

Broomhaugh and Riding Neighbourhood Plan

Pre-Submission Draft

DRAFT May 2022



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Foreword

The Broomhaugh and Riding Neighbourhood plan sets out a vision, a set of objectives and policies for our neighbourhood area for the period to 2036. It builds on the parish plan of 2002, the survey of 2021 and addresses the challenges and opportunities we face as a community in terms of sustainability and climate change, protecting and enhancing our natural environment, ensuring continuation and improvement of our facilities and services, includes accessibility and transport and a commitment to provide housing to achieve a more balanced demographic. Once approved by the community and adopted by the County Council it will become a formal part of planning policy for our parish.

However, the plan is more than a planning document as it includes a set of community actions that sit alongside the policies and reflect issues identified by local residents during the consultation work for the plan.

The previous Parish Plan (2002) resulted in real practical action including, for example, traffic safety measures (though it has taken until this year for pedestrian crossing on the main road to be installed); the Mill pond work has been started with a view to creating an improved amenity area, particularly for schoolchildren; heritage trail boards have been installed; and the station improved visually with flower tubs and the rail company restored the footbridge. We hope that many of you will get involved in turning our new community actions into reality too.

On behalf of the Parish Council, I would like to thank the Parish Councillors, volunteers and planning authority representatives on the Steering Group which has led the development of the plan. I would also like to thank the residents of our Parish who have attended meetings, completed surveys and made sure that their views are incorporated in the Plan.

The Parish Council fully endorses the Neighbourhood Plan – we hope you can too.

Christine Howe
Chair Broomhaugh and Riding Parish Council

1. Introduction

Background to neighbourhood planning

- 1.1 Neighbourhood planning is a right for communities introduced through the Localism Act 2011. Neighbourhood plans are community-led, prepared by parish councils and in areas without parish councils they are prepared by neighbourhood fora. Plans set out guidance on how new development will be managed. They do this by creating land use 'planning policies'. Plans can deal with a wide range of issues like housing, employment, heritage and transport. In some cases, they may only focus on one or two issues that are of particular importance in a local area. Policies within neighbourhood plans cannot block development or support less than already committed in the statutory development plan. What they can do is shape where that development will go and what it will look like.
- 1.2 Neighbourhood plans can also cover issues which are not related to the use and development of land. They can provide a useful document in which a parish council can establish priorities for action to improve their area. These are often referred to as 'community actions'. However, the main purpose of a neighbourhood plan is to set policies for the use and development of land.
- 1.3 Once a neighbourhood plan has been examined by an independent examiner, agreed at the referendum stage by the local community and 'made' (brought into legal force) by the local planning authority, it becomes part of the statutory development plan. Planning law requires that planning applications are determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material planning considerations indicate otherwise.

Planning context

- 1.4 As they are part of the development plan, neighbourhood plans must be prepared in accordance with legal requirements. The way in which neighbourhood plans are prepared and the policies they contain are tested by an independent examiner who assesses whether the plan meets the 'basic conditions' to ensure they are legally compliant. Neighbourhood plans must:
 - Have regard to national planning policy and guidance;
 - Be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan;
 - Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development; and
 - Be compatible with legal obligations.

National planning policy and guidance

- 1.5 National planning policy and guidance is set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) respectively.

Development plan

- 1.6 The development plan for Broomhaugh and Riding Parish comprises the Northumberland Local Plan which was adopted by the Northumberland County Council (NCC) in March 2022. The Broomhaugh and Riding Neighbourhood Plan ('the plan') has been informed by the planning policies contained within the local plan and its evidence base.

Sustainable development

- 1.7 The purpose of the planning system is to help achieve sustainable development as defined by the NPPF. This specifies that the presumption in favour of sustainable development should be the basis for every plan and every planning decision. In brief, 'sustainable development' is about

growth which delivers economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations. The basic conditions statement, that will accompany the submission plan, will explain how the implementation of the plan is expected to contribute to sustainable development.

Legal obligations

- 1.8 Neighbourhood plans must be compatible with legal obligations, specifically strategic environmental assessment (SEA) regulations and habitats regulations, through an appropriate assessment (AA). The SEA is a way of ensuring that the environmental implications of policies are taken into account before plans are brought into force. The AA process aims to ensure that the plan will not result in significant damage to internationally important nature conservation sites.
- 1.9 NCC provided a screening opinion on whether a SEA and/ or AA was required for the plan. The conclusion was xxxx [update once we have the screening decision]

Background to the Broomhaugh and Riding Neighbourhood Plan

- 1.10 Broomhaugh and Riding Parish (figure 1) was designated as a neighbourhood area, for the purposes of neighbourhood planning, on 21 October 2020. Following the area designation, the parish council established six working groups and a steering group to lead the plan preparation process. The steering group has seven members, three are parish councillors and the remaining are local residents. A representative from each of the working groups is a member of the steering group.

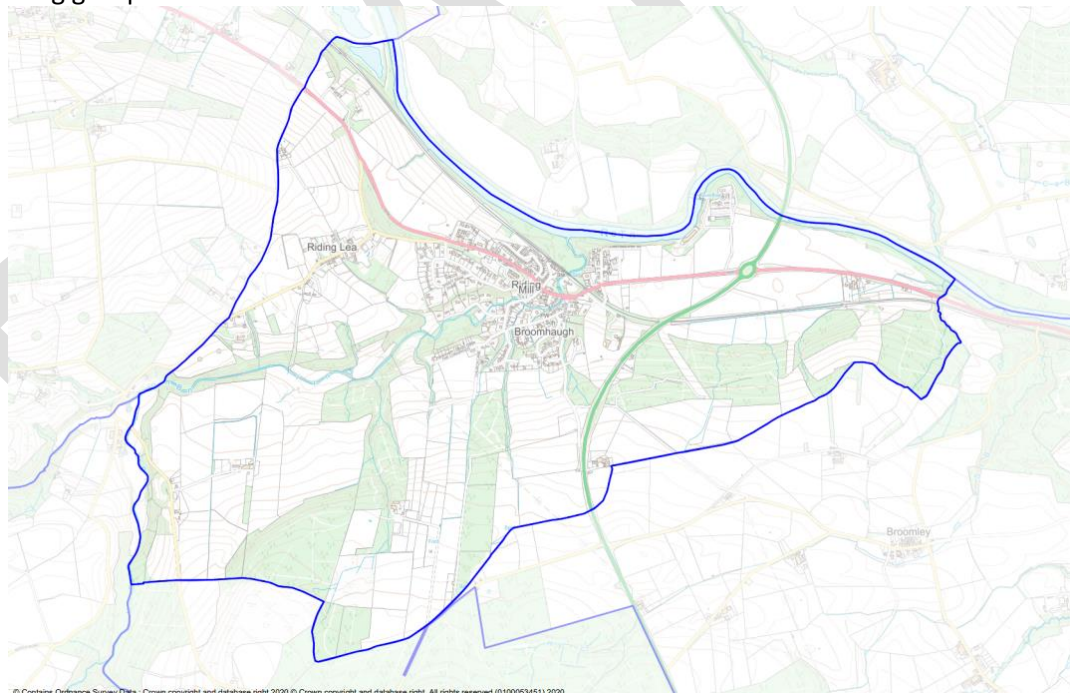


Figure 1: Neighbourhood area

- 1.11 To inform the preparation of the neighbourhood plan two early engagement activities have taken place:
 - Parish residents survey – January and February 2021;
 - Engagement on vision and objectives as well as possible themes for planning policies and community actions during November and December 2021. The local community were asked to provide feedback on the outcome of the work of the six working groups.

- 1.12 This draft plan is the result of the early engagement and evidence work. It identifies:
- The context in which the plan has been prepared – an overview of Broomhaugh and Riding Parish, the **opportunities and challenges** for the plan to address;
 - A **positive vision** for the future of the parish;
 - How the vision of the plan will be **delivered through planning policies** i.e. the policies that **will be used to determine planning applications** within the plan area – providing a framework for sustainable development; and
 - How the vision of the plan will be **delivered through community actions** i.e. measures which are **intended to encourage action and influence decisions** taken by relevant bodies.
- 1.13 The period covered by the plan is to 2036. This aligns with the Northumberland Local Plan (NLP). During this period, the neighbourhood plan will be reviewed and updated where required.
- 1.14 All the background information and feedback from the local community that has informed this pre-submission plan is available online at ridingmill.org/neighbourhood-plan/

How to get involved

- 1.15 This draft plan has been informed by community engagement and evidence work. We need your input to ensure the plan and policies we have drafted fully reflect the views of local people.
- 1.16 You can let us know your views on this draft plan in the following ways:
- Using the **online form** available at: <https://ridingmill.org/neighbourhood-plan/>
 - By email to: ridingmillclerk@gmail.com; or
 - By letter to: Broomhaugh and Riding Parish Council
10 Church Close
Riding Mill
Northumberland
NE44 6DP
- 1.17 If you have any questions about the plan, you can get in touch with us using the contact details above.
- 1.18 Comments must be received by **xxxxx**.

