allocations to ascertain why sites have not | Population, Human health, |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------|--|--|---|--|---|-----------|
| | | | <p><u>Employment Uses / Wider Employment Generating Uses /Other B1, B2, B8 sqm</u> - trajectory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net additional employment floorspace completed on allocated employment sites (Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plans) by location and type (<u>Main Employment Uses / Wider Employment Generating Uses /Other B1, B2, B8 sqm</u>). • Net additional employment floorspace <u>Main Employment Uses / Wider Employment Generating Uses</u> and % completed on brownfield and greenfield sites. • Net additional tourist accommodation bedspaces created by location and type (hotel, B&B, caravans and camping sites). | <p>years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any available 'greenfield' employment land allocations unimplemented for >5 years. • >10% of new employment uses on unallocated greenfield sites. • A downward trend in the five year moving average of additional bedspaces sustained over a three year period. | <p>come forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with landowners, economic development team and Advance to help bring forward the sites • Consider any need to delete and allocate additional or alternative economic development sites through a policy review. • Consider how policy may need to be relaxed to encourage the creation of more tourism bedspaces through a policy review. | |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| Town Centres and Central Services | | | | | | |
| TCS 1 - 6 | Retailing and Services, Hot Food Takeaways | 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total occupied retail floorspace <u>selling convenience or comparison retail goods</u> (gross and net sales area) in the 12 main town centres or primary shopping areas (7 larger centres). Vacancy rates of <u>retail shop front</u> units within Main Towns and Service Centres (no. of units, sqm and %). Number and floorspace of non A1 retail <u>active frontage</u> uses on ground floors within primary frontages by location and type (A1, A2, A3, A4, A5 units, sqm and %). Floorspace of applications permitted for 'major' retail development in edge-of-centre, out-of-centre and out-of-town locations. Number of hot food takeaways permitted contrary to policy. <u>Number of existing or approved hot food takeaway establishments per 1000 resident population in each major town or (otherwise) electoral division, to be updated and published annually.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A negative direction on all three of these (i.e. lower occupied retail floorspace and higher vacancy rates and a higher proportion of occupied units in non-retail use <u>with no active frontage</u> sustained over three years, when looked at across the 12 main town centres. A year-on-year increase sustained over three years, when looked at across the 12 main towns. At least five applications granted contrary to this policy sustained over three years, when looked at across the County as a whole. The number of existing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider whether the degree to which this could be caused by national trends or if local policy could play a role. If so, consider whether a policy review could improve the situation - e.g. a stronger stance against out of centre development and/or a more relaxed approach to changes of use on the high street and/or the need for the plan to include land allocations/define regeneration area As above Consider whether the policy is effective as part of the Plan review. <u>Consider whether the policy may be too restrictive</u> | Population, Human health, Climatic Factors, Material Assets, Air, |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any changes in the pattern of functioning schools, updating and publishing the map of 400m walking distance zones, annually. The percentage of Year 6 pupils classified as overweight or obese in each main town or elsewhere, electoral division. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> or approved hot food takeaway establishments per 1000 resident population equals or exceeds 0.69 per 1000 resident population in more than two-thirds of towns or (otherwise) electoral divisions thus preventing further approvals in these areas. These zones, when aggregated incorporate an increasing proportion of the total area covered by defined Town Centres (under Policy TCS2). The percentage of Year 6 pupils classified as overweight or obese ceases to exceed 35.3 percent in any main town or electoral division. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider whether the policy may be too restrictive Consider whether the policy may no longer be needed. | |
| Housing | | | | | | |
| HOU 1 - 12 | Housing Provision, Mix and Affordability, Gypsies and Travellers | 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub-national household population and non-household population projections (ONS). Sub-national household projections and average household size (ONS). Housing affordability ratio of | | | Population, Human health, Material assets, Air, Climate factors, Cultural Heritage, Landscape |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------|--|--|---|---|---|-----------|
| | | | <p>median house price to median gross workplace-based earnings (ONS).