

Northumberland Local Plan
Publication Draft Plan (Regulation 19)

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) December 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Northumberland Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) has been prepared in support of the Northumberland Local Plan. It identifies the likely infrastructure requirements, associated with the Local Plan over the plan period, up to 2036.

The IDP is the output of long standing engagement with infrastructure providers to identify current infrastructure capacity, and to determine the likely future infrastructure requirements, associated with sustainable growth in Northumberland.

Focussing on strategic infrastructure requirements, the IDP seeks to identify completed, committed, and planned investment across physical, social and green infrastructure types. It is intended to be a key mechanism by which to coordinate the investment and delivery plans of infrastructure providers to best effect.

Where possible the IDP identifies where funding for infrastructure will come from. It also identifies where there are funding gaps. The collective funding gap could underpin the potential introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in Northumberland.

There are no infrastructure requirements which are ‘critical’ to the delivery of the Northumberland Local Plan. However, there are some existing pressures on infrastructure and anticipated future pressures as a result of growth, development, demographic changes and other factors. Notably, necessary infrastructure requirements principally relate to:

- mitigation or improvement works for a limited number of junctions on the road network;
- the need for additional healthcare services to cater for a growing population;
- a limited number of areas where additional school provision is required;
- timely provision of works to ensure adequate waste water treatment capacity.

Plans, programmes and projects have been identified to address these infrastructure requirements, and a range of other requirements which will help ensure the sustainability of Northumberland’s existing and new communities.

Inevitably, certainty of funding and delivery diminishes over the long timescales of the Local Plan. Accordingly, the IDP will be routinely reviewed and updated, via continued engagement with infrastructure providers.

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1 Introduction and Purpose

- 1.1.1 Planning for infrastructure is key to ensuring that development and growth is enabled by the right infrastructure, delivered at the right time in the most sustainable and effective way.
- 1.1.2 The Northumberland Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) has been prepared to support the Northumberland Local Plan. Its role is to define what infrastructure is needed to enable the delivery of the Local Plan, including proposed levels and locations of development, and ensure proposals are in place, or will be put in place, to deliver that infrastructure.

Developing the IDP

- 1.1.3 Developing the IDP has been an iterative process, informing the Local Plan as well as helping to ensure that development is directed to where it can best be supported by infrastructure.
- 1.1.4 The IDP builds upon work formally undertaken for the Withdrawn Northumberland Core Strategy including long term engagement with infrastructure providers¹.
- 1.1.5 Following consultation with infrastructure providers on a Draft IDP in July 2018, the IDP has been updated to demonstrate the extent of infrastructure needed to support implementation of the Local Plan.

1.2 Objectives

- 1.2.1 Alongside verifying that the Local Plan can be implemented, the IDP has a number of key objectives including:
- Serving as a mechanism for securing collaboration between partners. The process of developing the IDP and the resulting document identify which partners are responsible for different components of infrastructure provision and seeks to coordinate the efforts and investment plans of those providers to best effect.
 - Informing the timing and prioritisation of investment in infrastructure to facilitate the development planned through the Local Plan.
 - Identifying what funding is required for infrastructure projects and where that funding will come from or may be found, to the extent that this is known. This includes informing where private sector developers will be expected to deliver or contribute to strategic infrastructure as part of new development. Developers may be required to provide infrastructure directly, or make financial contributions to facilitate the delivery of infrastructure needed to support their development. Such

¹ See Appendix 3 for an overview of the IDPs timeline

arrangements would be secured through planning conditions or planning obligations as appropriate.

- Underpinning the potential introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy in Northumberland.

1.3 Scope and Limitations

1.3.1 The IDP sets out an overview of: recent investment in development related infrastructure; the current known situation regarding planned infrastructure; and future required infrastructure to the extent it is known, in accordance with the Local Plan.

1.3.2 The focus of the IDP is on capital investments in new or upgraded infrastructure planned or required within the Local Plan period. Information provided is sourced from infrastructure providers' forward plans and from discussions with providers. More detail is provided in respect of investments planned for the next five years. Beyond this timeframe, certainty inevitably decreases.

1.3.3 It should be noted that the IDP is a strategic level document, limited in its scope to strategic infrastructure. Notably infrastructure which relates to the whole County or part of the County or which addresses the cumulative impacts of several developments. It does not address the comprehensive network of local community infrastructure, specific to individual settlements or communities. The Council will continue to work with communities, including those developing Neighbourhood Plans, to understand more locally specific infrastructure needs.

1.3.4 Developers will also be expected to identify the specific infrastructure requirements of an individual development proposal. The Council can signpost applicants to where they will find further information about local infrastructure requirements so that these considerations may inform development proposals and the determination of planning applications.

1.3.5 It is recognised that 'infrastructure' can be interpreted in many ways but is most commonly understood to be the fabric, structures and facilities supporting and important to communities and places. For planning purposes, infrastructure is commonly split into three main categories and is defined for the purposes of the IDP as follows:

- **Social and Community:** the range of activities and facilities supporting social relationships in a community. It can include community groups; local community-led projects; training; and volunteering. In a planning context it relates mostly to community facilities such as healthcare facilities; community centres; places of worship; and sports and leisure facilities.
- **Physical:** the collection of systems and facilities that transport people and goods, and provide services e.g. transportation networks; energy supplies and connections; water, drainage and waste provision; and ICT networks.

- **Green:** the physical environment within and between settlements. A network of multi-functional open and green spaces including formal parks; gardens; sports and playing fields; woodland; green corridors; waterways; and railway and highway verges.

1.3.6 The planning legislative framework also provides a definition of infrastructure for planning purposes. The Planning Act 2008, defines infrastructure, but with the caveat that the definition may be amended and extended by regulations. It sets out that infrastructure includes:

- roads and other transport facilities;
- flood defences;
- schools and other educational facilities;
- medical facilities;
- sporting and recreational facilities;
- open spaces; and
- affordable housing.

1.3.7 Taking into account the above definition, the types of infrastructure addressed in the IDP are included in Table 1 below. It does not include affordable housing since this is excluded from the definition of infrastructure given in the Planning Acts for the purpose of establishing a CIL, and is considered in more detail in the Strategic Housing Market Area (SHMA) study which has informed the Local Plan.

Table 1: Infrastructure Types

| Category | Type |
|-------------------------|---|
| Social and Community | Primary and Acute Healthcare |
| | Libraries and Cultural Facilities |
| | Emergency Services (Ambulance, Fire & Rescue, Police) |
| | Primary and Secondary Education |
| Physical Infrastructure | Energy |
| | Water Supply |
| | Waste Water Treatment |
| | Flood Defence |
| | Transport – Sustainable Transport |
| | Transport – the Road Network |
| | Waste |
| | Information and Communication – Broadband |
| | Information and Communication - other |
| Green Infrastructure | Open Space and Green Infrastructure |
| | Sports and Recreation |

1.3.8 The IDP and the Local Plan will not operate in isolation in respect of requiring or supporting the delivery of these types of infrastructure. Rather they sit within

a wider framework of plans, policies and programmes of the local authority and a wide range of other organisations and agencies.

- 1.3.9 Within the defined categories and types of infrastructure, the IDP identifies various infrastructure programmes, projects and plans. The schedule may not be an exhaustive list but is considered to represent a reasonably comprehensive picture of infrastructure in the above categories.

1.4 Partnership Working

- 1.4.1 As identified above, preparation of the IDP, from its original inception up until the current iteration, created to support the Northumberland Local Plan, has relied on the outcomes of partnership working. The Local Planning Authority has engaged with a wide range of organisations, representative bodies, agencies and County Council service departments responsible for regulating, commissioning or directly providing infrastructure in Northumberland. Details of those organisations contacted during the preparation of the IDP are shown at Appendix 2.
- 1.4.2 Engagement included detailed individual discussions with infrastructure providers during both the preparation of the Core Strategy and the Local Plan. It also included questionnaires, emails, and telephone discussions. There were also formal stages of consultation throughout the various stages of Plan preparation. The findings of partnership working were used to inform modifications to the IDP over time. Work will continue to ensure the engagement of infrastructure providers, to routinely update the IDP.

2 Background

2.1 Policy Context

The National Planning Policy Framework

2.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was revised in 2018. The updated framework places significant weight on the importance of infrastructure. In contributing to the achievement of sustainable development, the planning system is described as having a key role in coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure.

2.1.2 Cooperation and joint working are advocated on strategic matters, including in respect of determining infrastructure requirements.

The Northumberland Local Plan

2.1.3 The Northumberland Local Plan forms part of the statutory development plan. It sets the planning policies and principles to guide future development up to 2036. Policies within the Local Plan will be the starting point for assessing planning applications in Northumberland. Applications must be determined in accordance with the policies in the development plan unless there are material considerations that indicate otherwise.

Neighbourhood Plans

2.1.4 A number of communities across the County have prepared or are in the process of preparing neighbourhood plans. Once 'Made' (brought into legal force) following independent examination, and agreed by the community following a referendum, these plans also form part of the statutory development Plan.

2.1.5 Only a plan that passes a referendum with a majority of support from the electorate is able to be 'made'. The Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 (Section 1) gives additional weight to "post-examination draft neighbourhood plans" and requires that such plans must be taken into account in determining planning applications. Section 3 of the Act confirms that, prior to a draft neighbourhood plan being made after succeeding at referendum, it is now the case that the Plan forms part of the development plan unless the local planning authority decide not to make the plan.

2.1.6 Currently eight neighbourhood plans have either been made, or have passed referendum. These are:

- Allendale Neighbourhood Plan (Made 01 July 2015);
- Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan (Made 10 May 2016);
- Alnwick and Denwick Neighbourhood Plan (Made 27 July 2017);
- Ponteland Neighbourhood Plan (Made 23 November 2017);

- North Northumberland Coast Neighbourhood Plan (Made 10 July 2018);
- Stannington Neighbourhood Plan (Made 11 September 2018);
- Longhorsley Neighbourhood Plan (Made 09 October 2018); and
- Whittington Neighbourhood Plan (Made 13th November 2018)

2.1.7 The scope of neighbourhood plans varies, and some include development allocations. The allocations from the neighbourhood plans which have been made, or have passed referendum have been considered as part of the IDP. Given the evolving picture, with further Neighbourhood Plans emerging, any such proposals will need to be monitored and accounted for by infrastructure providers.

The National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 – 2021

2.1.8 The National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016 - 2021 was published in March 2016. The Plan represents the Government's new approach to long-term infrastructure planning, and provides a focused plan for the 5 year period 2016-2021. It brings together the government's plans for economic infrastructure with those to support the delivery of housing and social infrastructure. It specifies the government's priority infrastructure projects and programmes to 2020/21, which includes some that are directly and indirectly related to Northumberland. These are included in section 3 of this plan; Planned Development.

North East Strategic Economic Plan 2017

2.1.9 Northumberland has a central interdependence with the wider economy of the North East Local Enterprise Partnership (NELEP) area. As such, the Local Plan and Economic Strategy are set within the context of the North East Strategic Economic Plan. This Plan sets out a blueprint for intervention and investment to ensure the North East delivers more for the UK economy and for all who live, learn and do business in the region. It sets a target of creating more than 100,000 new jobs in the Region by 2024. There is also a shared purpose on many economic issues with our neighbours in the North of England and the Scottish Borders.

2.1.10 The North East Strategic Economic Plan recognises the need for a sufficient land supply and delivery of critical infrastructure to underpin its economic ambitions. It also identifies the crucial role that connectivity, both digital and physical, plays in supporting jobs and communities, and in facilitating trade and inward investment. It identifies a series of next steps aimed at delivering the plan. Those relevant to the IDP are set out below:

- Deliver Local Plans which support the North East economic ambitions and that make an appropriate contribution to the delivery of more homes and identify ways of delivering supporting infrastructure;

- Deliver the regions' Enterprise Zone programme;
- Identify and deliver transport schemes that will enhance connectivity, support growth and reduce congestion;
- Adopt a Regional Transport Plan and strengthen the alignment transport and the planning process;
- Enhance the public transport offer;
- Make the region 'HS2 ready' and improve north-south and east-west rail connectivity; and
- Continue to map and influence delivery of superfast broadband.