Next steps

- 1.19 Following the end of the consultation period we will review the responses received and identify if any changes need to be made to the plan and its evidence base.
- 1.20 The current timetable for the next stages of the plan making process are:
- Submission of the plan to NCC for examination: **xxxxx**;
 - Consultation on the submission plan: **xxxx**;
 - Examination of the plan by an independent examiner: **xxxxx**;
 - Referendum: **xxxxx**; and
 - Neighbourhood plan 'made' by NCC: **xxxx**

2. Background to Broomhaugh and Riding Parish

A brief history of the parish

- 2.1 Riding Mill stands on the south bank of the Tyne sixteen miles west of Newcastle and five east of Hexham. In its present form the village is really a Victorian creation, incorporating the ancient hamlets of Broomhaugh and Riding, on the east and west banks of the March Burn, which flows from the south-west to join the river.
- 2.2 Prehistoric man was clearly active in the well-wooded and fertile middle Tyne valley, and the Romans settled hereabouts as well, having built a major wall a few miles to the north with its major supply-base at Corbridge, only three miles to the west. Their road from Corbridge to York – Dere Street – passes through the village; it can be traced as a grassy bank in the fields to the west and is still there as a road to the east. The so-called ‘Roman Bridge’ across the March Burn is really a 16th or 17th centuries packhorse bridge, although there was probably a real Roman one nearby. The oldest visible feature near the village is the Norman motte-and-bailey castle of Styford on the north bank of the river, now just a grassy hump, but once the power base of the Barony of Bolbec. As the centuries passed the earthwork castle seems to have been replaced by Styford Hall quarter of a mile to the east; the village of Styford grew up on the low-lying land near the Hall.
- 2.3 Meanwhile, on the south bank, the hamlets of Broomhaugh and Riding developed during the medieval period, not the happiest of times – there were periodic visits by Scots who had unfortunate incendiary tendencies. Even after the Union of the Crowns brought peace between the nations in 1603, local lawlessness and family feuds continued. Bastle houses – thick-walled defensible farmhouses in which the owner lived on the first floor – are testimony to this period. Two survive in Broomhaugh – Broomhaugh Farmhouse and Stable End – and the oldest part of the Dower House in Riding is probably one as well. The Manor House is also of 17th-century origin, and the Wellington Inn – once the Riding House – is dated 1660 and was built by Thomas Errington (although its doorhead initials of ‘T.E’ were later altered to T.B.’). It became notorious a few years later as the claimed meeting places of covens of witches – a lurid account of their meetings was given at the Morpeth Quarter Sessions in 1673, but the accused ladies were apparently acquitted. The building was altered and enlarged in the 18th and 19th century; its original windows have lost their mullions, but two good 17th-century fireplaces survive on the first floor. Little survives of the complex of farm buildings on the north, which had a gingang or horse-engine house. Riding Farm, at the west end of the village, retains a fine example. The Mill that gave its name to the village faces the Inn; there was a corn mill here since at least the medieval period but the present building, converted into a house in 1972, is of late 18th or early 19th century date.
- 2.4 The great flood of 1771 seems to have destroyed the village of Styford; its inhabitants probably moved to Broomhaugh, set more safely on higher ground on the opposite bank of the Tyne beyond a ford, which finally fell out of use when the construction of the modern pumping station a few hundred yards downstream raised the level of the river by a couple of feet. The village street of Broomhaugh was once known as ‘Styford Street’ and retains some attractive old buildings. Outside Broomhaugh Farmhouse is a whalebone arch erected by a 19th-century mariner; over the road is the 1860 manse that went with the former Baptist chapel, whilst further south older cottages remodelled as stables for Broomhaugh, now houses again, face the brick Ford Terrace of 1907 and then, beyond a footpath representing the old east-west road on this side of the valley, Yew Tree Cottage facing the Methodist Chapel has its doorhead dated 1699 with the initials M.V. and T.V. – the ‘V’ is actually the ‘U’ of Usher. The Ushers were a

Baptist family; when one of their babies died in 1708 it was refused burial at the then-parish church of St Andrew, at Bywell. As nonconformists of the time tended to do, the Ushers responded by opening a burial ground on their own property, opposite their house. A chapel was eventually built on it in 1843, being transferred to its present Methodist congregation in 1965.

- 2.5 What made Riding Mill the village it is today was the coming of the railway with the Newcastle to Carlisle line, the first coast-to-coast connection in the world. Riding Mill Station opened in 1835, and the original building still stands; the road bridge a little further east is of the same date. Commuting into Newcastle began early; the houses of Hollin Hill Terrace, built in 1864, would not be out of place in Jesmond; thanks to the train, the town had come to the country. And thus, came about the late-19th and 20th century growth of the village, and the linking together of the old hamlets in a new settlement – steadily growing from c 150 souls in the mid-19th century to c450 in 1901 and c 900 today – that takes its name from the Mill and Station.
- 2.6 Riding and Broomhaugh used to be in the parish of St Andrew's Church at Bywell, three miles downriver. The Anglican church of St James was only built, as a chapel-of-ease to Bywell in 1868; as the village and its congregation grew a rather more spacious transept and chancel were added eleven years later. In the trees on the hill above the church is Oaklands built in 1860 by Thomas Wilson, a playful Gothic house that seems to have been the prototype for the grander Shotley Hall (Shotley Bridge) also built by Wilson three years later. At the east end of the village are also two slightly later Victorian houses in a more Italianate style, Broomhaugh House (later a hotel, but now an engineering business, Osbit) and Underwood (now Wentworth Grange residential home).

Population and housing

- 2.7 The 2011 census illustrates that the parish had a population of 966 residents, the 2019 ONS estimated identifies and increase to 979. Figure 2 illustrates that, in 2011 the parish had a large population between the ages of 45-84, higher than Northumberland and England. The parish also had a low percentage of residents below the age of 25 compared to Northumberland and England.

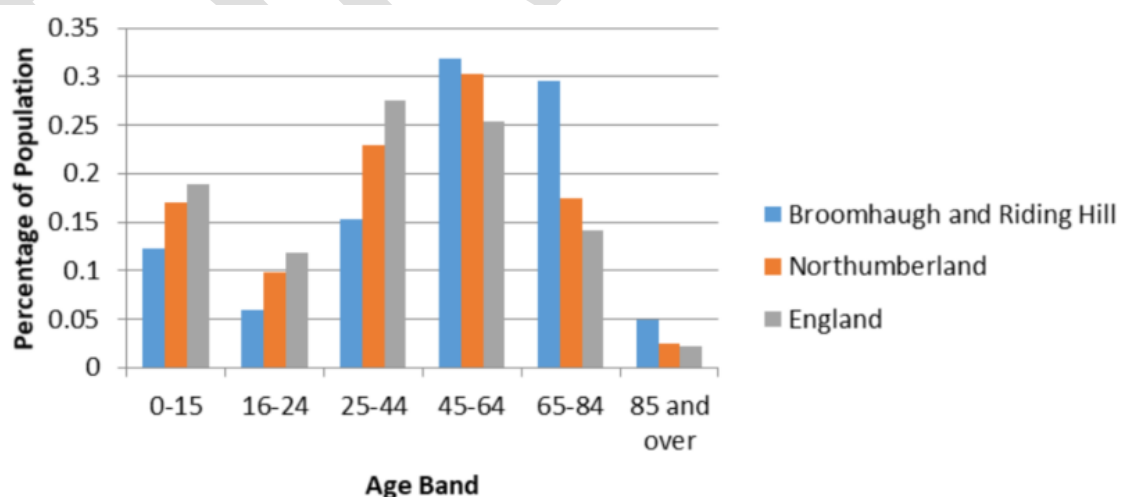


Figure 2: Age structure - 2011 census

- 2.8 Table 1 illustrates that the parish has a higher percentage of family households and a lower proportion of one person households than Northumberland and England, with notably more households aged all over 65, and fewer families with dependent children.