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Housing Need (minimum net additional dwellings per annum). Housing Delivery Test (% of net additional dwellings completed against the need over the previous 3 years). <u>Net additional dwellings completed by Delivery Area from the start of plan period</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Housing Need calculation increases above the Plan's 885pa OAN requirement. Cumulative housing delivery for the plan period falls below the latest Local Housing Need calculation, or below the Plan's OAN requirement. Housing Delivery Test result <95%, <85% or <75%. Insufficient <u>net</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider how significant any increased LHN is above the Plan's OAN requirement, and in the context of recent housing delivery rates and outstanding commitments. Review the Plan if the increased LHN exceeds recent delivery and outstanding commitments. Consider how significant delivery rates are below the LHN or OAN, and in the context of cumulative delivery for the plan period and outstanding commitments. Review the Plan if cumulative delivery rates for the plan period fall significantly below the latest minimum LHN. Where HDT <95%, prepare a PPG compliant Action Plan to assess the causes of under-delivery and identify actions to increase future delivery. Where HDT <85%, apply a 20% buffer to the 5-year housing land supply requirement. Where HDT <75% or less than 5 years housing land supply, apply the presumption in | |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------|--|--|---|---|---|-----------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total potential 'deliverable' and 'developable' housing land supply by Delivery Area (SHLAA). Net additional dwellings completed by parish-based areas in Table 7.1 from the start of plan period 'Deliverable' and 'developable' housing land supply by parish-based areas in Table 7.1. 5-year housing land supply of 'deliverable' sites. | <p>additional homes, and deliverable and developable housing land supply to meet identified minimum needs indicative Delivery Area housing requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient net additional homes, and deliverable and developable housing land supply to meet indicative housing requirements for individual parish-based areas in Table 7.1. | <p>favour of sustainable development to planning applications for housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a comprehensive SHLAA review including a call for sites to identify developable sites which are compliant with Local Plan policies in the relevant Delivery Area. If insufficient supply is persistent or significant consider the need for changes to settlement boundaries or undertake a Green Belt review to identify additional potentially suitable housing land through a plan review in the Delivery Area through a partial plan review. If insufficient supply remains persistent or significant consider whether exceptional circumstances exist to justify a partial review of the Green Belt through a partial plan review. Consider if localised needs can adequately and appropriately be met in nearby parish-based areas Undertake a localised SHLAA review to identify developable sites which are compliant with | |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------|--|--|---|---|---|-----------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number, area and capacity of sites on the Brownfield Land Register. • Net additional dwellings completed by location, tenure, size (bedrooms) and type - trajectories. • Net additional dwellings completed on allocated housing sites by location (Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plans). • Number of long-term empty homes brought back into residential use. • Net additional dwellings and % completed on brownfield and greenfield sites. • Net additional affordable housing completions by location, affordable tenure, size (bedrooms) and type. • Number of affordable homes for first-time buyers permitted and built on Entry-level Exception Sites. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <5 years housing land supply. • Housing allocations not delivering on-site. • Any available 'brownfield' housing land allocations unimplemented for >5 years. | <p><u>Local Plan policies in the relevant area (s).</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>If insufficient supply is persistent or significant, consider the need for localised settlement boundary changes.</u> • <u>If insufficient supply remains persistent or significant, consider whether exceptional circumstances exist to justify a localised review of the Green Belt through a partial plan review.</u> • Investigate why allocations are not delivering • Work with internal and external partners to overcome constraints to delivery. • Consider the need to allocate additional or alternative sites if necessary to meet the latest local needs. | |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------|--|--|--|---|--|-----------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of affordable and market homes permitted and built on Rural Exception Sites. • Average density and average house size of 'major' new housing sites completed (by Delivery Area). • Total number of individuals/families and groups registered on the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register. • Number of specifically stated self-build <u>and custom build plots opportunities</u> permitted as part of planning applications. • Number and % of second and holiday homes by location. • Specialist residential accommodation completed by location and type (including C2 institutional/communal accommodation). • <u>Number and percentage of new market and affordable dwellings permitted and built to meet the</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient affordable homes being built to meet identified (SHMA) needs. • Insufficient (serviced) plots permitted to meet the 3-yearly demands indicated by the Self-Build and Custom Housebuilding Register. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider introducing Permission in Principle (PIP) for any unimplemented 'brownfield' site allocations. • Consider the need to delete and/or allocate additional sites if necessary to meet the latest local needs. • Seek to increase and accelerate delivery through the Council's own Council House Delivery Programme and in partnership with registered providers. • Consider need to revise affordable housing policy requirements through the Plan review. • Investigate further the use of | |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------|--|--|--|---|---|-----------|