A Green Future: Our 25 year Plan to Improve the Environment

2.1.11 The government's 25 year environmental plan sets out goals for improving the UK's air and water quality, and for protecting threatened plants, trees and wildlife. The plan includes targets for: clean air; clean and plentiful water; thriving plants and wildlife; reducing the risks of harm from environmental hazards; using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently; enhancing beauty heritage and engagement with the natural environment; mitigating and adapting to climate change; minimizing waste; managing exposure to chemicals; and enhancing biosecurity.

The North of Tyne devolution deal

2.1.12 The North of Tyne devolution deal is a collaboration between Northumberland County Council, Newcastle City Council and North Tyneside Council, which will bring new powers and funding to the area.

2.1.13 Devolution provides the opportunity for the councils to make decisions about their own future so they can target investment where they know it is needed most. The aim is to make the strong connection between economic growth and providing people with the skills, education and confidence to benefit from the opportunities that will follow. New powers and funding that will be available to the North of Tyne through this deal include:

- A new, directly elected Mayor for North of Tyne to give a strong and powerful voice to the area.
- An extra £600 million to invest in the North of Tyne.
- Projects to improve education, skills and help people get into work.
- Local control of the annual £23 million budget for adult education.
- Powers to develop land for economic growth and regeneration.
- Projects that increase the growth and productivity of our rural communities.
- Better links with Government to boost trade and investment.
- Projects to grow the digital sector and low-carbon economy.
- A joint committee to manage public transport across the North East.
- A commitment to explore new opportunities for the North of Tyne in future.

- 2.1.14 The IDP, through its annual update, will incorporate any infrastructure projects proposed through the North of Tyne devolution deal.

The Northumberland Economic Strategy 2015-20

- 2.1.15 The Northumberland Economic Strategy sets out a vision '*to deliver a prosperous Northumberland founded on quality local jobs and connected communities*'. The long term ambition set out in the strategy is to create 10,000 new jobs in the County up to 2031.
- 2.1.16 The Strategy centres on three key themes of business, people and place. In respect of the latter the focus 'is on getting the infrastructure right – roads, public transport, broadband, mobile coverage and property – which is essential to attract investment and enable existing businesses to grow'.
- 2.1.17 The Strategy includes key infrastructure priorities including dualling of the A1 and the re-opening of the Northumberland Line railway (formerly known as the Ashington, Blyth and Tyne Line) to rail passengers.

The Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal

- 2.1.18 The Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal is an ambitious approach to cross-border working between Governments, local authorities and partners. The Borderlands Partnership brings together the five cross-border local authorities of Carlisle City Council, Cumbria County Council, Dumfries and Galloway Council, Northumberland County Council and Scottish Borders Council. The Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal is focusing on ways to make the area more attractive to investors, visitors and those who may wish to relocate.
- 2.1.19 The themed topics that the Borderlands Partnership has been working on are energy, digital, transport connections, business, Destination Borderlands, quality of place, rural productivity and skills and innovation. The Borderlands Partnership is developing a Digital Borderlands programme that is focusing on Superfast and Hyperfast broadband and 4G and 5G coverage. Growth Corridors and transport network integration will require the upgrading of key sections of The Borderlands road and rail networks, in conjunction with other programmes and initiatives, including helping to dual the A69 and the rest of the A1.
- 2.1.20 The IDP, through regular update, will incorporate any infrastructure projects proposed through the Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal.

2.2 Cross Boundary Issues and Duty to Co-operate

- 2.2.1 Northumberland County Council has been actively collaborating with adjoining local authorities on infrastructure issues with cross boundary implications. An agreement in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in June 2014 between the seven local authorities of the NELEP to co-operate in their plan making. Following the recent agreements on the North of Tyne Devolution Deal (with Newcastle City Council and North Tyneside Metropolitan Borough

Council) and the Borderland Growth Deal (with local authorities either side of the England/Scotland border), the Council will be working increasingly with these neighbouring authorities.

2.2.2 The most significant cross boundary infrastructure pressures arise from the role of Tyneside as the main economic centre in the wider region and therefore a major focus for inward commuting from large parts of Northumberland. Other important cross boundary issues include:

- Strategic Transport Corridors
- Green Infrastructure Networks
- Howden Waste Water Treatment Works, which serves multiple authority areas
- The proximity of Newcastle International Airport and associated planned development

2.2.3 Consideration of the development and infrastructure planned in neighbouring authorities is shown in section 3 of this plan: Planned Development.

2.2.4 Working collaboratively has helped shape plans and proposals outwith Northumberland, including emerging Local Plans in other Local Authority areas and their respective supporting IDPs.

3 Planned Development

3.1.1 In order to consider what infrastructure is need to support the development planned in the Local Plan, it is important to understand the amount and broad location of the different types of development planned.

3.1.2 The level of development planned in the Local Plan is supplemented by development planned in Neighbourhood Plans. As described in section 2, Neighbourhood Plans are optional, community led plans that form part of the statutory development plans. Accordingly, it is important to take account of their development proposals alongside those included in the Local Plan. Allocations from made Neighbourhood Plans, and those that have passed referendum are set out below.

3.2 Residential Development

3.2.1 The Local Plan identifies a requirement for 17,700 net additional dwellings over the plan period (2016-2036), which equates to an average of 885 dwellings per annum. The Local Plan establishes four geographic Delivery Areas for the purpose of monitoring implementation of the Plan. Housing requirement is set out by reference to each Delivery Area. Much of the identified need for housing is already met by committed developments, that is: dwellings built since the start date of the Plan period; outstanding dwellings with planning permissions; and from planning applications that the Council has resolved to approve.

3.2.2 Overall, the number of commitments exceeds the housing requirement number for Northumberland. There are parts of the County with significant permissions in place. However, some areas require further housing allocations where there is an identified need for new homes.

3.2.3 The distribution of the planned residential development is set out by Delivery Area in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 overleaf. A map of the Delivery Areas, Parishes and the distribution of the planned residential development are available in Appendix 4.

Table 3.1 Housing commitments by delivery area 2016-36

| Local Plan Delivery Area | Dwelling Completions 2016-18 | Permitted Dwellings outstanding to be built at 30.09.18 | Minded to approve applications at 30.09.18 | Total |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|---------------|
| South East | 1,338 | 6,540 | 3,266 | 11,144 |
| Central | 942 | 4,567 | 2,043 | 7,552 |
| North | 517 | 2,709 | 283 | 3,509 |
| West | 110 | 412 | - | 522 |
| Northumberland | 2,907 | 14,228 | 5,592 | 22,727 |

Table 3.2 Housing allocations by delivery area 2016-2036

| Local Plan Delivery Area | Local Plan Allocations (dwellings) |
|---------------------------------|---|
| South East | 309 - 374 |
| Central | 208 - 264 |
| North | 295 - 405 |
| West | 333 - 433 |
| Northumberland | 1,145 - 1,466* |

*There are additionally allocations in Neighbourhood Plans which are either made or passed at referendum, some of which are captured within the figures in table 3.1 as schemes have since been approved.

3.3 Economic Development

3.3.1 The Local Plan promotes economic growth to support the creation of approximately 15,000 new jobs over the plan period. The strategy takes the approach of allocating more employment land than the evidence suggests is needed in order to provide flexibility and in recognition of the inherent uncertainty involved in forecasting land requirements. A significant amount of the land allocated for employment is that which is available in existing serviced employment areas in the County. These allocations are not set out in the Appendix since it is considered that the new infrastructure requirements arising from their development will be minimal. However, it is possible that development of some of these sites will trigger the need for new, or improvements to existing, infrastructure.

3.3.2 The plan allocates the following employment sites:

Strategic Employment Sites:

- **The Blyth Estuary, Blyth** (approximately 171 Ha)

For the development of the following sectors:

- Low carbon and related environmental goods and services;
- Offshore and subsea engineering;
- Renewable and low carbon energy generation sectors;
- Development to support the economic role of the Port of Blyth.

- **West Hartford Prestige Employment Area, Cramlington** (32 Ha)

For the development of high quality employment development requiring a high quality environment, with distinct opportunities for both large scale and small scale users.

3.3.3 New sites proposed for allocation as General Employment Land are shown in table 3.3 below. The Local Plan also allocates existing employment land as General Employment Land, but this is not shown in the table below as it is not new employment land.

Table 3.3: Allocations for General Employment Land

| Settlement | Size of site | Location | Notes |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Acomb | | Howford Haulage site, Acomb | Protected for employment use as a 'developed site in the Green Belt' in Tynedale Local Plan and protected for employment (B1, B2 and B8 with some ancilliary A1/A3) use in Acomb Neighbourhood Plan |

| Settlement | Size of site | Location | Notes |
|------------|--|---|---|
| Alnwick | 12 Ha | Greensfield/ Cawledge (land south west) | Allocated in Alnwick & Denwick Neighbourhood Plan |
| Alnwick | | Lionheart Enterprise Park (extension) | Allocated in Alnwick & Denwick Neighbourhood Plan |
| Ashington | 16 Ha | Ashwood Business Park (existing) | Enterprise Zone site: For the development of the pharmaceutical and mixed manufacturing sectors |
| Ashington | 5.84 Ha | Phase 2 Wansbeck Business Park | |
| Berwick | 6 Ha | Ramparts Business Park (existing) | Enterprise Zone site: For the development of high quality manufacturing in the B1, B2 and B8 use classes. |
| Hexham | 10 Ha | Land east of the Egger Plant, Harwood Meadows | Development to follow sand and gravel extraction at site. |
| Morpeth | 8.5 Ha | Fairmoor (West Lane End) (existing allocation) | Site allocated in Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan. Enterprise Zone site: For the development of knowledge intensive office, light industrial and incubator premises. |
| | 4.15 ha (2,100 sqm B1 floorspace) | Land west of Lancaster Park | Has outline planning permission for B1 (new innovation centre) as part of mixed use development |
| | 5Ha | Land south of A196 close to Coopies Lane employment area (safeguarded land) | |

| Settlement | Size of site | Location | Notes |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | | | |
| | | County Hall / Fire Station, Morpeth (remaining part) | Allocated in Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan as employment in the event that the sites become available. |
| | | Pharmaceutical factory, Whalton Road, Morpeth (existing) | Allocated in Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan |
| | | Pegswood Industrial Estate (existing) | Allocated in Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan |
| | 2 Ha | Land south of Northgate Hospital (East End Lane) (existing) | Allocated in Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan |
| Seahouses/ North Sunderland | | Seahouses Industrial Estate (existing) | Allocated in Berwick-upon-Tweed Local Plan and retained for employment use through North Northumberland Coast Neighbourhood Plan |
| Ponteland | 2 Ha | Prestwick Park | |
| | 3.5 Ha | Prestwick Pit (Plus safeguarded land) | |
| Prudhoe | 2.5 Ha | Land to the west of the former Hammerite Plant. | |
| Lynemouth | 50 Ha | Lynemouth Regeneration sites | |

3.3.4 Alongside the allocations, the Local Plan safeguards existing employment areas for employment generating uses, and supports home-working and the rural economy.

3.3.5 With regard to retail development, the Local Plan does not allocate any new sites, rather it aims to protect and enhance existing town, village and local centres, encouraging opportunities for new retail development in these appropriate locations.

3.3.6 Although not allocated, two significant retail developments have recently gained planning permission and should be included in providers forward planning considerations.

3.3.7 At Bedlington outline planning permission has been granted for a retail led mixed use development comprising:

- 1,700 sqm gross foodstore;
- 560 sqm gross family pub/restaurant;
- 5,200 sqm gross of retail units, ranging in size individually from 100 to 1,500 sqm;
- 240 sqm health and fitness club;
- 12 residential units; and
- 250 parking spaces.

3.3.8 At Alnwick the County Council has resolved to grant planning permission for a new retail scheme comprising:

- 770 sqm foodstore;
- 280 sqm retail unit
- 3 retail units totaling 1,500 sqm floorspace

3.4 Development in Adjoining Areas

3.4.1 It is important, when planning for infrastructure requirements in Northumberland, to consider what development is planned in neighbouring authorities. Infrastructure providers' catchments do not necessarily align with local authority boundaries and people who live or work near the County boundary may access services and facilities in an adjoining authority and vice versa.