Table 1: Household composition (2011 census)

| Household type | | Broomhaugh and Riding | Northumberland | England |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| One person household | Total | 21.6% | 29.9% | 30.2% |
| | Aged 65 and over | 11.8% | 14.0% | 12.4% |
| | Other | 9.8% | 15.9% | 17.9% |
| One family only | Total | 73.2% | 66.3% | 61.8% |
| | All aged 65 and over | 23.3% | 10.3% | 8.1% |
| | With no children | 22.4% | 21.0% | 17.6% |
| | With dependent children | 16.7% | 24.9% | 26.5% |
| | All children Non-Dependent | 10.8% | 10.1% | 9.6% |
| Other household types | Total | 5.2% | 3.8% | 8.0% |

- 2.9 Table 2 illustrates that the parish has a high percentage of detached homes and bungalows in comparison to Northumberland and England, as well as a low percentage of flats and terraced homes. This reflects the 2011 census information.

Table 2: Accommodation type (VOA 2020)

| Dwelling type | Broomhaugh and Riding (LSOA E1027594) | Northumberland | England |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| Bungalow | 21.4% | 15.3% | 9.4% |
| Flat | 7.1% | 11.6% | 23.0% |
| Terrace | 10.7% | 26.6% | 26.4% |
| Semi-detached | 23.8% | 27.7% | 23.8% |
| Detached | 36.9% | 18.4% | 15.9% |
| Unknown/other | 0.0% | 0.4% | 1.4% |

- 2.10 With regard to the size of properties, table 3 illustrates that the parish has a low number of one and two bedroom homes and a high level of four or more bedroom homes, compared to Northumberland and England.

Table 3: Dwelling size (bedrooms) (VOA 2020)

| Number of bedrooms | Broomhaugh and Riding (LSOA) | Northumberland | England |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| 1 | 3.6% | 7.8% | 12.2% |
| 2 | 21.7% | 30.7% | 28.1% |
| 3 | 34.9% | 43.6% | 43.6% |
| 4+ | 39.8% | 17.9% | 15.4% |

- 2.11 Most of the housing stock is contained within older properties and is thus energy inefficient. To put this in context, in 2019, the parish consumed almost 1.5GWh of electrical energy¹ (resulting in c. 460 tonnes CO₂²) though this is low compared to the gas consumption which, in 2018, was just over 9GWh³ (equivalent to c. 1,660 tonnes CO₂⁴). This cannot be addressed solely through planning policies, but they have a role to play. These will be addressed, in so far as we are able, by community actions.
- 2.12 The parish survey identified that 54% of those who responded are retired, with 11% of respondents identified as self-employed, a high proportion of whom work from home. More people are also working from home because of COVID-19. The result of this will be an increase in pressure on overall energy consumption within the parish.

Employment

- 2.13 The parish survey responses identify, of those who responded, 55% were retired, 28% employed and 11% self-employed. The 2011 census identified that 65% of the population of the parish was economically active, with 29% employed full time, 18% self employed, and 14% employed part time. Some of the 35% of the parish who were economically inactive, but more than a quarter (27%) were retired. Less than 2% described themselves as unemployed. This profile was reflected in the parish survey, undertaken in early 2021, in which 28% of respondents were employed and 11% were self-employed (and many of them work from home). However, it revealed a much higher percentage of retired people at 55%. The proportion of older people is expected to continue rising (from 25% being 65 or over in 2001, to 35% in 2011 and 38% in 2019). Given that more half the population in 2011 had level 4 qualifications and above, there is little pressure to create employment in the parish.
- 2.14 There is only one significant employer in the parish, Osbit, which works in subsea engineering and offshore technology, employing around 60 highly skilled people. Other employers in the parish include Wentworth Grange Care Home, High Plains Equestrian Centre, Shepherds Dene Retreat and the agricultural industry. In addition, there are seven houses registered as self-catering holiday lets (although it is not clear if they are being let), two offices, two workshops, a public house and two shops (although one of the shops is currently unavailable).



Access to services and facilities

2.15 There are a number of important services and facilities within the parish, including allotments, tennis club, sports club, millennium hall, parish hall, station coffee house, pub, outdoor pre-school, primary school, play area and places of worship. However, the village lacks a number of important services and facilities, including a doctors surgery, dentist and pharmacy.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/postcode-level-electricity-statistics-2019-experimental>

² National Statistics (2021) 2020 UK greenhouse gas emissions (<https://iga.fyi/co2a>) and carbonindependent.org (<https://iga.fyi/co2c>)

³ www.gov.uk/government/statistics/postcode-level-gas-statistics-2018-experimental

⁴ See carbonindependent.org (<https://iga.fyi/co2c>)

- 2.16 The parish is served by the Riding Mill train station which is on the Newcastle-Carlisle Line. It is connected to Newcastle and the A1 by a number of roads including the A695 which passes through the village, the A68 and the A69. There is a half-hourly bus service linking the village to Hexham and Newcastle. The parish is within 20 minutes' drive of Newcastle International Airport.

Natural, historic and built environment

- 2.17 The parish includes part of the Tyne River, Corbridge – Stocksfield Local Wildlife and Geological site and South Close Field non-statutory nature reserve as well as two areas of ancient woodland. Important species include curlew, lapwing, snipe, farmland birds, black grouse, grey partridge, redshank and turtle dove.

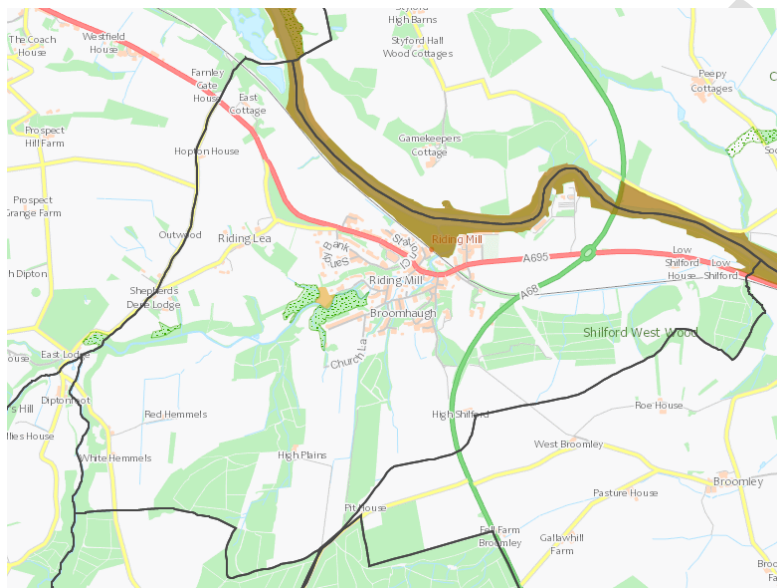


Figure 3: Natural environment designations

- 2.18 Tree cover in the parish is estimated at only 18% which is well below the European average of 37% and world average of 30%. Feedback from the local community identifies the importance of the green agenda and tree planting has an important role in carbon capture.
- 2.19 The historic assets are an important part of its character. There are 35 listed buildings all of which are grade II. There are currently 56 entries on the Northumberland Historic Environment Record listed for Broomhaugh and Riding Parish. Not all non-designated heritage assets are included, and further entries could be added in future as a result of further research.

Key issues for our plan

- 2.20 Early engagement and evidence work has identified the following key issues for the plan:
- Addressing sustainability and climate change – reducing the carbon footprint of the parish;
 - Having a diverse and balanced population;
 - Protecting rural footpaths, green spaces and the natural environment;
 - Impact of traffic in the village;
 - Light pollution and litter;
 - Enhancement of community facilities;
 - Need for sustainable, affordable and energy efficient housing;
 - Importance of good design in new development.

- 2.21 These issues have informed the vision and objectives for the plan.

3. Vision and objectives

Vision

- 3.1 The vision sets out what the Broomhaugh and Riding Neighbourhood Plan intends to achieve over the plan period to 2036. It informs all the plan objectives, draft planning policies and community actions:

“Making the most of our heritage, connectivity and rural environment, we aspire to become a more balanced, diverse and sustainable community.”

Objectives

- 3.2 To deliver the vision, six objectives have been developed. These clearly relate to the issues identified through early engagement with the local community and other stakeholders, as well as the evidence base supporting the plan. The draft planning policies and community actions contained within the plan, should deliver the objectives.