| | | | <p><u>higher M4(2) standards of accessibility and adaptability.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total supply of gypsy and traveller pitches and travelling showpeople plots by location. Net additional gypsy and traveller caravan pitches permitted and created by location. Net additional travelling showpeople plots permitted and created by location. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Insufficient M4(2) or higher accessibility/adaptability standard homes being permitted and built to meet identified needs;</u> <u>Significant number of housing permissions requiring M4(2) standard homes not delivering on site.</u> Insufficient supply of gypsy and traveller permanent and/or transit pitches to meet identified needs. Insufficient supply of travelling showpeople plots to meet identified needs. | <p>Council assets for the provision of plots.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to increase provision of plots on applications at the pre-app and outline application stage. Consider the need to allocate specific sites for self-build plots opportunities through the Plan review. <u>Seek to increase and accelerate delivery of accessible/adaptable homes through the Council's own Council House Delivery Programme and in partnership with Registered Providers and other private developers;</u> <u>Investigate reasons why permissions are not delivering, and whether the M4(2) policy requirement is a reason.</u> <u>Consider need to revise accessible/adaptable housing standard policy requirements through the Plan review.</u> | |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider need to allocate specific gypsy and traveller sites through the Local Plan review. Consider need to allocate specific travelling showpeople sites through the Local Plan review. | |
| Quality of Place | | | | | | |
| QOP 1 - 6 | Sustainable Design and Landscaping | 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rates of Crime in Northumberland (Northumbria Police). Number of planning applications refused on design-related grounds. Number of planning applications refused by LPA on design grounds but which are subsequently granted at appeal. Number of housing applications permitted which do not perform positively against <u>Building for a Healthy Life 42</u>. Number of planning applications using accreditation schemes or design review to demonstrate quality of development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >5 applications refused by LPA on design grounds but which are subsequently granted at appeal. >5% 'major' applications and/or appeals approved for residential development which were assessed as performing negatively against <u>Building for a Healthy Life 42</u> principles. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review application decisions to understand why applications were granted on appeal. Consider whether Policies QOP1-6 need to be reviewed. Review application decisions to understand why applications were granted despite performing negatively against <u>Building for a Healthy Life 42</u> principles. Review <u>Building for a Healthy Life 42</u> as a policy mechanism and/or implementation through development management | Population, Human health, Material assets, Biodiversity, Flora and fauna, Air, Climatic factors, Cultural Heritage, Landscape |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Design and Access Statements which do not refer to Quality of Place policies or the Northumberland Design Guide. | | | |
| Connectivity and Movement | | | | | | |
| TRA 1 - 8 | Transport Connectivity | 1, 2, 5, 7, 12, 14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Car ownership (% of households owning one or more car/van) (ONS). Travel to work by different modes (bus, train, car, bike, foot) (ONS). Traffic volumes on strategic roads and junctions (Highways England). Number and % of planning applications permitted complying with car-parking standards. Number of travel plans implemented. New strategic transport infrastructure completed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic road network sections and junctions (projected to be) operating above capacity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and implement road improvement scheme (with Highways England). | Population, Human Health, Air, Climatic factors |
| ICT 1 - 2 | Digital Connectivity | - | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of the County's households with broadband connectivity. New strategic telecommunications infrastructure completed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any proposed strategic transport infrastructure projects unimplemented for >5 years. Any proposed strategic telecommunication infrastructure projects unimplemented for >5 years. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to work collaboratively with infrastructure providers and consider need to delete or amend project in the IDP and/or as part of the Plan review. Continue to work collaboratively with infrastructure providers and consider need to delete or amend project in the IDP and/or as part of the Plan review. | Population, human health |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|--------------------|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| Environment | | | | | | |
| ENV 1 - 9 | Natural Environment, Biodiversity and Landscape, Historic and Built Environment | 1, 8, 11, 16, 17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net change in area of designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites (+/- ha). Net additional area of new priority habitat delivered (ha) (Natural England). Number and % of 'major' developments generating overall net gains in biodiversity enhancement (Natural England). Number of 'major' planning applications permitted with significant adverse impacts on designated sites of biodiversity importance (Natural England). Number of 'major' planning applications permitted with significant adverse impacts on designated landscapes. Number of TPO trees or woodland removed as a result of development permitted. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net gain (3 year period.) No upward trend in the proportion of major developments showing net gains. >5 applications permitted following HRA Appropriate Assessment. >5% reduction in TPO trees. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate why no net gain has been achieved Consider whether a review of Policy ENV2 or other policies in the Local Plan will achieve a net gain. Investigate why there is no upward trend in the proportion of major developments showing net gains. Consider whether a review of Policy ENV2 or other policies in the Local Plan will achieve a net gain. Investigate why applications were permitted Consider whether a strengthening of Policies ENV1 and ENV2 would be beneficial and appropriate. Investigate why there has been such a reduction in TPO trees. | Human health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Cultural Heritage, Landscape |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------|--|--|--|--|---|-----------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harm to non-protected landscape features. Total numbers of Grade I, II* and II listed buildings (Historic England). Numbers of Grade I, II* and II listed buildings demolished. Number of 'major' developments permitted with significant adverse impacts on designated heritage assets. Number of 'major' developments permitted with significant adverse impacts on non-designated heritage assets. Number of 'major' developments permitted with significant adverse impacts on archaeological sites. Numbers of designated heritage assets identified as being 'at risk' on the At Risk Register (Historic England). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >5% loss of listed structures. An increase in the number of assets on the Register | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider whether a review of Policies ENV1, ENV2 and QOP4 would help stem this reduction. Investigate why there has been such a loss of listed structures.. Consider whether a review of Policies ENV1 and ENV7 would help stem this reduction. Investigate why there has been an increase in the number of assets on the register. Consider whether a review of Policy ENV7 or other policies in the Local Plan could help bring assets into use and promote their restoration, rather than increase them being at risk. | |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| Water Environment | | | | | | |
| WAT 1 - 5 | Water Quality, Flooding and Coastal Change | 8, 11, 13, 14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of river stretches with good/very good biological water quality (Environment Agency). • % of river stretches with good/very good chemical water quality (Environment Agency). • Number of 'major' planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on water quality grounds. • Number of 'major' planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. • Number of 'major' planning permissions granted for higher vulnerability development within flood zones 2 and 3. • Number of 'major' developments approved contrary to the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any reduction in % of good/very good quality sustained over 3 years. • Any reduction in % of good/very good quality sustained over 3 years. • Any increase sustained over 3 years. • Any increase sustained over 3 years. • Any increase sustained over 3 years. • Any positive number sustained over 3 years. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to ascertain why water quality has reduced. • Consider whether a strengthening of Policy WAT1 would result in increased water quality. • Investigate why there has been an increase in the number of permissions granted against the advice of EA on water quality. • Consider whether a strengthening of Policy WAT1 or other Local Policies would assist in reversing this trend. • Investigate why there has been an increase in the number of permissions granted against the advice of EA on flooding grounds. • Consider whether a strengthening of Policy WAT3 would assist in reversing this trend. • Investigate why there has been an increase in the number of permissions granted in flood zones 2 and 3. | Human health, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Climatic factors, |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>Coastal Change Management Area (CCMA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and % of new 'major' developments that do not incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and reduce surface water run-off. Water efficiency rate of new dwellings. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any positive number sustained over 3 years. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider whether a strengthening of Policy WAT3, or changes to other policies in the Local Plan would assist in reversing this trend. Investigate why development proposals have been approved. Consider whether a review of Policy WAT5 is required.. Investigate why development proposals have been approved without including SuDS Consider whether a review of Policy WAT4 is required. | |
| Pollution and Land Quality | | | | | | |
| POL 1 - 3 | Pollution and land quality | 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Area of contaminated land restored for alternative viable use (ha). Area of the best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development (Grade 1, 2, 3a) (ha). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Planning applications or appeals approved as departures will trigger an | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate why the number of AQMAs has increased. Consider whether Policy POL 2 needs to be strengthened or other Local Plan policies affecting air quality need to be reviewed. Investigate the reasons for the approval. Consider whether policy needs | Population, Human health, Flora and Fauna, Climate Change, Cultural Heritage, Landscape |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---|---|--|---|--|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning applications and appeals approved as departures from policy. | | to be reviewed. | |
| Managing Natural Resources | | | | | | |
| MIN 1 - 13 | Minerals | <u>1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landbanks of permitted reserves of crushed rock and sand and gravel for aggregate uses (years). <u>Capacity of quarries for the production of crushed rock and sand and gravel for aggregate uses.</u> <u>Production of recycled and secondary aggregates</u> <u>Capacity of facilities for the production of secondary and recycled aggregates</u> Number of incompatible non-mineral developments consented within a Mineral Safeguarding Area. Restoration proposals provide a net gain for biodiversity. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landbank falls below 10 years for crushed rock or below 7 years for sand and gravel <u>Productive capacity falls below calculated annual demand figure for Northumberland</u> <u>Significant drop in production of secondary and recycled aggregates that does not reflect changes in demand for aggregates as a whole.