3.4.2 Table 3.1 shows the housing planned in neighbouring authorities; Table 3.2 shows the employment and retail planned in neighbouring authorities; and Table 3.3 shows the infrastructure planned in neighbouring authorities.

Table 3.3: Housing development planned in neighbouring authorities

| Neighbouring Authority | Housing | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | Whole plan residential development (units) | Development planned near border | Other significant housing development (Tyne & Wear) |
| Newcastle and Gateshead 2010 - 2030 | 30,000 + 2,000 Student units | | 4,350 new homes in Rural and Village Areas |
| Newcastle (specific) | 19,000 | Throckley - 550 new homes (N&S) | |
| Gateshead (specific) | 11,000 | Chopwell - 205 new homes (M&S) Crawcrook - 370 new homes (N&S) | |
| North Tyneside 2017 - 2032 | 16,593 | Weetslade - 490 new homes | Murton Strategic Site – 3,000 new homes. Killingworth Moor Strategic Site – 2,000 new homes. |
| County Durham 2016 - 2035 (Preferred Options Consultation) | 25,992 | 820 new dwellings at Consett (over 7 allocation sites) | N/A |
| Eden 2014 - 2032 | 3,600 | Penrith – 1,800 new homes | N/A |
| Carlisle 2015 - 2030 | 9,606 | Brampton - 9.76ha 250 dwellings | N/A |
| Scottish Borders 2016 | 4,176 | | N/A |

Table 3.4: Employment and retail development planned in neighbouring authorities

| Neighbouring Authority | Employment/Retail | |
|---|---|---|
| | Development Units | Retail/Employment planned near border |
| Newcastle and Gateshead 2010 - 2030 | min 150 ha of net developable employment land min 512,000 sqm office floorspace: 75% located in the Urban Core 25% across Metrogreen, Team Valley and NCL International Airport | |
| Newcastle (specific) | 80ha of developable employment land 409,600 sqm of office floor space | Land at NCL International Airport: 4 hectares for small business units/ industrial, 32 hectares for predominantly air freight and warehousing, 10 hectares allocated for a large single user (B1) |
| Gateshead (specific) | 70ha of developable employment land 102,400 sqm of office floor space | |
| North Tyneside 2017 - 2032 | 15 ha of general employment land (further 30ha reserved land - within the curtilage of existing businesses for potential expansion) | 33.26 ha of employment land allocated at Weetslade |
| County Durham 2016 - 2035 (Preferred Options Consultation) | 305 ha of strategic and general employment land for office, industrial and warehousing purposes, which includes existing employment land. | 17.92 ha of employment land allocated over a number of sites at Consett. |
| Eden 2014 - 2032 | 24.38ha (net) of employment development (B1,B2.B8) Penrith - 11.91ha employment land extension to Gilwilly Business Park and 3.29ha at Skiesgill | New mixed use development at old London road, Penrith |
| Carlisle 2015 - 2030 | 18,700m2 net comparison retail floor space | |

| Neighbouring Authority | Employment/Retail | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Development Units | Retail/Employment planned near border |
| Scottish Borders 2016 | | Strategic growth in the Scottish Borders will be directed to three Rural Growth Areas in Central Borders, Western Borders and Berwickshire. Border towns within these growth areas provide the focus for retail, commercial and strategic employment opportunities. |

Table 3.5: Infrastructure planned in neighbouring authorities

| Neighbouring Authority | Infrastructure |
|--|---|
| | Strategic Infrastructure plans |
| Newcastle and Gateshead 2010 – 2030 | Bus corridor improvements to: A692 Corridor, Durham Road, Felling Bypass, Great North Road (Gosforth High Street), West Road Land allocation for NCL International Airport for airport related development |
| Newcastle (specific) | Improvements to Haymarket as part of the Barras Bridge and Percy Street improvements Major improvements to primary shopping area Plans for an outer orbital link between the A69 at Throckley and the A1 at North Brunton, designed to improve connectivity between the main radial routes (A1/A696/A69) and to Newcastle airport. |
| Gateshead (specific) | N/A |
| North Tyneside 2017 - 2032 | Develop marine and renewable sectors of manufacturing in the River Tyne North Bank area manufacturing in the A19 Economic Corridor - building upon the existing high skills base and maximising the benefits of the Enterprise Zone. |
| Tyneside + part Northumberland | Howdon Waste Water Treatment works and Tyneside Interceptor Project – the treatment works is the largest sewage treatment works on the eastern coast of England, between Edinburgh and the River Thames. Significant investment is being made to the works to improve performance and reliability of the site which serves more than 1 million homes. |
| County Durham | Northern and western relief roads to ease congestion in Durham City Centre. New station at Horden (Peterlee) on the Durham Coast Line. The reinstatement of the Leamside Line rail line. |
| Eden 2014 - 2032 | M6 connection improvements New primary school Improvements for general movement around Penrith and access to Gilwilly industrial estate. |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Carlisle 2015 - 2030 | Support development of surplus land at Ministry of Defence (MOD) Longtown, which lies within the strategic M6 Corridor. |
| Scottish Borders 2016 | Borders railway southwards to Carlisle and improved connection to Edinburgh (reinstating the Waverley line in areas with planned housing developments) - new stations at Reston, Tweedbank Bypass around Selkirk on the A7. |

4 Funding

- 4.1.1 Identifying how infrastructure can be funded and brought on stream at the appropriate time is an important part of planning for infrastructure.
- 4.1.2 Partnership working with infrastructure and service providers has been key in determining funding available through their investment plans and also understanding critical dependencies.
- 4.1.3 Infrastructure funding comes from many different sources and in different forms. Those different forms of funding include long term budgets, general grant funding and one off matched funding.
- 4.1.4 Where new development creates a need for new or improved infrastructure, contributions will be sought from developers to make development acceptable in planning terms.
- 4.1.5 The Infrastructure Schedules identify committed and likely sources of funding where it has been possible to do so. There remain gaps in the available information where the cost of projects or the source of funding is not yet confirmed. It is important to acknowledge that funding is not always secured for the long term and may only be confirmed on a short term basis. In some instances funding is not confirmed until development is certain, which may be at the point of delivery commencing.
- 4.1.6 Funding for infrastructure is generally highly dependent on the availability of public finance, which varies according to government policy and the general state of the economy.

4.2 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 4.2.1 The IDP seeks to establish the broad cost of infrastructure needed to implement the Local Plan. Estimating the cost is inherently complex as for many projects, particularly at planning stage, costs have not been estimated accurately. Notwithstanding these limitations it is possible to determine, whether or not there is likely to be a funding gap and what that gap may be in a very broad sense.
- 4.2.2 Where there is evidence of a funding gap, this can underpin the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 4.2.3 The County Council has separately been undertaking a Local Plan and CIL Viability Assessment. Alongside testing the viability and thus deliverability of Local Plan, the assessment considers the scope to introduce a CIL. It concludes that for many residential development types and a limited number of commercial development types, there is sufficient headroom or surplus for a CIL charge without compromising development viability.
- 4.2.4 An authority which proposes to adopt a CIL charge must follow regulatory requirements, including developing a document called a 'Charging Schedule'.

The IDP will be regularly updated and will be used as evidence to support the preparation of a CIL Charging Schedule should this prove appropriate.

5 Monitoring and Review

5.1.1 The IDP is a 'live' document. There are a wide range of factors which influence infrastructure projects and priorities. Monitoring and updating will therefore be necessary. The IDP reflects the plans and programmes of work of stakeholders and infrastructure providers which will be reviewed and may change over time. New plans and projects are also likely to emerge, which will be relevant for inclusion. In this regard it is considered appropriate to review the IDP routinely to ensure it is up to date.

6 Analysis by Infrastructure Type

6.1.1 Sections 7,8 and 9, considers infrastructure by type. Infrastructure types are organised into three main categories (identified in Table 1). These are: Social and Community; Physical; and Green.

6.1.2 For each infrastructure type, a brief context is provided giving an overview of the respective infrastructure and the current and or planned position. Next steps are identified with a focus on infrastructure proposals in the short term. The narrative also identifies where there are key issues and challenges or risks associated with infrastructure and how they may be mitigated.

6.1.3 The Infrastructure Schedules are similarly structured according to infrastructure type. They detail specific infrastructure projects or programmes and identify who will be delivering the infrastructure, funding sources, total costs (where known) and any funding gaps.

7 Social and Community Infrastructure

7.1 Primary and Acute Healthcare

| | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|----------|
| What? | Provision of health and social care services | When? | On-going |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | The planning and provision of health and social care services and the structures in which they are delivered are not governed by the town and country planning system, beyond the approval of planning applications for facilities. However, the planning system can play a key role in creating healthy and inclusive communities, as recognised in the Local Plan. Provision of high quality health and social care services is also essential to the health and well-being of Northumberland's population. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Health England • Northumberland Public Health service • Third Sector Providers (such as charities) • Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group • Northumbria Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust • Northumberland, Tyne & Wear NHS Foundation Trust • NHS England • NHS Property Services • Private sector providers | | |

Current position

7.1.1 Existing healthcare services are well distributed throughout Northumberland. Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) has defined four localities for healthcare planning purposes: North Northumberland; West Northumberland; Central Northumberland; and Blyth Valley.

7.1.2 The hierarchy of healthcare provision in the County includes:

- Acute sites at Wansbeck Hospital and Northumbria Specialist Emergency Care Hospital in Cramlington (NSECH);
- Community Hospitals/Infirmarys/NHS centres in the main towns. Increasingly these also house GP practices;
- Primary Care Extended Access Operational Hubs in each locality;
- A GP practice located at each of the main towns and service centres; and
- In addition 'the home' is an increasingly important setting for healthcare.

7.1.3 The Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group is responsible for the commissioning of all health services across the County with the exception of dentistry, opticians, pharmacy, prisoner health and specialised services which are commissioned by NHS England.

7.1.4 Public Health commission services for sexual health, substance misuse, 0-19 health visitors and school nurses programme, NHS health checks and the national child measurement programme.

7.1.5 Northumberland County Council is responsible for Social Care in Northumberland. Provision for such care is through partnership agreements with NHS Trusts. The Care Act 2014 places new duties on the County Council and determines the way in which agreements operate.

7.1.6 Significant investments in healthcare provision in recent years have included:

- An adult autism unit in Morpeth, which opened in autumn 2016.
- In Rothbury the town's GP's have moved from converted domestic premises and have been integrated into the local Community Hospital.
- A new NHS Centre in Morpeth providing outpatient and diagnostic services, as well as primary care.
- A new purpose-built Community Hospital was opened in Haltwhistle in June 2014.
- A Specialist Emergency Care Hospital at Cramlington (NSECH). The hospital is the first of its kind in the UK to provide dedicated specialist emergency care. It opened in June 2015 and further expansion and developments are planned on the site.
- A new purpose built mental health care hospital at St George's in Morpeth which opened in 2006.

Next steps

- Development of a new flagship hospital and leisure centre in Berwick.
- On-going monitoring and review of services and property.
- Various investments in the Community Hospital/Infirmary infrastructure, particularly to increasingly move GP surgeries into these facilities.
- Investment in GP practices using Section 106 funding where housing development is significantly expanding the number of dwellings in a community.
- Strategic planning of investment in Northgate Hospital to improve and refurbish parts of the premises.
- Expansion of the NSECH to accommodate ambulatory care services.

The Rutherford Cancer Centre North East in Bomarsund is a private healthcare facility which will offer proton beam therapy as well as other services. The centre is due to be operational by 2019.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

7.1.7 The CCG undertake forward modelling to assess future needs. There are existing pressures on healthcare services in Northumberland, along with new pressures as a result of development and demographic changes.