Objective 1 – Built environment:

To ensure that the built environment respects and protects our heritage whilst delivering a balanced provision of housing, reflecting the demographic of the parish and meeting the design policy and zero carbon targets;

Objective 2 – Natural environment:

To achieve an environment which is optimal for the health of people, flora and fauna, is in keeping with the dark skies initiative and optimises aesthetics, and which maintain a safe and hospitable environment;

Objective 3 – Transport:

To become a more attractive place to live and visit through better connections to different modes of public transport and easier to navigate as a pedestrian and cyclist with improved wayfinding.

Objective 4 – Climate change and energy:

To become a ‘zero carbon’ village by 2035;

Objective 5 – Health and wellbeing:

To provide a lovely and friendly environment in which to live, providing residents of all ages with the opportunity to engage in a wide range of leisure and recreational activities for the benefit of their health and wellbeing;

Objective 6 – Local economy:

To recognise the growth in home working and to ensure that local services meet the requirements of those choosing to spend more time working from home.

- 3.3 The draft planning policies and community actions contained within the plan will deliver the objectives.

4. Planning policies

Introduction

- 4.1 This section of the plan sets out the planning policies which will deliver the vision and objectives. It is not necessary for the neighbourhood plan to repeat policies contained within the local plan. Where it is considered that the matter is fully addressed by a local plan policy and that there is no specific parish detail to add, this is explained.

Sustainable development and climate change

Zero carbon parish

- 4.2 The NPPF explains that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development⁵. It highlights three overarching objectives, economic, social and environmental, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways⁶. The NPPF therefore includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development⁷. This presumption is repeated within the Northumberland Local Plan (policy STP2).
- 4.3 The requirement for the planning system to meet the challenges of climate change is also clearly explained within the NPPF⁸. It stresses the need to shape places in ways which contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources; and support renewable and low carbon energy. Planning policies are therefore required to take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, including considering the long-term implications of flood risk.
- 4.4 Broomhaugh and Riding Parish has the same challenges faced by other rural communities, including enforced car dependence and a lack of footpaths and cycle paths, especially to neighbouring towns and villages.
- 4.5 Local plan policy STP4 requires new development to mitigate climate change and contribute to meeting nationally binding targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It includes several criteria that must be considered as part of the assessment of planning applications, including:
- Through the location, layout, and pattern of development, reducing the need to travel for both people and goods and also, encouraging sustainable modes of transport;
 - Development should be designed to reduce energy consumption;
 - Incorporation of decentralised, renewable, and low carbon energy;
 - The re-use of existing buildings and materials;
 - Incorporation of multi-functional green infrastructure which can provide carbon storage and environments that encourage walking and cycling;
 - Protecting and enhancing habitats that provide important carbon sinks; and
 - Incorporate electric vehicle charging facilities.
- 4.6 Furthermore, local plan policy STP4 requires new development to support adaptation to climate change, be resilient to it and not make neighbouring areas more susceptible to its negative impacts. The policy includes the following requirements for new developments:
- Incorporation of design features to provide resilience to climate change;

⁵ Paragraph 7

⁶ Paragraph 8

⁷ Paragraph 11

⁸ Section 14

- Designed to reduce demand on water resources;
- Take into account the risk of flooding and coastal change;
- Incorporation of sustainable drainage systems, to minimise and control surface water run-off;
- Incorporation of multi-functional green infrastructure, where feasible.

Alongside managing development which requires planning permission the parish council have identified several community actions regarding reducing energy use, renewable energy schemes and compensating for carbon emissions in other ways (see section 5).

Sustainable location of new development

- 4.7 The NPPF identifies that planning policies and decisions should avoid the development of isolated homes in the open countryside, unless specific criteria are met⁹, which is also reflected within local plan policy STP1. The local plan seeks to focus new development within sustainable locations. It includes a settlement hierarchy (policy STP1), which identifies that most development across the county will take place within main towns and service centres. Riding Mill and Broomhaugh together are identified as a service village, which is expected to provide a proportionate level of housing and be a focus for investment in the wider rural area. This level of development is intended to support the provision and retention of local retail, services, and facilities. In the interests of clarity, the neighbourhood plan refers to the whole settlement as Riding Mill.
- 4.8 The local plan defines a Green Belt inset boundary for Riding Mill and supports sustainable development within the inset boundary (figure 4). Land outside the boundary is Green Belt. The NPPF attaches great importance to the Green Belt, with the fundamental aim of it being to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open¹⁰. The purposes of the Green Belt are defined in the NPPF and repeated in local plan policy STP7. Policy STP8 sets out how proposals for development in the Green Belt will be assessed.

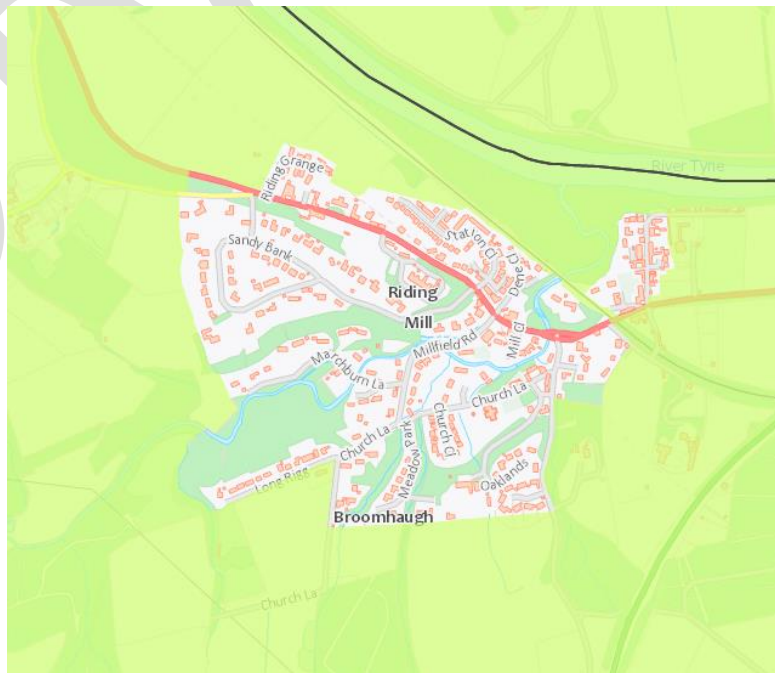


Figure 4: Extract from local plan policies map showing Green Belt inset boundary

⁹ Paragraph 80

¹⁰ Section 13

- 4.9 The Green Belt inset boundary for Riding Mill is proposed to be amended through the neighbourhood plan. The amended boundary has been identified to support the sustainable growth of the village whilst maintaining its character and not negatively impacting on the purposes of the Green Belt.
- 4.10 Policy BR1 therefore seeks to focus the majority of new development within the Riding Mill inset boundary. Local plan policies STP1 and STP8 provide detailed policy criteria which will be used to assess proposals for development outside the inset boundary. These are therefore not repeated in policy BR1. This policy will support the delivery of all the plan objectives.

Policy BR1: Sustainable location of new development

Development within the Riding Mill Green Belt inset boundary, as defined on policies map, will be supported provided it complies with relevant policies contained within the development plan.

Sustainable construction

- 4.11 National planning policy identifies that new development should be planned in ways that can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions¹¹. The government currently uses energy performance certificates as a means of assessing energy efficiency of premises. Whilst these do have their shortcomings, they do provide a way to compare the energy efficiency of residences and settlements. Category 'A' represents the highest level of energy efficiency and therefore the lowest running costs. Each letter represents a spread of numbers, A is 92-100, with 100 being the highest efficiency and the lowest carbon emissions. The average score for a house in Riding Mill is 54, compared to the national average of 60 – although it is estimated that there is the potential to reach an average of 75.
- 4.12 Homes within the parish therefore need to become much more energy efficient, through insulation and reducing the emissions from energy, by making greater use of alternatives to gas boilers.
- 4.13 The local plan explains that consideration of how to minimise demand on resources, such as energy and water, should take place as part of the design process. Policy QOP5 includes several criteria against which new development will be assessed:
- Incorporating passive design measures which respond to existing and anticipated climatic conditions and improve the efficiency of heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting;
 - Prioritising the use of locally sourced, recycled and energy efficient building materials;
 - Incorporating or connecting to small-scale renewable and low carbon energy systems which contribute towards the supply of energy to the development;
 - Connecting to an existing or approved district energy scheme where viable;
 - Facilitating the efficient use of water;
 - Incorporating measures to reduce waste generated during construction and ensuring there is appropriate provision for recyclable and non-recyclable waste;
 - Minimising vulnerability to flooding;
 - Providing flexibility to allow for future modification, refurbishment and retrofitting.
- 4.14 Policy BR2 provides a positive commitment to embedding carbon reduction in new

¹¹ Paragraph 154

development.