</u> Planning applications or appeals approved as departures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Investigate reasons for fall in capacity, production and/or productive capacity</u> Reassess other known minerals sites and undertake a call for sites Consider if additional site allocations are required through a policy review. Investigate the reasons for the approvals. Consider whether a review of Local Plan policies is required. Review decisions to ascertain why restoration proposals have not provided a net gain. | Population, Human Health, Material Assets, Biodiversity, Air, Climate Change, Cultural Heritage, Landscape |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|-----------|-------|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning applications and appeals approved as departures from policy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No net gain for biodiversity. Planning applications or appeals approved as departures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider whether a review of Local Plan policies will help to secure a net gain. Investigate the reasons for the approvals. Consider whether a review of Local Plan policies is required. | |
| WAS 1 - 4 | Waste | 1, 14, 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volumes of household waste generated (tonnes). Percentage of household waste recycled and composted. Percentage of local authority collected waste landfilled (tonnes). Volumes of commercial and industrial and construction and demolition waste landfilled. <u>Remaining landfill capacity</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Year-on-year decreases in percentage of household waste recycled. Year-on-year increases in proportion of waste landfilled. <u>Remaining capacity below the level needed to manage residual waste from Northumberland over the plan period.</u> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate why the percentage of household waste recycled has decreased Consider whether a review of Local Plan policies will reverse this trend. Investigate why the proportion of waste going to landfill has increased Consider whether a review of Local Plan policies will reverse this trend. <u>Consider whether a review of Local Plan policies is required</u> | Human health, material assets |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| REN 1 - 2 | Renewable Energy | 14 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy capacity installed by type. Number of applications permitted for renewable and low carbon technologies. Planning applications and appeals approved as departures from policy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for wind energy development permitted outside a suitable area. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate why proposals were permitted outside of a suitable area Consider whether Policy REN 2 needs to be reviewed. | |
| Infrastructure and Delivery | | | | | | |
| INF 1 - 6 | Infrastructure and Delivery, Community Facilities, Sport and Recreation | 1, 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of schemes identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP). Number of community services and facilities lost as a result of the grant of planning permission Number of community services and facilities retained as a result of refusal of planning permission Number of local village convenience shops and public houses in villages lost as a result of the grant of planning permission Number of local village convenience shops and public houses in villages retained as a result of refusal of planning permission Number of registered Assets of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any proposed infrastructure projects identified in the IDP unimplemented for >5 years. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue working collaboratively with infrastructure providers to understand priorities and consider need to remove or amend projects or add new projects. | Population, human health |



| Policies | | SA Objectives with Potential Significant Effects | Primary Monitoring Indicators ¹⁸ | Trigger thresholds for actions | Actions or contingency | SEA Topic |
|----------|--|--|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| | | | <p>Community Value lost as a result of the grant of planning permission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of registered Assets of Community Value retained as a result of refusal of planning permission • Net loss or gain of open space as a result of the grant of planning permission for major housing development schemes • Net loss or gain of facilities for sport and recreation as a result of the grant of planning permission for major housing development schemes • Number of s106 planning obligations secured) • Proportion of planning permissions granted for major housing developments that are subject to a s106 planning obligation • Amount of financial contributions, excluding contributions for affordable housing, secured for infrastructure through Section 106 planning obligations. | | | |



Appendix E

Policy Recommendations and Council Response

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 |
|--|--|--|
| <p>ECN1 Planning Strategy for the Economy Consideration should be given to amending Policy ECN1 to state 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'. 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.</p> | <p>ECN1 Planning Strategy for the Economy Consideration should be given to amending Policy ECN1 to state 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'. 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.</p> | <p>A minor modification to Policy ECN 1 in line with the suggested wording is proposed as part of the MMs in order to improve clarity.</p> |
| <p>ECN1 Planning Strategy for the Economy Consideration should be given to amending Policy ECN1 to state 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'. 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.</p> | <p>ECN1 Planning Strategy for the Economy Consideration should be given to amending Policy ECN1 to state 'in sustainable locations compatible with the spatial strategy' in place of 'in the right locations' to avoid any ambiguity over interpreting the 'right locations'. 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.</p> | <p>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.</p> |



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