- 7.1.8 The key challenges in Northumberland are around the rurality of the County and its ageing population.
- 7.1.9 The County has one of the lowest population densities in England, creating unique access issues. For example, patients may need to travel long distances to access health services. This is particularly the case for specialist services such as those commissioned by Public Health.
- 7.1.10 The South East of the County is urbanised with many health challenges associated with historic heavy industry and high levels of deprivation. Deprivation is also an issue in many rural parts of the County.
- 7.1.11 The population is also relatively aged with a higher proportion of the population aged 65+ compared to the average in England. Likewise the population aged under 18 accounts for a smaller proportion of inhabitants compared to the average in England. The increase in the proportion of older people has a significant impact on health and social care services, which are intrinsically linked to GP services. Annual costs of health and social care, as well as the time and effort needed to provide effective care from GPs are significantly greater for older people and the number of elective and non-elective hospital admissions has also increased.
- 7.1.12 There is no NHS recommended number of patients per GP, and the number varies hugely in different parts of the country. The BMA recognises a national average list of 1600 patients (2014 NHS/HSCIC figures) in its document 'Safe working in General Practice' 2016. The average list size per GP in Northumberland is however much lower and has been assessed as between 1167 – 1435 patients (GP workforce census, Health and Social Care information centre). This patient range is similar throughout the north east of England. Various other NHS data sources are available but these exclude important parts of the GP workforce including GP registrars, GP retainers and GP locums.
- 7.1.13 A number of areas in County have already seen multiple, large scale planning applications for housing in recent years. These areas of potential development will require increased capacity in primary care infrastructure and include:
- i. Amble/Broomhill
 - ii. Ashington/Newbiggin
 - iii. Bedlington/Guidepost
 - iv. Cramlington
 - v. Morpeth/Pegswood
 - vi Alnwick
- 7.1.14 Beyond these settlements, levels of planned housing development in settlements including Ponteland, Prudhoe and Blyth are likely to require increased healthcare infrastructure capacity.

- 7.1.15 Large scale developments are likely to trigger the need for increased healthcare. Similarly small housing schemes can have a significant impact on health provision in smaller communities served by isolated, smaller scale practices. Small schemes may also have a collective impact in settlements such as Berwick-upon-Tweed.
- 7.1.16 . Funding will continue to be a key challenge, including changes to how public health services are delivered. It will be necessary for developers to pay a contribution to cater for the increased demand arising from new development.
- 7.1.17 Funding will contribute to increasing the capacity and services of existing premises in a wide range of ways including:
- i. Physical extensions to existing GP buildings.
 - ii. Alteration of non-clinical rooms to clinical use within existing surgery footprints.
 - iii. Medical equipment solutions which would speed up consultations and thus allow practices to offer more appointments to serve the new residents.
 - iv. Telemedicine technology so that additional appointment capacity can be made by phone consultations, thus reducing time consuming home visits.
 - v. Other IT kit to improve capacity
 - vi. Expanded reception areas with more efficient waiting room seating, more accessible reception points, automatic patient check in technology, patient call technology (electronic screens to call patients to the consulting room)
 - vii. Expansion of car parking, including provision of additional disabled parking bays and 'on call' medical staff bays.
 - viii. Completely new GP surgery buildings either to replace existing substandard accommodation or in rare circumstances to accommodate a new practice to serve an area of major development.

7.2 Libraries and County Council Contact Centres

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|---------|
| What? | Libraries, Cultural services and County Council Contact Centres | When? | Ongoing |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | The value of community facilities, including libraries, County Council contact centres, cultural assets is recognised in the Local Plan. The facilities offer important services and places to meet and learn. The plan seeks to protect, and where possible enhance existing facilities and, where appropriate, secure new or improved provision. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Northumberland • Northumberland County Council • Private and third sector partners • Developers | | |

Current position

7.2.1 There are 33 public libraries in Northumberland (see Appendix 6). This service is supplemented by a mobile library van covering the Central, West and North of the County. Additionally there is a home library service.

7.2.2 Northumberland County Council has been undertaking a programme of works to align customer information and contact centres, alongside the County's network of libraries. This continues to maximise the opportunities for customers to access a range of services in a single location. Other libraries have been reconfigured to improve their use and seek efficiencies.

7.2.3 Participation in cultural activities is supported by the Council, including through a programme of events and entertainment.

7.2.4 Alongside events there are a network of tourist information centres providing information on attractions, events, cycling and walking, local travel and eating out.

Next steps

7.2.5 Ongoing review, investment and reorganisation of services.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

7.2.6 There are likely to be increasing resource pressures for delivering and maintaining these community services and facilities. Levels of development in the Local Plan may serve to increase patronage and therefore improve some facilities sustainability and viability.

7.2.7 External funding sources will continue to be sought. However there are likely to be competing demands for resources available. There may also be community

led initiatives to provide or maintain those services which would have formerly been provided by the public sector.

7.2.8 The Council's estate transformation programme will continue to appraise options for rationalising Council owned land and property, seeking to optimise space utilisation, flexibility and efficiency.

7.3 Emergency Services

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|----------|
| What? | Police, Ambulance and Fire Services | When? | On-going |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | The provision of emergency services and the resource structures in which they are delivered are not governed by the town and country planning system beyond approval of applications for development. However, emergency services play a crucial role in ensuring public safety and health, and the Local Plan seeks to provide a positive framework for collaboration with providers and also promotes the principles of well-planned developments. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northumbria Police • North East Ambulance Service • Northumberland Fire and Rescue Service | | |

Current position

7.3.1 The three emergency services covered in this section are Police, Ambulance and Fire Services. Emergency services are well distributed throughout the County (see Appendix 6). All three services have undergone programmes of rationalisation, in many cases co-locating with another emergency service to realise resource efficiencies.

7.3.2 Recent investments include the relocation of Alnwick and Hexham fire stations and new fire stations at Pegswood and Cramlington. The relocation of police stations in Cramlington, Hexham, Alnwick and Ashington have been implemented.

Next steps

- Planned new Fire Station to be delivered at Berwick with potential to deliver Police and Ambulance service in the same project;
- Investigate options for improved locations for Ambulance Stations Morpeth and Ashington;
- Identify central storage facility for Northumbria Police.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

7.3.3 There are no significant pressures on emergency service provision as a result of the levels of development planned in the Local Plan. However there are wider pressures on services, including as a result of demographic changes. An ageing population and increasing prevalence of chronic illnesses for example, places pressures on ambulance services.

7.3.4 There are also prevailing challenges dealing with such a large county with vast sparsely populated areas.

7.3.5 The pressures which emergency service providers anticipate they will face also relate to budgetary constraints and the limited extent to which they are able to further rationalise their estates.

7.4 Education

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|---------|
| What? | Provision of school places and pre school places | When? | Ongoing |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | The Local Plan recognises the critical importance of education and skills to the future of the County. It provides a positive policy framework for supporting aspirations for learning, improving skills and knowledge, and ensuring opportunities to access education and training. The vision of the Local Plan includes continually improving education and skills, whilst the Strategic Objective relating the economy includes driving improvements in education. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northumberland County Council • Individual Schools/ Trusts • Developers | | |

Current position

7.4.1 Northumberland is served by 16 school partnerships. The partnerships are structured either in a two or three tier education system. As of May 2018 the 166 schools educate 52,148 children and young people².

7.4.2 All schools operate within a capacity range. Some schools, particularly small rural schools are undersubscribed. Appendix 8, provides further details based on the Northumberland School Organisation Plan 2018-21.

7.4.3 The Department for Education (DfE) recommends that schools operate with a 5% surplus capacity. However, in Northumberland surplus places often far exceed this level. Removing surplus places to the level suggested would necessitate the closure of a significant number of schools with knock on impacts on the sustainability of many rural communities.

7.4.4 While the Council has in the past and will continue to consider proposals for the closure of schools, including rural schools, the removal of surplus places as a stand-alone objective in Northumberland is not considered to be a significant priority.

7.4.5 Closures and reorganisation over the last four years have reduced surplus places by over 1,000.

7.4.6 Notable new school developments include new high schools at Alnwick, Bedlington and Prudhoe which have recently been replaced as part of the Priority School Building Programme.

7.4.7 Northumberland also hosts Northumberland College, which is the largest provider of further education in the County, and has been assessed as one of the best colleges in the region. The college has recently announced plans to

² Jan 2018 census - Nursery to Year 13

merge with Sunderland College by March 2019 creating a new regional college group with campuses across Northumberland and also Sunderland, Washington and Hartlepool.

Next steps

- On-going implementation of reorganisation plans for the Ponteland and Morpeth school partnerships including:
 - Completion of a new £5.8m building for Darras Hall Primary School
 - Development of a new a 420-place primary school and a 1,600-place high school in addition to a new leisure centre, built on the site of the existing leisure centre on Callerton Lane, Ponteland.
 - Building a replacement Morpeth First School in Loansdene, Morpeth;
- On-going review of school repair, maintenance and improvement requirements;
- Review of Hexham and Haydon Bridge school partnerships; and
- Expanding pre school provision with an additional 290 places in Blyth, Ashington, Seahouses and Bedlington.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

7.4.8 Forecasting the number of pupil place requirements is complex on account of new development but also changing demographics in some areas, and fluctuating parent preferences. Appendix 8 provides an overview of Northumberland Council's pupil forecasting approach.

7.4.9 The impact of housebuilding is factored into the final pupil forecast based on a yield of 1 extra primary age pupil and one extra secondary pupil for every 5 houses built.

7.4.10 Home to school transport is a key issue in Northumberland as a rural County. The Council spends £8m per year on fulfilling its statutory duties providing home to school transport and this is likely to rise in the next financial year with the introduction free transport to post 16 learners. In this context, and on the basis of the Local Plan's objectives to reduce the need to travel, the policy intention of the Council's is to support children to attend schools in their locality.

7.4.11 There has been a historical movement of pupils into and out of certain school partnerships, including from neighbouring local authorities areas e.g. Durham and Newcastle. In 2018, 2235 children that don't reside in the County were attending a Northumberland school. Although it isn't the local authorities duty to provide places for out of County pupils, some schools wouldn't be educationally or financially viable without the inward movement of out of County pupils. While this movement of pupils in and out of partnerships is generally consistent over time and therefore predictable, certain events such as a school reorganisation can trigger 'new' outward and inward flows. Similarly new development outwith the County may influence flows. This must be monitored in order to analyse the

impact on the affected schools, adjust forecasting weightings and, if necessary, consider the need for additional places.

7.4.12 There are existing or anticipated pressures on education provision in some areas of the County, while in most areas the impacts of development will positively support the sustainability and viability of schools and reduce surplus places. In some areas such as Morpeth, levels of development will have the effect of reducing cross flows of pupils from outside their respective school partnership areas, and may similarly have positive impacts. The areas of pressure are limited to:

- Blyth - house building is beginning to have an impact on pupil numbers leading to the need for capital projects to provide additional primary school places. Further expansion plans are being developed to meet the predicted further demand for places.
- Cramlington - new provision is required to support the level of new planned growth. Section 106 agreements are in place to address the predicted shortfall.
- Seaton Valley – changes in demographics in the partnership area have given rise to the need for additional places. This will be reviewed on an annual basis.

7.4.13 Countywide it is expected that additional provision will be required to address special education needs provision to cater for increasing demand.

7.4.14 In addition, pre-school provision delivering Early Years Foundation Stage care will be required.

8 Physical Infrastructure

8.1 Energy

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|----------|
| What? | Electricity, Gas, Renewable Energy | When? | On-going |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | <p>Provision of a safe and reliable energy supply to homes, businesses and other facilities is critical. The Local Plan's strategic objectives and outcomes include managing the prudent use of resources and delivering sustainable development which mitigates the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Energy must be affordable, available, and protect the environment and climate upon which future generations depend.</p> <p>Sustainable energy generation, sustainable design and construction and infrastructure related to the supply of energy, are all integral to the Local Plan.</p> | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Powergrid • Northern Gas Networks • Energy suppliers • Communities and Individual Households • Developers • All energy consumers | | |

Current position

Energy supply

8.1.1 Northumberland's energy is provided through national and local networks of power supply and energy sources including various renewable energy schemes.

8.1.2 The electricity distribution network in Northumberland is provided through Northern Powergrid. The company takes electricity from the National Grid's transmission network and smaller generators to supply homes, businesses and other facilities in the County. Northern Powergrid is continually investing in the network to improve the electricity infrastructure. Electricity is supplied to individual properties via electricity suppliers, who source the electricity from Northern Powergrid.

8.1.3 The National Grid own and operate the gas National Transmission System through which gas is delivered to large conurbations. The Gas Network operator, responsible for supplying gas to homes and businesses in Northumberland, is Northern Gas Networks. During times of peak demand the gas network transports four times more energy than the electricity network. Northern Gas Networks transport gas through a network of underground pipes, and they are responsible for the replacement and renewal of the gas network. There is an ongoing 30 year programme (to 2032), which includes replacing old metallic pipes with plastic pipes, being rolled out across the County.