Policy BR2: Embedding energy efficiency and renewable energy

Developments which embed a commitment to sustainable design and construction will be supported, particularly those which reduce the need for reliance on carbon. Proposals should be supported by sufficient information to demonstrate how, where appropriate, they:

- a. Incorporate passive design measures to improve the efficiency of heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting including through orienting principal rooms to take account of future climate change, with passive solar gain, ventilation and energy efficiency maximised;
- b. Include measures to reduce waste generated during construction and ensure there is appropriate storage space and segregation facilities for recyclable and non-recyclable waste;
- c. Ensure that energy and water efficiency measures are incorporated into the development;
- d. Incorporate, as far as possible, on-site energy generation from renewable sources; and
- e. Reduce energy demands of historic buildings. The installation of energy saving measures and the appropriate use of micro-renewables will be supported where it does not result in harm to the significance of a heritage asset.

Standalone renewable energy proposals

- 4.15 The NPPF seeks to increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat¹². The local plan includes two key policies regarding renewable energy. Policy REN1 supports proposals for renewable and low carbon energy development, particularly those which are community led. It identifies criteria against which applications must be considered, including the impact on landscape character; internationally, nationally and locally designated nature conservation and geological sites and features, including protected habitats and species; international, national and locally designated heritage assets, as well as non-designated heritage assets; air, ground and surface water quality; hydrology, water supply and flood risk; the highway network, including rights of way; amenity; the openness of the Green Belt; and aviation safety. Policy REN2 defines when onshore wind development will be supported.
- 4.16 It is considered that local plan policies, alongside the NPPF provide an appropriate policy framework which would support the delivery of renewable energy proposals.

Electric vehicles

- 4.17 Electric and ultra-low emission vehicles have an important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Planning permission is not required for the installation of a wall mounted electric vehicle charging point, provided the area is lawfully used for off street parking. Local plan policy STP4 provides support for the incorporation of electric vehicle charging facilities within new developments.

¹² Paragraph 155

The built, historic & natural environment and our thriving community

Design

- 4.18 Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development. It creates better places in which people live and work. It is fundamental to what the planning and development process should deliver and ensures that new development contributes positively to the local environment and therefore, enhances the quality of life for residents.
- 4.19 The NPPF highlights the importance the government attaches to good design and the important role that neighbourhood plans¹³ can play in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in new development. In addition, the national design guide¹⁴, which forms part of national planning practice guidance, sets out the characteristics of well-designed places and demonstrates what good design means in practice. The national model design code provides further detailed guidance to promote successful design. There are several good practice guidance documents that can help inform the design of development, such as Building for a Healthy Life¹⁵, which is a government endorsed industry standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. Local communities, local authorities and developers are encouraged to use it to guide discussions about creating good places to live.
- 4.20 As part of the preparation of the plan, the steering group identified what good design means in the parish. This is captured within policy BR3.

Policy BR3: Design

Development should conserve and enhance local distinctiveness by demonstrating high quality design by:

- a. Respecting and understanding the scale and character of existing and surrounding buildings, without the need for replication. Modern design is encouraged and welcomed alongside the preservation of historic character;
- b. Conserving and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, including that generated by the relationship with their setting;
- c. Respecting the spacing and size of plots when considering additional dwellings within existing curtilages, respecting existing sight lines, arrangements of front gardens, walls, railings or hedges;
- d. Using good quality materials that complement the existing palette. Recyclable and reused materials are encouraged alongside the preference for materials that are appropriate to the local area;
- e. Adopting the principles of sustainable urban drainage;
- f. To minimise both the likelihood of and fear of crime;
- g. Creating a safe, accessible and well-connected environment that meets the needs of its users;
- h. Innovating to achieve low carbon sustainable design. This should be through fabric first principles of insulation, renewable energy sources and correct orientation of new development;
- i. Providing sufficient external amenity space, refuse and recycling storage and car and

¹³ Paragraph 127

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-design-guide>

¹⁵ <https://www.housinglin.org.uk/assets/Resources/Housing/OtherOrganisation/Building-for-a-Healthy-Life-July-2020.pdf>

- bicycle parking to ensure a high quality and well managed streetscape;
- j. Ensuring the development would not prejudice the amenity of its future occupiers or that of adjacent properties in terms of overshadowing, loss of light, dominance, loss of privacy, noise or general disturbance;
- k. Including the facility for electric vehicle charging in proposals where relevant to the development proposal;
- l. Valuing the landscape proposals of development which should enhance and add to the green nature of the parish with a preference for the retention of trees, planting, meadows and wildlife;
- m. Retaining views that contribute to the settlement and landscape character;
- n. Encouraging cycling, walking and other forms of sustainable travel;
- o. Ensuring that lighting associated with the development would not have a significant effect on residential amenity or wildlife;
- p. Providing sufficient, appropriately sites car parking and cycle storage to serve the needs arising from the development;
- q. Ensuring the development would not result in unacceptable levels of noise, air or water pollution.

Where a design and access statement is required as part of a planning application, this must demonstrate how the proposal has responded to the above as an integral part of the design process.

Heritage

- 4.21 Heritage assets can either be designated or non-designated. Designated assets have statutory status and include listed buildings and conservation areas. A non-designated asset is a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape having a degree of heritage significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which does not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets.



- 4.22 The NPPF defines a heritage asset as: *'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*
- 4.23 Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and the NPPF requires them to be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance¹⁶. Also, that planning decisions affecting a heritage asset are required to be based on a sound understanding of the significance of the asset and the impact of the proposal on that significance. Local plan policy ENV7 provides protection to designated and non-designated assets across Northumberland, the significance of which could be affected by new development. It is not necessary to repeat this protection within the neighbourhood plan.

Natural environment

- 4.24 The local plan includes policies to ensure the protection and enhancement of the natural environment, particularly policies ENV1, ENV2 and ENV3. Policy ENV1 requires the character and significance of the distinctive and valued natural environment to be conserved, protected,

¹⁶ Section 16

and enhanced. Policy ENV2 defines criteria against which planning applications will be considered to ensure they minimise their impact and secure a net gain for biodiversity. Policy ENV3 requires the conservation and enhancement of the landscape of the county.

Local green space

- 4.25 Green spaces are a vital part of a vibrant and healthy community and are of great importance to the character and identity of a place. They are valued for a wide range of reasons including visual amenity; historic significance; recreational value; tranquillity; and richness of wildlife. Uncontrolled changes to green spaces can irrevocably alter their special character or intrinsic value.



- 4.26 The NPPF enables neighbourhood plans to designate areas of local green space for special protection, thereby preventing development on these sites other than in very special circumstances¹⁷. These spaces do not need to be publicly accessible but must be in reasonably close proximity to the community they serve as well as being demonstrably special to them, holding a particular local significance. The designation cannot be applied to an extensive tract of land.
- 4.27 The sites listed in policy BR4 and shown on the policies map are proposed to be designated as local green spaces as they meet the criteria set out within national policy and guidance. A local green space background paper has been prepared to outline the reasons why the sites are of particular importance to the local community and to explain the process that led to their proposed designation.

Policy BR4: Local green space

The following areas, as defined on the policies map, are designated as local green space which will be protected from development in a manner consistent with the protection of land within the Green Belt:

- LGS01 The Spinney
- LGS02 Land to the west and east of Wentworth Grange
- LGS03 Land to the east of East View
- LGS04 Old trackway off Long Rigg
- LGS05 Woodland to the south of playpark
- LGS06 A695 road verge to Broomhaugh roundabout
- LGS07 Grass and woodland adjacent to tennis court and clubhouse
- LGS08 Marchburn Woods/ Mill Pond
- LGS09 Parish Hall Grassland
- LGS10 Grassed area of Marchburn Lane.

¹⁷ Paragraphs 101-102

Protected open space

- 4.28 There are many areas of open space which are valued for their local amenity value and for formal and informal recreational purposes, but which do not meet the detailed allocation criteria for designation as local green space.
- 4.29 Following an assessment of the green spaces within the parish it was concluded that there was not a need to identify further protected open space in addition to those allocated within the local plan (see figure 5).

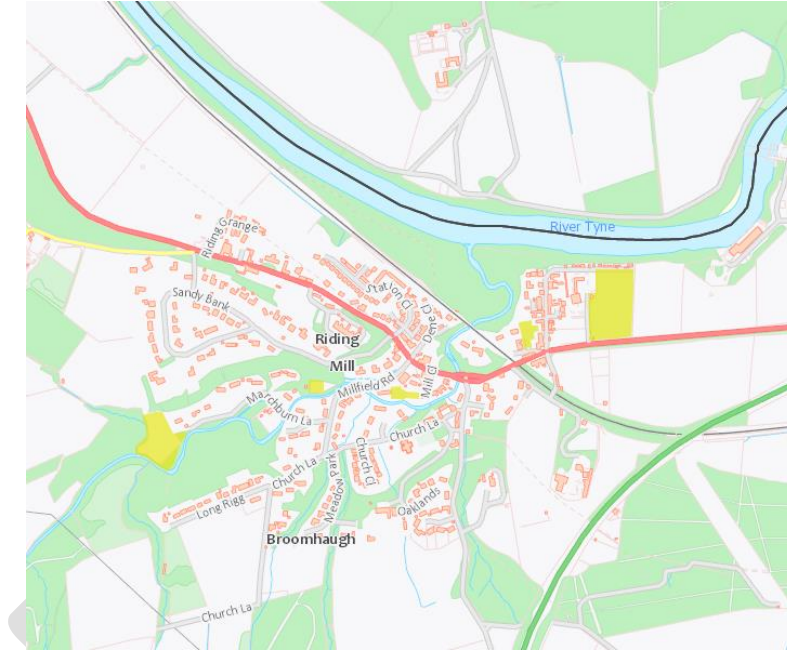


Figure 5: Protected open space within the local plan

Homes

- 4.30 The NPPF highlights the government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes¹⁸. Neighbourhood plans have an important role in supporting the delivery of the number, type and mix of homes that are required in the area. They must support the strategic development needs that are set out in local plans and not promote less development. The NPPF also highlights that neighbourhood planning groups should consider opportunities for allocating sites for housing in their area¹⁹.
- 4.31 Local plan policy HOU3 identifies housing requirements for neighbourhood areas. There is no allocation for Broomhaugh and Riding Parish. Since 2016 there have been only three housing completions with planning permission for an additional 11 dwellings. The parish survey asked the local community questions about housing needs. The main reason people identified as wanting to move home was to live independently, mainly from people growing up and leaving the family home. However, homes being too large, unsuitable or too small were also identified as reasons.

¹⁸ Paragraph 60

¹⁹ Paragraph 70

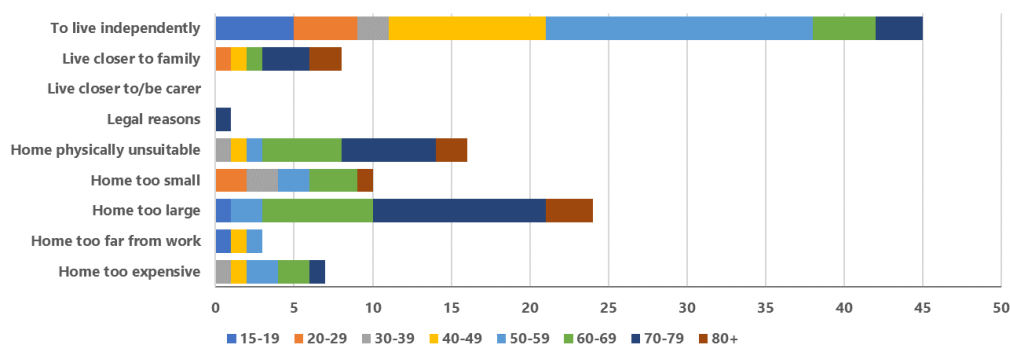


Figure 6: Village survey - reasons people were looking to move home

- 4.32 Most of those who responded to the survey were in favour of most types of housing, although the most opposition was to the building of larger detached houses. Comments included a desire for housing specifically designed for older people and for those that would attract families with young children. Several respondents stressed the need for sustainable housing, affordable housing, and energy efficient housing. A small number indicated that they did not support the provision of additional housing.
- 4.33 To inform the housing policies within the neighbourhood plan, the parish council commissioned AECOM, through the government's technical support programme, to undertake a housing needs assessment. The assessment considered the needs for different housing sizes and tenures, affordability issues and whether there was a need for the provision of specialist housing for older people. Key issues identified in the assessment are:
- The parish has a notably higher proportion of homeowners and an especially lower proportion of social rented households than the county and England. The proportion of owned properties is 85% which is 20 percentage points greater than both the Northumberland and England averages;
 - The proportion of social rented properties is relatively low at 3%, which is almost 16 percentage points below the Northumberland and England average;
 - The proportion of private rented households are also underrepresented at 9.3% compared to 13% in Northumberland and 17% in England;
 - Between 2001 and 2011 home ownership increased by 20%;
 - The income required to buy an average market home for sale is more than would be expected to be available to those on average household incomes. The income required to buy an average entry-level home is also more than average;
 - The parish has a high potential demand for both affordable homes to rent and buy – it is estimated that to 2036 there is a need for 7 affordable homes to rent and 26 to buy;
 - There is a high proportion of properties with four or more bedrooms (40%, compared to 18% in Northumberland and 15% in England) and a low number of smaller one and two bedroom properties (25%, compared to 39% in Northumberland and 40% in England);
 - In terms of demographics, the parish has a large percentage of the population between the ages of 45-84, higher than in Northumberland and England. It also has the lowest percentage of residents below the age of 25, while England has the highest percentage in this group;
 - There are fewer one person households (22%) and more family households (73%) than Northumberland (30% and 66%). It has more families aged 65 and over (23%) than Northumberland (10%);
 - The results of the life-stage modelling exercise indicates that by 2036 there is a need to increase the proportion of smaller, one and two bedroom homes;
 - No need for specialist accommodation was identified to be provided within the parish. In accordance with local plan policy, Corbridge was identified as accommodating specialist housing need arising from the area.

- 4.34 Whilst there is no requirement identified within the local plan for additional housing to be delivered within the parish, the HNA and feedback from the parish survey provide compelling evidence that there is a need for further housing to support the sustainability of the local community. As a result, the steering group undertook a site assessment process which considered potential housing sites across the parish. The housing background paper provides full details of the assessment process.
- 4.35 The site assessment process considered 18 sites, out of which four sites have been identified as being suitable for housing development. Policies BR5, BR6, BR7 and BR8 provide detailed criteria against which proposals for the development of these sites will be considered against.

Policy BR5: Land south of Riding Mill

Land to the south of Riding Mill as defined on the policies map, is allocated for the delivery of between 10 and 15 homes. The development must be informed by a comprehensive masterplan to be prepared in consultation with Broomhaugh and Riding Parish Council, the local community and other key stakeholders. As a minimum, the masterplan must include details of:

- a. The delivery of two and three bedroom bungalows for older people wishing to downsize to meet the needs as identified within the Broomhaugh and Riding Housing Needs Assessment (2021) and Northumberland Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2018) and any subsequent updates. Affordable housing should be provided to meet the requirements of local plan policy HOU6;
- b. High quality design, which meets the requirements of policy BR3;
- c. A development which contributes positively and through appropriate landscaping and tree planting which integrates fully with the character of the surrounding area, providing a robust boundary to the south of the site adjoining the Green Belt, in accordance with the requirements of local plan policy QOP4;
- d. A level of open space which meets the requirements of local plan policy INF5; and
- e. Safe access for all, with sufficient car and cycle parking which meet the requirements of the local planning authority.

Policy BR6: Land east of Ford Terrace

Land to the east of Ford Terrace as defined on the policies map, is allocated for the delivery of between 12 and 15 homes. The development must be informed by a comprehensive masterplan to be prepared in consultation with Broomhaugh and Riding Parish Council, the local community and other key stakeholders. As a minimum, the masterplan must include details of:

- a. A mix of housing types and tenures which meets local needs as identified within the Broomhaugh and Riding Housing Needs Assessment (2021) and Northumberland Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2018) and any subsequent updates. The housing types should include smaller, one and two bedroom homes for single people, small families and those wishing to downsize. Affordable housing should be provided to meet the requirements of local plan policy HOU6;
- b. High quality design, which meets the requirements of policy BR3;
- c. A development which contributes positively and through appropriate landscaping and tree planting which integrates fully with the character of the surrounding area,

- providing a robust boundary to the east of the site adjoining the Green Belt, in accordance with the requirements of local plan policy QOP4;
- d. A level of open space which meets the requirements of local plan policy INF5;
- e. Safe access for all, with sufficient car and cycle parking which meet the requirements of the local planning authority.