8.1.4 A number of properties in the County are not connected to the main gas network and rely on other sources of energy for heating. Common sources include: oil; Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG); bottled gas; biomass; and solar.

Energy generation

8.1.5 Northumberland has a number of power generating developments, including Lynemouth Power Station. The power station was a coal fired operation converting to biomass, therefore generating low carbon electricity, sufficient for roughly 700,000 homes.

8.1.6 There is also a network of renewable energy generators, including on and off shore wind turbines, solar parks and micro generators on homes and businesses which feed power into the grid.

Energy use

8.1.7 Historic data from the Department of Energy and Climate Change from 2008 suggests Northumberland's annual energy demand from the built environment is similar to the national average. In respect of electricity, some 63% of demand was from the commercial sector and for heat there is a reverse trend with 60% used in residential buildings.

8.1.8 Average household electricity consumption was consistent with the Great Britain average while gas consumption was around 10% higher, potentially reflecting the local climate and rural nature of the County.

Next steps

8.1.9 A range of electricity network improvement works are planned to take place at locations across the County as set out in Infrastructure Schedule.

8.1.10 Gas network improvement works are planned to take place as follows:

- 2002 to 2032 – Countywide renewal and replacement of gas pipes.

8.1.11 Some of the key renewable and local carbon energy infrastructure planned includes:

- Anaerobic Digestion facility at Lynemouth which will feed 38,900 MWh of gas into the National Grid.
- Solar park at Blyth to provide 75kW of electricity for use onsite with excess exported to the National Grid.
- Solar park at Acomb to provide 50kW of electricity to the National Grid.
- Solar park at Tweedmouth to provide 50kW of electricity to the National Grid.
- Solar park at Belford to provide 150 kW of electricity to the National Grid

8.1.12 A number of smaller scale renewable and low carbon energy proposals are planned throughout the County, which will provide energy for individual properties and businesses. These will feed energy into the national grid network but will also indirectly increase capacity within the network by their reduction in demand.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

8.1.13 Electricity and gas network connection requirements are met based on development needs. There are no anticipated issues with the provision of gas or electricity connections according to the scale and distribution of development proposed in the Local Plan.

8.1.14 Some of Northumberland's remote rural areas do not have mains gas and electricity supplies but there are alternatives, including renewable energy, which is supported in the Local Plan. With regard to new development, it is anticipated that only a very small proportion of new development will be in locations not connected to the main gas network, and it is not expected that this would cause any capacity issues for non-mains gas energy supply.

8.1.15 The Local Plan's sustainable design and construction policy includes a range of factors to promote reducing the energy consumption of new development and promoting the integration of renewable energy generation.

8.1.16 The Local Plan also offers policy support for renewable and low carbon energy projects.

8.3 Water Supply

| | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|---------|
| What? | Supply of water | When? | Ongoing |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | Sustainable planning must always consider the demands and effects of development on the water environment. The Local Plan promotes the efficient use of water resources and also seeks to direct development to where it can connect to existing infrastructure, including water supply. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northumbrian Water Ltd • Environment Agency | | |

Current position

8.3.1 There are two Water Resource Zones (WRZ) within Northumberland: Kielder; and Berwick and Fowberry.

8.3.2 Kielder WRZ supplies water to approximately 99% of Northumbrian Water's supply area customers; it relies on Kielder Reservoir and holds a large surplus of water to supply demand.

8.3.3 Berwick and Fowberry WRZ covers approximately 1% of Northumbrian Water's supply area customers. The majority of these are associated with the tourism industry.

Next steps

8.3.4 Analysis of data along with modelling has concluded that all but one of the Berwick and Fowberry boreholes are sustainable at forecasted levels of abstraction. Northumbrian Water's Water Resources Management Plan (2019) identifies the re-location of one borehole to a site that will ensure all abstraction is sustainable. Further investigations will be completed prior to 2020.

8.3.5 Work is also underway to increase the resilience of the Water Resource Zone.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

8.3.6 Based on planned development in the Local Plan and the planned and anticipated development within the much wider area that Kielder WRZ supplies, there will be a surplus supply by 2040. There is therefore no requirement to plan for additional water resource to supply new development.

8.3.7 The Berwick and Fowberry WRZ is supplied from groundwater sources from the Fell Sandstone Aquifers, currently with a surplus supply. Uncertainty over the sustainability of this source has been identified in the past. This affected the settlements of Berwick upon Tweed; Wooler; Norham; Cornhill-on-Tweed; and Scremerston. Northumbrian Water has undertaken work to improve this situation and ensure that there are adequate supplies for existing users and new development.

8.3.8 The Environment Agency has agreed to the variation of the Berwick and Fowberry WRZ abstraction licence allowing the current levels of abstraction to be maintained from boreholes in the area.

8.4 Waste Water and Waste Water Treatment

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|---------|
| What? | Waste Water and Treatment of Waste Water | When? | Ongoing |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | Sustainable planning must always consider the demands and effects of development on the water environment. The Local Plan promotes sustainable water supply and drainage, seeks to protect water quality and directs development to where it can connect to existing infrastructure, including waste water sewerage connections and works. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northumbrian Water Ltd• Developers | | |

Current position

8.4.1 There are around 135 waste water treatment works in Northumberland. They operate at varying levels of capacity or headroom. There is varying scope to accommodate additional development or other increases in waste water discharge.

8.4.2 Waste Water Treatment Works have been reviewed and works have been carried out, or are planned to improve the efficiency of works, enhance environmental performance and create additional capacity. Notable large scale projects include:

- The Howden and Tyneside Large Interceptor Waste Water Treatment Works Investment Programme - the facility serves part of Northumberland and a much wider area within Tyneside. Northumbrian Water has delivered Surface Water Separation schemes which are intended to reduce dry weather flow to Howdon and create capacity in the short term. Further investment is planned to enable future levels of development in Northumberland, and the wider area.
- North Morpeth Strategic Sewer - Northumbrian Water has recently completed a new strategic sewer connection in Morpeth. The connection will enable large scale growth to the north of the settlement.

Next steps

8.4.3 Works will be carried out at a number of locations which will in part only be confirmed once further development is certain.

8.4.4 There are a number of committed improvement works waste water treatment works across Northumberland to upgrade and improve facilities and to ensure development growth can be accommodated.

8.4.5 Following the completion of the Morpeth Strategic Sewer connection, a new pumping station is also required following the construction of a planned 880

dwellings. Beyond the delivery of the 880 dwellings an additional filter will be required at the Morpeth treatment works. This has been scoped and accounted for in Northumbrian Water's next business plan.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

- 8.4.6 Collaborative working with Northumbrian Water has helped to ensure that the levels of development proposed in the Local Plan and through consented schemes can be accommodated by Waste Water Treatment Works infrastructure. It has also helped to identify where further future investment is likely to be required. This collaborative approach will continue beyond the Local Plan's adoption.

8.5 Flood Defence

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|----------|
| What? | Flooding and Coastal defence | When? | On-going |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | Sustainable planning must always consider the demands and effects of development on the water environment. The Local Plan promotes development in a sustainable manner through locating in areas least vulnerable to climatic impacts such as risk from all sources of flooding and rising sea levels. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northumberland County Council • Northumbrian Water Ltd • Environment Agency • Developers | | |

Current position

8.5.1 Northumberland County Council is the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for Northumberland and is responsible for the management of flood risk from surface water, ground water and small watercourses. The Environment Agency is responsible for the management of flood risk from larger watercourses and the sea. NCC works with the Environment Agency and Northumbrian Water Ltd to ensure that works are carried out collaboratively for the best local outcomes.

8.5.2 The catchments of the Rivers North, South and Main Tyne, and the River Coquet, River Wansbeck, River Blyth, River Rede, River Tweed and River Till are the main hydrological influences of the County. However, the coastal frontage settlements also fall within the flood zone of the North Sea.

8.5.3 There are structures and embankments (either purpose built or natural), drainage systems and other green and blue infrastructure that all directly or indirectly contribute to flood risk management.

Next steps

8.5.4 Flood alleviation and /or coastal protection work is due to be carried out in the next 3 years (2018 – 21) in the following locations:

- Acomb
- Haltwhistle
- Ovingham
- Amble
- Hexham
- Seahouses
- Chathill
- Lowick
- Wooler
- Corbridge
- Newbiggin

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

8.5.5 Flood risk relates to not just the likelihood of flooding occurring, but also the potential damage a flood could cause. Assessing risk in quantifiable, financial terms can help prioritise where available funding should be directed, as well as support applications for additional external funding. However, the

consequences of flooding can be far reaching and not always easy to value, particularly the social impacts of displacement, loss and fear of repeat events.

8.5.6 Typically, reactive mitigation infrastructure has been implemented in response to past flood events. However, significant work has been undertaken to understand flood risk in Northumberland and to effectively plan to mitigate or adapt to such risks.

8.5.7 Although there are a number of planned works, the delivery of projects is subject to change. Delivery can be deferred, for example urgent repair work necessary as a result of storm events.

8.6 Transport: Sustainable transport

| | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|---------|
| What? | Sustainable Connections | When? | Ongoing |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | <p>Improving connectivity and movement utilising existing infrastructure and securing new or upgraded infrastructure is a strategic objective of the Local Plan. The Plan supports a range of transport modes with priority given to walking, cycling and public transport, thereby reducing the need to travel by car and also contributing to health and equality objectives.</p> <p>The Local Plan includes a policy to safeguard rail infrastructure including for passenger use, as well as promoting the development of public transport interchanges at key locations in the County.</p> | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North of Tyne Combined Authority • Network Rail • Transport for the North • Nexus • Northumberland County Council • Private and third sector partners • Developers • Individuals | | |

Current position

8.6.1 Walking, cycling and public transport are all forms of sustainable travel which will grow the local economy and contribute to a healthy and active local culture. They also minimise green house gas emissions and poisonous particulates in the air we breathe. Accordingly, the activities of the North of Tyne Combined Authority Transport function, and the County Council's Transport service are focussed on developing sustainable transport networks.

Walking and Cycling

8.6.2 Northumberland has a comprehensive network of rights of way, cycle paths and less formal paths for non-motorised travel. This includes routes used for everyday access to and from homes, schools and services. It also includes important recreational routes, which are a key amenity for leisure, and also a draw for tourism.

8.6.3 The Local Plan and associated plans and strategies including the emerging Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) seek to ensure Northumberland delivers a high quality, safe walking and cycling experience to be enjoyed by increasing numbers of residents, businesses and visitors.

8.6.4 Necessary infrastructure includes new and improved walking and cycling routes and facilities, reallocating road space, signage, cycle parking and road safety measures.

Public Transport Provision

- 8.6.5 Public transport reduces car based journeys and associated carbon emissions. It is also inclusive. Options for using public transport inevitably vary across the County and between urban and rural areas.
- 8.6.6 There is a comprehensive network of bus routes and stations provided by a range of operators including Arriva and Stagecoach. These connect communities across Northumberland but also connect Northumberland to adjoining areas, including Tyne and Wear and the Borders.
- 8.6.7 There are 17 railway stations and a number of rail routes providing both local and longer distance services. These include the East Coast Mainline (ECML) between London and Edinburgh, the Tyne Valley Line between Newcastle and Carlisle, and the currently freight-only line to Ashington.
- 8.6.8 In most cases, public transport network links are not in the direct control of the County Council. However, the Council and combined authority work in partnership with providers to ensure good provision such as in respect of geographical coverage, including rural areas, improved levels of reliability and priority on highways when needed. Recent initiatives have included improvements to several railway stations; provision of real time passenger information along the Tyne Valley; a new bus station at Hexham; and delivery of safer routes to school projects.
- 8.6.9 A key priority of the Council is the reintroduction of passenger rail services on the existing 'The Northumberland Line' (formerly referred to as the Ashington, Blyth and Tyne line). Significant steps have been made in taking long-held aspirations for the line forward, including progressing plans through a Network Rail GRIP process and assembling funding bid packages. Various options are currently being appraised, including station location, service frequency, and consideration of infrastructure that would be required to support the development and operation of the line. The line could potentially reopen to passenger services by 2022. The line has significant potential to enhance accessibility in south east Northumberland and improve links with Tyneside. The line will also engender a shift from car based travel, thereby reducing pressure on key strategic roads and junctions.
- 8.6.10 A further opportunity may be available in the long term to link Ponteland to the Tyne and Wear Metro System³. Possibility for the extension of the existing Metro network beyond the terminus at Newcastle Airport would need to be subject to further investigation⁴.