Policy BR7: Land south east of Manor House

Land to the south east of Manor House as defined on the policies map, is allocated for the delivery of around 12 homes. The development must be informed by a comprehensive masterplan to be prepared in consultation with Broomhaugh and Riding Parish Council, the local community and other key stakeholders. As a minimum, the masterplan must include details of:

- a. A mix of housing types and tenures which meets local needs as identified within the Broomhaugh and Riding Housing Needs Assessment (2021) and Northumberland Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2018) and any subsequent updates. The housing types should include smaller, one, two and three bedroom homes for small families and those wishing to downsize. Affordable housing should be provided to meet the requirements of local plan policy HOU6;
- b. An appropriate access to the site preferably via Manor House or a combined redesigned access with Hollin Hill Terrace;
- c. High quality design, which meets the requirements of policy BR3;
- d. A development which contributes positively and through appropriate landscaping and tree planting which integrates fully with the character of the surrounding area, in accordance with the requirements of local plan policy QOP4;
- e. A level of open space which meets the requirements of local plan policy INF5;
- f. Safe access for all, with sufficient car and cycle parking which meet the requirements of the local planning authority.

Policy BR8: Riding Farm

Land to at Riding Farm as defined on the policies map, is allocated for the delivery of around 3 homes. Residential development will be supported where it can deliver the following:

- a. Housing which meets local needs as identified within the Broomhaugh and Riding Housing Needs Assessment (2021) and Northumberland Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2018) and any subsequent updates. The housing types should include smaller, one, two and three bedroom homes for small families and those wishing to downsize;
- b. High quality design, which meets the requirements of policy BR3;
- c. A development which sustains and enhances the significance of the adjacent heritage assets;
- d. A development which contributes positively and through appropriate landscaping and tree planting which integrates fully with the character of the surrounding area, in accordance with the requirements of local plan policy QOP4;
- e. Safe access for all, with sufficient car and cycle parking which meet the requirements of the local planning authority.

Services and facilities

- 4.36 Community facilities are identified in the NPPF as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship. These facilities enhance the sustainability of local communities and residential environments.



- 4.37 The NPPF is clear that the planning system should support the development of new community facilities and that valued community facilities should be retained where appropriate²⁰. Policy INF3 of the local plan provides protection against the loss of local village convenience shops and public houses. It is acknowledged that planning permission is not always required to change the use of a building or land and this restricts the ability to secure the continued use of an important facility. The availability of the current level of facilities within the plan area are essential to support the strong sense of community that exists. It is considered that local plan policy INF3 provides an appropriate level of protection.

Local economy

- 4.38 The parish council strongly believes that existing businesses must be supported, and that it should maintain the conditions necessary to support new businesses. Many of these support mechanisms lie outside the planning process. The local plan includes several policies which will ensure that, where planning permission is required, the retention and growth of local businesses. These policies recognise the need to deliver economic growth whilst safeguarding the environment and community wellbeing (ECN1), support for home working (ECN11), support for employment uses within built-up areas (ECN11), support economic in the rural economy, including diversification (ECN12, ECN13, ECN14); and support for appropriate economic development in the Green Belt (ECN16). A critical requirement for those residents working from home is the information technology infrastructure. The local plan promotes the importance of access to high quality communications including full fibre broadband (ICT1 and ICT2). As a result, it is considered that the neighbourhood plan could not add any further detail to that contained within the local plan.

Accessibility

- 4.39 The NPPF encourages a reduction in congestion and greenhouse gas emissions through the introduction of measures which promote a decrease in the number of journeys made by car. Whilst the preparation of transport policy at a local level is primarily a matter for the local planning authority, there are areas where the plan can have an influence on accessibility including supporting the protection and enhancement of routes for non-motorised travel and recreation.
- 4.40 The parish council want the area to become a more attractive place to live and visit through better connections to different modes of public transport and easier to navigate as a pedestrian and cyclist. Not all mobility and transport issues can be addressed through planning policies, therefore the plan includes a number of community actions (section 3).
- 4.41 The walking and cycling network includes those routes that are used by pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders. It provides recreation and leisure opportunities and promotes healthy living. The

²⁰ Paragraph 93

network is identified on the policies map. Policy BR6 seeks to support proposals to improve or extend the network within the parish, as well as protecting existing routes.

Policy BR6: Accessibility

Support will be given to development that will improve and/ or extend the existing public rights of way network allowing greater access for all. The network, identified on the policies map, will be protected from development unless:

- a. There is a clear and demonstrable justification for the loss of the route; and
- b. A suitable alternative route will be provided within an agreed timescale.

Development which protects or supports the delivery of a new route for cyclists, pedestrians and horse riders connecting Riding Mill to Hexham, via Corbridge and to Stocksfield will be supported.

Sustainable transport

- 4.42 In accordance with national policy, the plan supports a range of transport modes and gives priority to walking, cycling and public transport use. New development should be designed to ensure safe pedestrian and cycle access, as well as routes to connect to employment, services and other community facilities. Policy BR8 provides a positive planning framework to ensure sustainable transport issues are fully considered as part of the development management process.

Policy BR7: Sustainable transport and new development

Development will be supported where it maximises the use of sustainable transport modes. Applicants should demonstrate, where relevant to the proposal, how it has been designed and located to:

- a. Promote cycling and walking, in particular by giving priority to the needs of pedestrians and cyclists , whilst reducing the need to travel and increasing access to public transport;
- b. Create places and streets that are user friendly and safe for cyclists and pedestrians;
- c. Support sustainable transport choices;
- d. Ensure as far as possible that new development can be served by existing public transport services, and where necessary, that new accessible public transport routes and/ or improvements to the existing services and facilities can be secured;
- e. Ensure that the cumulative impact on traffic flows on the highway network will not be severe or that appropriate mitigation measures can be secured and are undertaken;
- f. Incorporate an appropriate level of parking as required by the relevant development plan policies; and
- g. Encourage the provision of electric charging points as part of new residential, employment, leisure and retail developments.

5. Community actions

Introduction

- 5.1 As part of the process of developing the neighbourhood plan, the working groups and residents identified aspirations and issues that cannot be addressed through the planning system. These have been listed as ‘community actions’ all of which related to the policy areas of the neighbourhood plan and are supported by Broomhaugh and Riding Parish Council. Whilst it may be possible for the parish council to take forward some of these on its own initiative, others will require collaboration with other bodies and, in some cases, funding will be required. These actions are only likely to happen, however, if there is sufficient community support and the parish council would welcome offers from residents willing to assist in delivering these actions.

Built environment

- 5.2 Residents want to live in a village that is aesthetically pleasing, climate change resilient and looked after by all who live here. Housing policies including design are covered in the planning policies but there is one area where improvements could be made and that is in our approach to townscape and streetscape.

Objective 1: To ensure that the built environment respects and protects our heritage whilst delivering a balanced provision of housing, reflecting the demographic of the parish and meeting the design policy requirements and zero carbon targets.

Community action BE1: Townscape and streetscape enhancements

To improve townscape and streetscape as opportunities arise the parish council will work with the residents to identify townscape opportunities within the village to enhance the village ambience and find funding to carry these out. Spaces already identified include

- the grassed area beside Bobby’s shop;
- replacing and improving the planters at the village entrances;
- the large tarmac area at the bottom of Whiteside Bank.

Natural environment

- 5.3 The natural environment is important to the residents of Riding Mill. There are four actions suggested here one of which, improved street lighting is compatible with the desire to improve the streetscape, and another, tree planting, also addresses the need for climate change mitigation.

Objective 2: To achieve an environment which is optimal for the health of people, flora and fauna, is in keeping with the dark skies initiative and optimises aesthetics, and which maintain a safe and hospitable environment.

Community action NE1: Wildlife

To improve litter management in wildlife corridors/routes and work with local stakeholders to provide and improve interpretation about wildlife to increase local knowledge/interest.

Community action NE2: Street lighting

To work with Northumberland County Council to remove poorly designed street lighting with improved 'dark sky compatible' luminaires.

Community action NE3: Community trust

To establish a Community Trust which promotes and supports the natural environment. The Parish Council will create a community trust which will:

- Own, purchase, lease or act as guardian over land;
- Carry out planting and maintenance;
- Actively seek and manage donations, grants and legacies given to support the natural environment within the Parish of Broomhaugh and Riding.

Community action NE4: Tree planting

To promote tree planting to reach a target of 30% tree cover the Parish Council will encourage the planting of more trees, especially native trees, within and around the village. When possible, the parish will be willing to become involved in both the design and the planting of tree programmes.

Transport

- 5.4 The village is part of great network of local footpaths and leisure trails but lacks good pedestrian and cycling routes to neighbouring settlements. Improving amenities for pedestrians and cyclists – and reducing the level of heavy traffic traversing the village – cannot be delivered through planning policies but can, potentially, be delivered through the parish council and others working together on a range of actions. We recognise that many of these will require funding, but we will ensure that we are ready for any funding opportunities by preparing proposals so that we can take advantage of any funding that may become available.

Objective 3: To become a more attractive place to live and visit through better connections to different modes of public transport and easier to navigate as a pedestrian and cyclist with improved wayfinding.

Community action T1: Footpath and bridleway enhancements

To enhance and develop the local network of footpaths and bridleways the parish council and its rights of way group will seek opportunities to extend the local network of footpaths.

Community action T2: Safe walking and cycling routes to Hexham and Stocksfield

To secure safe walking and cycling routes to Hexham via Corbridge and Stocksfield, the parish council will work with Northumberland County Council and groups promoting active travel to develop routes.

Community action T3: Impact of heavy road traffic

To improve the streetscape and reduce the adverse impacts of heavy road traffic through the village, the parish council will work with the highway authority.

Sustainable development and climate change

- 5.5 It is clear from the plan objectives that the village has adopted an ambitious, but necessary, objective in relation to climate change and renewable energy. Our overall approach to climate change is based on a hierarchy of objectives which reflects the policy set out in the Northumberland Local Plan, starting with the need, as far as possible, to eliminate carbon emissions and adapt to climate change through better and more energy efficient design of the built environment. Whilst this will be important for all new developments in the parish, there is limited scope for further development, and thus the planning policies will have little impact.
- 5.6 There will thus need to be a greater focus on community actions – covering the other three objectives: reducing energy use through employing a range of energy efficiency measures, exploring and potentially implementing renewable energy schemes and compensating for carbon emissions in other ways. There will be encouragement for the utilisation of renewable energy sources to replace existing non-renewable sources and, specifically, encouragement for more roof top solar, both PV and thermal. There may be scope to create a community energy generation scheme. An obvious, though not the only, compensation mechanism is through more tree planting – beyond what might be expected of developers – with an objective to raise the parish's tree cover to at least the world average of 30%.

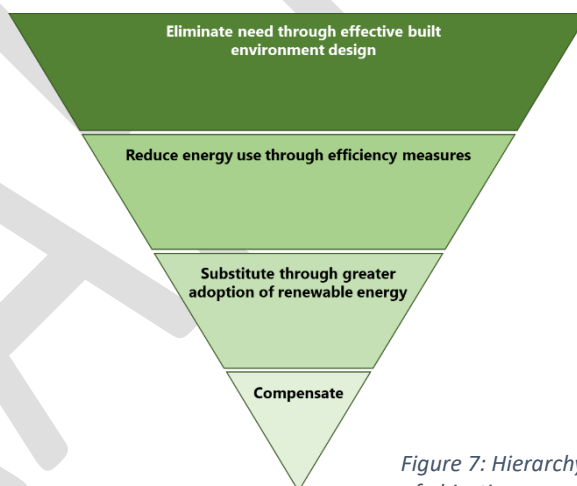


Figure 7: Hierarchy of objectives

Objective 4: To become a 'zero carbon' village by 2035.**Community action CC1: Utilisation of energy from renewable sources**

The parish council will actively encourage residents to source their energy from energy companies that have made a commitment to maximising the use of renewable sources

Community action CC2: Promotion of domestic renewable energy generation

The parish council will create a section on its website specifically to support residents who wish to explore the installation of renewable energy mechanisms.

Community action CC3: Reduction in energy use

The parish council will offer advice to residents who wish to explore how they can reduce their energy consumption through improved insulation.

Community action CC4: Community renewables

The parish council will seek funding to allow it to undertake feasibility and other studies with the intention of designing and implementing a renewable energy scheme.

Health and wellbeing

- 5.7 Encouraging residents to look after their health and wellbeing, particularly into old age, will allow people to live in the parish for longer and reduce pressure on health services. Encouraging more walking and cycling can also assist in reducing the village's carbon footprint.

Objective 5: To provide a lovely and friendly environment in which to live, providing residents of all ages with the opportunity to engage in a wide range of leisure and recreational activities for the benefit of their health and wellbeing.

Community action H1: Promotion of walks and footpaths

The parish council will publish a series of walks and viewpoints around the parish promoting the existing rights of way. A map of the existing rights of way and permissive footpaths in the Parish is included on the policies map.

Community action H2: Extending the footpath network

Proposals for extensions to the existing rights of ways and suggestions for permissive footpaths have been identified. As these will enhance the choice and quality of walks, the parish council will approach local landowners to explore such proposals.

Community action H3: Riverside footpath to Corbridge

The parish council will continue to lobby Northumberland County Council to reinstate and enhance the existing riverside right of way from Riding Mill to Corbridge.

Community action H4: Hadrian's cycleway link

It is proposed to create a cycle path along the A695 from Riding Mill to Stocksfield. As well as providing a safe and green link for cyclists and pedestrians to enjoy leisure activities and to travel to work in the Tyne valley, it will also provide a link to Hadrian's Cycle Way to the north of Bywell bridge.

Community action H5: New cycleway and footpath west of A68, south of High Shilford Farm

It is proposed to create a cycle way and footpath on the west side of the A68 from the top of Whiteside Bank to the junction with the Broomley Road and the Healey Road, enabling cyclists and ramblers to reach the Healey Road from the village safely and then to link to other routes accessible from the Healey Road.

Community action H6: New footbridge over the A68

The parish council will prepare a proposal and will seek funding to install a footbridge over the A68 to link Whiteside Bank and Dere Street which was cut off when the A68 was built. This would thus obviate the need to cross the A68 by the Farm which is a dangerous but popular crossing point for pedestrians and cyclists.

Community action H7: Participation in village sporting clubs

The parish council wishes to see the tennis, cricket and football clubs continue to prosper and provide activities for younger players to learn these sports. Wider participation from residents will be encouraged.

Community action H8: Riding Mill Society

The parish council will gauge the level of village enthusiasm to relaunch the Riding Mill Society – which could organise talks, presentations and community events.

Community action H9: Summer fair

The parish council will gauge the level of village enthusiasm to relaunch the summer fair which could help to build links and relationships within the local community and, if there is sufficient interest, support the creation of an organising committee.

Local economy

- 5.8 It is considered that planning policies will support the delivery of objective 6 and there is no need to identify community actions.

Objective 6: To recognise the growth in home working and to ensure that local services meet the requirements of those choosing to spend more time working from home.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Broomhaugh and Riding Parish Council thanks:

The Steering group:

- Matthew Warner, Local resident & Chair of the Steering group
- David Irwin, Vice chair of the Steering group, Parish Councillor & chair of the Local economy sub-group
- Christine Howe, Secretary of the Steering group, chair of the Parish Council & chair of the Housing sub-group
- Tom Charman, Local resident and Natural Environment Sub-group chair
- Brigit Greystoke, Local resident and chair of the Renewable Energy and Climate Change sub-group
- Malcolm Chainey, Local resident and chair of the Transport sub-group
- Stephen Lightley, Parish Councillor, chair of the Health & Wellbeing sub-group

Catherine Harrison, Parish Clerk and treasurer to the Steering group.

The following volunteers from the Parish council and local residents who contributed:

- Brian Singer
- Eileen Carew
- Andy Dunhill
- Philip Latham
- Tim Boyers
- Neil Turner
- Sally Rogers
- Peter Sendall
- Rob Archer
- Peter Howe

Not forgetting our local county councillor, Anne Dale, Sarah Brannigan, our NP liaison officer, and Jo-Anne Garrick, our planning consultant.