Electric Vehicles

³ North East Combined Authority Document "The Combined future of Metro and Local Rail in the North East"

⁴ Nexus Metro Strategy 2030

- 8.6.11 Road transport is responsible for by far the majority of domestic greenhouse gas emissions in the UK. Ultra low emission vehicles are a key way of supporting mobility but reducing carbon and air quality impacts of motorised vehicles.
- 8.6.12 Electric vehicle recharging facilities are key infrastructure necessary to make the transition.
- 8.6.13 Northern Powergrid are part of a group working with Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and the motoring industry to deliver infrastructure that allows electric vehicles to charge directly from the grid. The County Council is also working proactively to ensure the installation of new rapid chargers at various points across the county.

Next steps

- Delivery of Local Transport Plan Programme;
- Continued operation of 'go smarter' the north east sustainable transport programme and travel planning;
- Continued investigation of reopening the Northumberland Line for passenger services;
- Engagement and partnership working with the public transport operators.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

- 8.6.14 There are complex challenges to ensuring sustainable connections, which are identified in the Northumberland Local Transport Plan.
- 8.6.15 Walking and cycling can be popular leisure pursuits, particularly in a rural County like Northumberland with attractive routes and landscapes. However there remain challenges in ensuring comprehensive and safe networks. There are also challenges around ensuring these active forms of travel can be integrated into everyday lives and routines rather than just for leisure.
- 8.6.16 It is recognised that the private car is often seen as the most convenient option for travel, particularly given the rural nature of Northumberland. For many in more remote locations, the car is also the only option to reach centres, services and workplaces. The Local Plan continues to support a range of sustainable transport modes such as walking, cycling and public transport, with an emphasis on reducing the need to travel.
- 8.6.17 Sustainable transport choices, including bus and train services are often outside the Council's control. Furthermore, given the rural nature of the County, it is not feasible to offer services across the County, leaving some communities with limited sustainable connections. The Local Plan supports the distribution of development in locations which facilitate the use of sustainable modes of transport, such as public transport, however there will still be issues of inaccessibility.

- 8.6.18 The potential for a new passenger rail link through south east Northumberland and Tyneside has significant scope to secure sustainable economic growth. However, such a flagship project is a long term project which needs to progress through all relevant stages of assessment before delivery can be confirmed. It also needs the support of central government to ensure it can be implemented.
- 8.6.19 Funding to deliver new or improved connections including rail but also footpaths, cycle routes and bridleways is dependent upon a wide range of factors and organisations and agencies. There are generally many competing demands on the funding available.

8.7 Transport: The road network

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|---------|
| What? | Local and Strategic Road Network | When? | Ongoing |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | Northumberland's strategic road network plays an important economic role in facilitating the movement of people and freight across Northumberland. It is therefore critical that the network is fit for purpose. Furthermore, the comprehensive system of local highways is essential for connecting Northumberland's communities. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highways England • Department for Transport • Northumberland County Council • North of Tyne Combined Authority • Transport for the North • Developers | | |

Current position

8.7.1 Northumberland's transport network includes 377km of A roads and 641km of B roads.

8.7.2 The core road network (see Appendix 9) comprises of routes that are important both regionally and nationally. The trunk road network carries local traffic and provides for longer distance trips passing through the County. Principal roads serve as critical links for local and regional traffic to centres of employment, education, leisure and shopping.

| Strategic Road Network (Trunk Roads) (Managed by Highways England) | National Primary Routes (Managed by Northumberland County Council) |
|---|---|
| A1(T) | A68 |
| A19(T) | A189 |
| A69(T) | A696 |
| | A697 |
| | A1068 (part) |

8.7.3 The trunk roads are managed by Highways England while the local highway network is managed by Northumberland County Council, with the exception of minor private roads.

8.7.4 As with any network, there are areas which experience pressure, evident in queuing at some junctions and areas of localised congestion. This has been assessed as part of the Transport Assessment which supports the Local Plan. Overall highway congestion is not considered to be a critical issue.

8.7.5 Recent major improvements to the network have included the construction of the Morpeth Northern Bypass to improve connections between Morpeth and Ashington and enable growth.

Next steps

A programme of investment in the County's road infrastructure including:

- Improvements to the A19/A189 Moor Farm and A19/Dudley Lane junctions;
- Improvements to the A1/A19 Seaton Burn interchange and A19/Fisher Lane junction;
- Improvements to the A1 southbound merge at Seaton Burn;
- Completion of existing A1 commitments as well as completion of dualling to the Scottish Border;
- A69 widening and localised junction improvements;
- Continued analysis of local highway network mitigation options;
- Potential delivery of road schemes: Blyth Relief Road, Ponteland Bypass, Fisher Lane and Loansdean/Stobhill;
- Maintenance of existing assets.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

8.7.6 Increased development, economic growth and increased car ownership are likely to lead to further pressure on the highway network. Additionally, impacts from changing travel patterns associated with the Local Plan and transport improvement schemes will have impacts. These have been appraised as part of the Transport Assessment to support the Local Plan.

8.7.7 There are a relatively limited number of junctions where there are existing constraints which are likely to be made worse as a result of the level of development in the Local Plan. These include:

- A1068 / Shillbottle Road Priority Junction
- A6079 Rotary Way / Ferry Road Priority Junction
- A189/B1334 Ashwood North Seaton Roundabout
- A1171 Dudley Lane /Arcot Lane, Cramlington

8.7.8 The transport assessment has helped to identify appropriate means of mitigation to address the impacts of development at these junctions and more broadly. This includes opportunities for removing non-essential traffic off the highway network, shifting to more sustainable modes and physical measures to address movement and capacity constraints.

8.8 Waste

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|---------|
| What? | Provision of household waste services | When? | Ongoing |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | The Local Plan recognises the importance of reducing the requirements for disposal of waste. This will help to deliver the outcomes of managing the prudent use of Northumberland's natural resources while producing less waste, minimising adverse impacts on both communities and the environment when managing waste. The waste hierarchy and projected arisings help to determine requirements for new waste disposal centres and centres for re-use, recycling and recovery. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northumberland County Council• SUEZ UK• Developers | | |

Current position

8.8.1 Northumberland County Council is responsible for waste disposal and arranges the management of waste through private contracts. The Council also provides Household Waste Recovery Centres (HWRCs) and Recycling Sites (see Appendix 11).

8.8.2 There has been significant investment in waste management over the last 10 years in Northumberland. The baseline Strategic Infrastructure Study (2012) identified deficiencies in provision of Civic Amenity sites at Amble, Rothbury and Bellingham. These deficiencies are reflected in the Council's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2003) and the Local Plan and it is an aspiration of Northumberland County Council to deliver an upgraded site in Amble. The search for new sites in Rothbury and Bellingham were unsuccessful.

8.8.3 In terms of meeting future demands arising from the development planned through the Local Plan, there are no constraints to provision as the service is able to accommodate the additional demands from development.

Next steps

8.8.4 The waste management fleet is subject to a rolling fleet replacement programme which will add two vehicles to the fleet and ensure it is fit to meet the growing demands on waste services.

8.8.5 In 2020 new recycling targets are due to be set by European legislation which will increase the amount of household waste to be recycled to 50%. While such targets remain drivers for the waste sector there is uncertainty in the context of Brexit.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

- 8.8.6 The new legislative requirement for recycling household waste will place new challenges for service delivery. Future legislative changes are also likely to influence the amount of waste which can be sent for incineration, which will similarly give rise to challenges for service delivery
- 8.8.7 Increases in organic waste will influence the potential future requirement for Anaerobic Digesters, which is also a challenge and significant delivery cost.
- 8.8.8 Funding constraints also mean household bins will need to continue to be provided at developers' expense or at a cost to individual households.

8.9 Broadband Connections

| | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|---------|
| What? | Broadband enhancement | When? | Ongoing |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | A superfast broadband infrastructure is increasingly essential for the economy and for building sustainable rural and urban communities. The Local Plan includes policy support for the roll out of high quality communications infrastructure. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Northumberland County Council• BDUK• Openreach• Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport• Developers | | |

Current position

8.9.1 In 2011 the Government announced that it wanted the UK to have the best broadband internet network in Europe by the end of the decade. In this context, Northumberland County Council has been delivering the iNorthumberland programme. The aim was to be the best connected rural county in the UK, founded on a robust digital infrastructure of appropriate fibre, wireless and satellite products. The programme sought to enable a robust mobile network to all parts of the County, deliver fibre broadband to 95% of premises, and achieve improved connectivity for the remaining 5%.

8.9.2 The programme was funded by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport via BDUK and Northumberland County Council. Previous phases of the roll out also received funds from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and Defra's Rural Community Broadband Fund. Openreach won the contract for delivering fibre broadband in Northumberland. They are also responsible for maintaining and upgrading communications infrastructure (fibres, wires and cables) across the country, working on behalf of service providers.

8.9.3 As of November 2018, 92.5% of the County has superfast fibre and 5.4% have fibre, leaving just 1.8% without fibre connections.

Next steps

- Ongoing upgrading of ICT networks.
- Facilitation of installation by developers.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

8.9.4 Although Northumberland has achieved robust coverage, there are risks to achieving 100% coverage, principally due to the rural nature of parts of the County. It may prove too expensive to deliver to some areas. This could result in an increased divide between those with improved internet speeds and those with very limited or no access at all.

8.9.5 New technologies such as 5G may improve internet speeds over time. There have also been pilots of technologies including satellite broadband.

8.10 Other ICT

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|---------|
| What? | Enhancement of (non-broadband) communications | When? | Ongoing |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | The Local Plan includes policy support for the roll out of high quality communications infrastructure. Public and private networks exist beyond broadband infrastructure for the high speed transmission of data including telecommunications masts and other apparatus for mobile phone operators and wireless telecommunications infrastructure such as the cellular network (3G, 4G and 5G), fixed wireless (such as microwave), low power Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, and WiFi, as well as future technologies. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • iNorthumberland Project - Northumberland County Council and Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS); • Network operators • Business sectors • Developers | | |

Current position

8.10.1 Mobile telecommunications are increasingly important for home and work use.

8.10.2 Increasing consumer demand, especially for data, requires mobile operators to invest continually in network coverage and capacity. This is largely driven by the widespread adoption of smartphones and the rapid uptake of tablet devices.

8.10.3 A good mobile connection has a positive impact on the economy and also promotes efficient delivery of public services, social inclusion and other benefits. Across the UK as a whole, research by Ofcom has shown that in recent years, more people rely on a mobile phone than rely on a landline; and that people on lower incomes are even more likely to live in a mobile-only household, or to access the Internet using a mobile connection.

Next steps

- Ongoing enhancement and extension of networks by providers such as Openreach and mobile phone operators
- Ongoing iNorthumberland programme
- Facilitation of installation by developers
- Ongoing commitment from Mobile UK to identify barriers to progress, seek solutions and work with relevant parties to bring about change.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

- 8.10.4 Improvements and extension to some networks, such as the cellular network, will be dependent on the changing needs of technology and users of that technology. For example, devices requiring greater levels of connectivity, speed of data transfer and/or increases in the level of data being transferred.
- 8.10.5 Cellular and other high quality communications infrastructure networks will need to react to changing requirements over time, allowing for better coverage, more capacity and greater capabilities.
- 8.10.6 Mobile telecommunications are constantly subject to innovation and change, some of it very unpredictable. Over the last 30 years, the industry has gone from the first generation voice-only analogue service (1G), through 2G, 3G and now 4G, which delivers a truly mobile broadband service. The next challenge is 5G. This will require more technical standardisation, more radio spectrum (in higher frequency bands), many more base stations, and investment⁵.

⁵ <http://www.mobileuk.org/about-mobile-uk.html>

9 Green Infrastructure

9.1 Open Space and Green Infrastructure

| | | | |
|---------------|--|--------------|----------|
| What? | Open space and green infrastructure | When? | On-going |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | Open space and green infrastructure are a central component of the Local Plan. Across Northumberland and reaching into adjoining authority areas green infrastructure is a network of multi-functional, natural and managed open space which has many benefits. These include flood management and improvements to water quality, improvements to air quality, benefits to people's physical and mental health and conservation and creation of habitats for wildlife. The Local Plan seeks to maintain and enhance well-planned green infrastructure networks, by creating new assets and links or new functions for existing green spaces. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Northumberland • Northumberland County Council • Natural England • Town and Parish Councils • Northumberland Wildlife Trust • Other charities and 3rd sector organisations • Developers • Individuals | | |

Current position

9.1.1 Green Infrastructure is a network comprising the broadest range of quality green open spaces and other environmental features. It is a multifunctional resource which serves many important purposes including: contributing to health, wellbeing and quality of life; as an ecological resource; and contributing positively to the character and distinctiveness of an area.

9.1.2 Northumberland's strategic green infrastructure includes international and national natural environmental designated sites, key moorlands, forests, river valleys and many other features. It also includes what may be termed blue infrastructure – i.e. rivers and other water bodies including the sea.

9.1.3 At a more local level green infrastructure includes public green spaces, incidental green spaces, gardens, allotments, village greens, grassland and woodland. It also comprises of green 'corridors' which include rights of way, railway lines, rivers, canals and their banks.

9.1.4 As well as the scale differences between strategic and local green infrastructure, it is important to recognise differences in green infrastructure provision between rural and urban areas.

9.1.5 Northumberland's more urban south east has significant local green assets but a lack of overall connectivity, while in the rural areas an apparent abundance of open countryside can mask an actual lack of multi-functionality and public access.

Next steps

- Development of green infrastructure projects such as within the Northumberland Coalfield Nature Improvement Area to conserve important habitats and species in South East Northumberland.
- Development of green infrastructure evidence base.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

9.1.6 There are many components of the County's green infrastructure including formal and informal sites and networks. Whilst existing evidence including the Northumberland PPG17 study (2011) is a holistic assessment which looks to appraise green typologies beyond sports and amenity green spaces, its focus is principally around access, quality and management.

9.1.7 'Multifunctionality' is central to the concept of green infrastructure as advocated by Natural England. It refers to the potential for green infrastructure to have a range of functions, to deliver a broad range of ecosystem services. The Council and its partners will need to work collaboratively to ensure multifunctionality can apply to individual sites, but also to maximise the benefits of sites collectively, as an efficient and effective multifunctional green infrastructure network.

9.1.8 There is significant evidence in respect of green infrastructure, however a key challenge will be to fully understand the much broader components and functions of the County's green infrastructure. This is particularly challenging in an area as geographically large and as diverse as Northumberland.

9.1.9 Natural England is leading the establishment of a national framework of green infrastructure standards, which will be published in 2019. This may inform developer contributions for green infrastructure.

9.1.10 In addition the government is consulting on mandating provisions for ensuring biodiversity net gain in development to ensure habitats are protected and enhanced for the future. Developers could be required to deliver the net gain when building new housing or commercial development. This would mean habitats for wildlife must be enhanced and left in a measurably better state than they were pre-development.

9.2 Sports and Recreation

| | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|---------|
| What? | Provision of sports, leisure and recreation | When? | Ongoing |
| Where? | Countywide | | |
| Why? | Planning for sports and recreation is linked with a number of Local Plan aims, including securing healthy and sustainable communities. The Local Plan provides policies to safeguard provision and also secure provision of new or improved facilities where appropriate. | | |
| Who? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active Northumberland • Northumberland County Council • Private providers of private sports and leisure clubs • Sport England • Developers | | |

Current position

9.1.1 Northumberland has a good provision of sport and recreation facilities, including in respect of built facilities such as leisure centres.

9.1.2 Since 2014 Active Northumberland has managed the 18 leisure sites throughout Northumberland providing swimming and leisure facilities as follows:

- Ashington Leisure Centre
- Blyth Sports Centre
- Concordia Leisure Centre, Cramlington
- Druridge Bay Fitness Centre
- Hirst Welfare Centre, Ashington
- Morpeth Riverside Leisure Centre
- Newbiggin Sports and Community Centre
- Northburn Sports and Community Centre, Cramlington
- Ponteland Leisure Centre
- Prudhoe School Sites
- Prudhoe Waterworld
- Rothbury Pool and Gym
- Sporting Club, Bedlington
- Sporting Club, Cramlington
- Swan Centre, Berwick-upon-Tweed
- The Pegasus Centre, Morpeth
- Wentworth Leisure Centre, Hexham
- Willowburn Sports and Leisure Centre, Alnwick.

9.1.3 A programme of investment has been undertaken to upgrade, renew and replenish existing services. Major new investments have included a new Leisure and Community Centre in Ashington which opened at the start of 2016.

The centre was funded by Northumberland County Council with support from Sport England and National Lottery Funding.

9.1.4 Beyond leisure centres there are a range of sports facilities which are being appraised as part of an emerging Northumberland Sport Facility Strategy. These include swimming pools, indoor tennis facilities, sports halls and some school and local community health and fitness facilities, squash, bowls, tennis and athletics facilities. There are also a range of playing pitches being appraised as part of an emerging updated Play Pitch Strategy.

Next steps

9.1.5 Planned improvements to leisure centres include integrating facilities with health services. Plans include:

- Berwick-upon-Tweed – review of options for redevelopment of leisure centre, potentially integral to new hospital development. New Leisure Centre to be built with the brief to develop a landmark facility that incorporates inclusive services designed to support physical active lifestyle and well-being, being a leading example of seamlessly integrated leisure, health, social care and educational offer.
- Blyth – redevelopment of Blyth Sports Centre to incorporate inclusive services designed to support physical active lifestyle and well-being.
- Prudhoe – new pitches and pavilion to replace loss of facilities at Prudhoe Hospital.
- Redevelopment of Ponteland leisure centre co-locating it with two new schools.
- Morpeth - currently reviewing a range of options for potential redevelopment or improvement of the facility.
- Wentworth, Hexham - redevelopment of the fitness suite and reconfiguration of existing space to create classrooms that will integrate with adult learning services.

Issues, Risks and Mitigation

9.1.6 Increasing the amount of physical activity undertaken by individuals, and particularly those that are currently inactive is a key objective for improving public health and wellbeing. Sport and recreation facilities have an important role in offering opportunities for healthier lifestyles.

9.1.7 There are no existing or anticipated significant pressures to provide for additional new leisure centres. Planned growth in accordance with the Local Plan may serve to improve the long term sustainability and viability of services which are under-used.

9.1.8 In respect of wider sport and recreation facilities, it is evident that provision varies across the County. North and South West Northumberland were

previously identified as having a surplus in contrast to the South East which had a deficit.

9.1.9 Quality of provision also varies across the County. Many areas have previously been identified as having a large percentage of sites falling below the County average for quality outdoor sport.

9.1.10 This will be subject to on-going research and assessment and partnership working to try to address and improve. Emerging Evidence includes a Sports Facilities Strategy and a Play Pitch Strategy.

9.1.11 Key actions beyond investing in physical facilities will include coordinated partnership working to make optimum use of existing facilities; increasing community access to schools facilities; targeting the least active and using informal places and spaces to increase physical activity; delivering better linkages between programmes and activities in leisure centres and clubs and using the great outdoors; and investment in the voluntary sector to develop more coaches and leaders to support and develop the club network.

10 Infrastructure Schedules

10.1.1 The appended schedules detail infrastructure programmes, projects and initiatives according to their respective category i.e. social and community, physical and green. They are prioritised according to the following criteria:

- **Critical** – investment or projects needed to address a physical growth constraint. A key determinant to development in accordance with the Local Plan without which development cannot come forward.
- **Necessary** – essential projects which are key to facilitating development. Without this investment development cannot come forward in a sustainable and acceptable way.
- **Place shaping** – important projects, addressing the needs of Northumberland's people and places whilst contributing to local distinctiveness.
- **Further investigation necessary** – important projects where further investigation is required to determine feasibility and deliverability

10.1.2 Details are provided in respect of the stage of delivery, planned completion, and funding.

10.1.3 The schedules will be routinely updated through direct liaison with infrastructure providers.

11 Summary and Conclusions

11.1.1 Northumberland has distinct infrastructure requirements, reflecting its large scale and mix of urban and rural.

11.1.2 Existing deficiencies and future pressures on infrastructure arise not only as a result of development and demographic change but also as a result of wider factors such as the availability of funding and spending priorities.

11.1.3 There are no critical infrastructure requirements in Northumberland, without which development cannot come forward in accordance with the Local Plan. However, there are infrastructure requirements which are necessary to ensure development comes forward in a sustainable and acceptable way. These include:

- **the road network** – sustainable growth and new development will increase pressures on the existing road network necessitating mitigation works, including improvements to key junctions on the strategic road network;

- **healthcare services** – there are existing and evolving pressures on healthcare services, for which capacity will need to increase;

- **schools** – in the most part, new development will have a positive impact of the long term viability of schools, which currently operate under capacity. However, there are limited areas of constraint where new school provision will be required. It will also be necessary to address increasing demand for special educational needs;

- **waste water treatment** – waste water treatment works operate at varying levels of capacity. Northumbrian Water continue to deliver improvements to works to enable growth;

11.1.4 The IDP schedule provides a summary of infrastructure programmes, projects and plans and their respective status.

11.1.5 It is evident that for many projects there are likely to be funding gaps. As there is uncertainty around likely costs and / or the availability of funding, it is not possible to robustly estimate the collective ‘funding gap’. It is however possible to conclude that there is a funding gap to deliver all of the infrastructure identified.

11.1.6 The Northumberland Local Plan and CIL Viability Assessment concludes that for many residential development types, and a limited number of commercial development types, the introduction of a CIL is viable. In light of the evident funding gap identified in this IDP, the Council will consider the introduction of a CIL further.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEDULE

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|--|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|--|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Primary and Acute Healthcare Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Necessary | Primary and Acute Healthcare | Countywide | Hospital based liaison services | Committed | Using a Trust wide model, in partnership, to expand hospital based liaison services. | | | Northumberland & Tyne and Wear NHS Trust, Acute Foundation Trusts in Sunderland, South Tyneside, Newcastle and Northumberland | 2012 - 2017 | | |
| Necessary | Primary Care | Felton | New health centre | Planned | Housing developments under construction and in planning will overwhelm existing facility. No expansion space. New facility required. | £750,000. Private developer funding, S106 and Parish Council | £500,000 | CCG & Northumbria NHS Foundation Trust | 2019 | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|--|---------|--|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Necessary | Primary Care | Bedlington/ Guidepost | Expansion/reconfiguration of Guidepost, Bedlington Station and Bedlington Health centres | Planned | Housing developments under construction and in planning will overwhelm existing facilities. Expansion space available. Conversion of non clinical space into consulting rooms planned. | £1,100,000 | Dependent on S106 contributions | CCG & NHS Property Services | Dependent on timing of housing developments | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|---|---------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Necessary | Primary Care | Amble/Broomhill | Expansion of Amble and Broomhill Health centres | Planned | Housing developments under construction and in planning will overwhelm existing facilities. Expansion space available. Conversion of non clinical space into consulting rooms planned as well as extension | Approx £1,000,000 | Dependent on S106 contributions | CCG, Practice & NHS Property Services | Dependent on timing of housing developments | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--|----------|--|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Necessary | Primary Care | Prudhoe/Wylam | Expansion of capacity in Prudhoe area | Planned | Housing developments under construction and in planning will overwhelm existing facilities. Expansion space available. Conversion scheme under development for Oakland Health centre | Approx £1,500,000 | Dependent on S106 contributions and NHSPS capital | CCG, Practice & NHS Property Services | 2019 | | |
| Further investigation necessary | Primary Care | Alnwick | Expansion and integration of 2 existing GP practices serving Alnwick | Proposal | Housing developments in planning will overwhelm existing facilities. Expansion space may be available. Integration of two practices on one integrated site to be considered | Approx £4,000,000 | Approx £3.75m. Dependent on S106 contributions | CCG & Practices | Dependent on timing of housing developments | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------|--|--------------------|---|---|---|-------------|-------------|
| Necessary | Primary Care | Ashington and Newbiggin | Expansion of capacity in Ashington and Newbiggin | Proposal | Housing developments in planning will overwhelm existing facilities. Expansion space may be available. | Approx £2,000,000 | Approx £1.25m. Dependent on S106 contributions | CCG & Practices | Dependent on timing of housing developments | | |
| Necessary | Primary and Acute Healthcare, Leisure | Berwick | Re provision of current Infirmary and integration of selected GP services in new facility. Shared with new Leisure proposal | Proposal | Housing developments in planning will overwhelm existing facilities. | Approx £45,000,000 | Northumbria NHS FT but also dependent on S106 contributions | CCG, Northumbria NHS Foundation Trust & Practices | Dependent on timing of investment approvals | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|---|----------|---|--|--|--|--|-------------|-------------|
| Necessary | Primary Care | Blyth | Expansion of practice infrastructure serving Blyth. Development likely to concentrate on reconfiguration of Blyth Health Centre | Proposal | Housing developments in planning will overwhelm existing facilities. | Approx £2,000,000 | Approx £1.8m. Dependent on S106 contributions | CCG, Practices & NHS Property Services | Dependent on timing of housing developments | | |
| Necessary | Primary Care | Cramlington | Expansion of practice infrastructure serving Cramlington. Investment likely over multiple sites | Proposal | Housing developments under construction and in planning will overwhelm existing facilities. | Approx £5,000,000. Section 106 and NHS capital bid | Depends on outcome of NHS central capital bids | CCG, Practices & NHS Property Services | Dependent on timing of NHS bids and housing developments | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------|--|----------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Necessary | Primary Care | Morpeth/ Pegswood | Current capacity issues in Morpeth likely to be addressed by investment in equipment. Expansion in Pegswood will require additional works at the health centre including parking | Proposal | Housing developments under construction and in planning will overwhelm existing facilities. | Approx £500,000 required section 106 | Dependent on S106 contributions | CCG, Practice & NHS Property Services | Dependent on timing of housing developments | | |
| Necessary | Primary Care | Seahouses | Increased capacity needed due to multiple new housing schemes | Proposal | Capacity likely to be increased by new equipment and automation | Approx £250,000 | Dependent on S106 contributions | CCG, Practice & NHS Property Services | Dependent on timing of housing developments | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|-------------------|-------------|---|--------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------|-------------|
| Necessary | Primary Care | Widdrington | Increased capacity needed due to multiple new housing schemes | Proposal | Capacity likely to be increased by new equipment and automation | Approx £250,000 | Dependent on S106 contributions | CCG, Practice | Dependent on timing of housing developments | | |
| Necessary | Acute Healthcare | County wide | NSECH Ambulatory Care | Under construction | | | None | Northumbria NHS Foundation Trust | On site currently | | |
| Necessary | Mental Healthcare | County wide | Potential Reconfiguration of Northgate Hospital | Feasibility | Centralisation of services | Subject to National bid | | Northumbria, Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust | Feasibility | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|--|--------------------|------------|---|----------|--|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Necessary | Primary Healthcare | Ponteland | Infrastructure required to service any major developments in Ponteland area | Proposal | Consideration needed for new practice capacity | Currently unknown depending on option pursued | Dependent on S106 contributions | CCG, Practice | Dependent on timing of housing developments | | |
| Necessary | Primary Healthcare | Countywide | Infrastructure required to service any other major developments in Northumberland | Proposal | Consideration needed for practice capacity | Currently unknown depending on option pursued | Dependent on S106 contributions | CCG, Practices, NHS Property Services | Dependent on timing of housing developments | | |
| Libraries and Cultural Services Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|--|--|-----------|---|-----------|---|---------------|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Libraries and Cultural Services | Berwick | Library reconfiguration | Committed | Co-location of services in current library building. | | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council | 2016 - 2017 | | |
| Place Shaping | Libraries and Cultural Services | Hexham | Library reconfiguration | Proposal | Co-location of services at Queen's Hall. | | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council | 2016 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Libraries and Cultural Services | Ponteland | Library reconfiguration with relocation to Leisure Centre | Committed | Library reconfiguration with relocation to leisure centre as part of redevelopment scheme | | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council | 2018-19 | | |
| Emergency Services Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Further investigation necessary | Emergency Services - ambulance service | Blyth | Permanent facility for Ambulance station | Proposal | Identify, procure and provision of permanent facility. | | TBD | | | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Emergency Services – fire | Berwick | Rebuild and relocate fire station | Proposal | Development of Tri – Service funding bid (Fire, Police & Ambulance). | £5,000,000 | TBD | Northumberland County Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Emergency Services – fire | Ponteland | Rebuild and relocate fire station | Proposal | Potential move of fire station to new site as part of redevelopment scheme | | TBD | Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Emergency Services - police | Cramlington | Asset reconfiguration | Committed | Move 24/7 policing to Bedlington and identify new site for neighbourhood team. Firearms licencing to move to Bedlington. | | TBD | Northumbria Police | | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|--|--|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Emergency Services - police | Prudhoe | Asset reconfiguration | Committed | Move 24/7 policing to Hexham and identify new site for Neighbourhood Policing Team. | | TBD | Northumbria Police | | | |
| Further investigation necessary | Emergency Services – ambulance service | Ashington | Review of Ambulance station | Proposal | Investigate improved location with scope to utilise as a hub and spoke unit. | | TBD | | 2014 - 2019 | | |
| Further investigation necessary | Emergency Services – ambulance service | Morpeth | Review of Ambulance station | Proposal | Investigate improved location with scope to utilise as a hub and spoke unit. | | TBD | | 2014 - 2019 | | |
| Primary and Secondary Education Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------------|--|----------|---|---------------|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Countywide | Increase capacity of Special Education Needs provision | Proposal | Further capacity in education provision required to accommodate level of development proposed | | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Amble | Increase capacity of education provision | Proposal | Further capacity in education provision required to accommodate level of development proposed | | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Ashington | Additional capacity in education provision | Proposal | Potential further capacity required in provision of education | | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--|---|----------|---|---------------|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Bedlington | Primary school refurbishment works | Proposal | To accommodate additional capacity requirement to refurbish existing primary school provision | | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Newbiggin by the Sea | Potential requirement for expansion of existing provision | Proposal | To accommodate additional capacity requirement, onsite works required | | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Seaton Delaval/ New Hartley/ Seghill/ Holywell | Potential requirement for middle school extension | Proposal | To accommodate additional capacity requirement works required for Middle School expansion | | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------|---|--|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Hexham | Potential requirement for expansion or new high school. | Proposal | To accommodate additional housing capacity potential expansion for education space - further investigation required | £2,200/ sq. m plus purchase of land (C. £3.5M - £4M) | £2,200/ sq. m plus purchase of land (C. £3.5M - £4M) | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Prudhoe | Potential requirement for expansion of Middle School | Proposal | To accommodate additional capacity requirement works required for Middle School expansion | | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Berwick upon Tweed | Potential requirement for expansion or new first school | Proposal | To accommodate additional capacity requirement expansion works or additional first school | | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------------|---|-----------|---|--|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Seahouses | Potential expansion/ adaptation work required | Proposal | To accommodate additional capacity required | | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Bedlington | High School replacement | Completed | Demolition and replacement of existing school with new purpose built facility including parking, landscaping and sports facilities. 4 court sports hall, gym and 3G full size football pitch. | Leisure £480,000. NCC - £100,000 | NA | Education Funding Agency, Northumberland County Council | 2016 | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Blyth | New primary school provision around South Newsham | Proposal | Analysis of potential need for new 2 form primary school to meet needs of future growth. | £2,200/ sq. m plus purchase of land (C. £3.5M - £4M) | £2,200/ sq. m plus purchase of land (C. £3.5M - £4M) | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------|---|--|--|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Morpeth | New primary school Single form entry extension to a first school | Proposal | Analysis of potential need for new build primary school to meet needs of future growth. Extension of First school to accommodate development at St George's | £2,200/ sq. m plus purchase of land (C. £3.5M - £4M) | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Prudhoe | Replacement of High School | Completed | Replacement of existing High School. | | NA | Developers, Northumberland County Council | 2016 | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Cramlington | Two form entry primary school | Proposal | Two form entry primary school to cater for development of south west sector. | £2,200/ sq. m plus purchase of land (C. £3.5M - £4M) | £2,200/ sq. m plus purchase of land (C. £3.5M - £4M) | Developers, Landowners, Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------|---|---------------|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Cramlington | Single form entry extension to Beaconhill | Proposal | Extension to school required linked to development. | TBD | TBD | Developers, Landowners, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Morpeth | Redevelopment of First School. | Committed | Reconstruction of Morpeth First School | £5.7m | TBD | Department for Education, Northumberland County Council | 2018 - 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|----------|--|---------------|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Ponteland | Relocation and replacement of schools, library and leisure centre. | Proposal | As part of statutory proposals to reorganise the Ponteland Partnership to a primary/secondary structure; relocate and replace Ponteland First School as a primary school, Ponteland High School as a secondary school, library and Ponteland Leisure Centre. | TBD | TBD | Active Northumberland, Department for Education, Northumberland County Council | 2019 | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------------|---|-----------|---|---------------|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Primary and Secondary Education | Blyth | BEACH project at Port of Blyth providing new shared training centre which is currently unavailable. | Committed | Offices, changing facilities, classrooms, specialist workshops, all weather plant training areas and an offshore training platform. | | TBD | Port of Blyth | 2015 - 2016 | | |
| Place Shaping | Early Years Provision | Countywide | Early years education provision | Proposal | Additional resources required to accommodate early years education requirements (2 year olds for families in deprivation, 3-4 year old 30 hours of free childcare proposal) | | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Sub Category | Area | Item /Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Further education? | Ashington | Upgrade of Ashington College Campus | Committed | Development of Centre for Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Maths project | £2,000,000 | NA | Northumberland College | 2017 | | |
| Place Shaping | Further education? | Ponteland | Upgrade of Equine Centre, Kirkley Hall Campus | Proposal | Upgrade of existing equine centre and the erection of a 30x40 indoor arena. | £1,000,000 | NA | Northumberland College | 2016 - 2017 | | |

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEDULE

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|--|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Energy Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Bedlington | Replacement circuit breakers | Committed | 9 66kV replacement circuit breakers. | £2,521,815 | NA | Northern Powergrid | | 2023 - 2025 | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Bedlington | Replacement circuit breakers | Committed | Replacement of 12 20kV circuit breakers. | £1,906,800 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2018-2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Bedlington to Ashington | Replacement cables | Committed | Replace 1.4km of underground cables. | £741,000 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2020 - 2021 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Blyth (Madison Street) | Replacement circuit breakers | Committed | Replacement of 11 66kV circuit breakers | £341,866 | NA | Northern Powergrid | | 2022-2024 | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Blyth (Madison Street) | Replacement circuit breakers | Committed | Replacement of 1 66kV circuit breaker | £695,483 | NA | Northern Powergrid | | 2022-2024 | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Blyth | Replacement circuit breakers | Committed | Replacement of 11 11kV circuit breakers | £2,326,725 | NA | Northern Powergrid | | 2023-2025 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Blyth | Flood defence | Committed | Flood defence to site | £315,238 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2018 - 2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Blyth | Flood defences for site | Committed | Flood defence to site (electricity) | £788,094 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2018 - 2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Blyth | Flood defences for site | Committed | Flood defence to site (electricity) | £2,326,725 | NA | Northern Powergrid | | 2023-2025 | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Blyth to Bedlington | Replacement of overhead line | Committed | 66 kilovolt line to be refurbished/ replaced as necessary | £331,977 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2019-2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Blyth to Fawdon | Overhead line replacement | Committed | 66 kilovolt to be refurbished | £1,283,961 | NA | Northern Powergrid | | 2022 - 2023 | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Blyth to Fawdon | Underground cable replacement | Committed | Replacement of 3.3km of 66 kilovolt underground cables. | £1,797,738 | NA | Northern Powergrid | | 2023 - 2024 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|------------|--|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Coalburns to Riding Mill Pumps & Hexham | Overhead line replacement | Delivering | 66 kilovolt line to be refurbished. 4-year project. | £718,121 | NA | Northern Powergrid | In progress | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Cramlington | Replacement transformer | Committed | Replacement of 1 66 – 11 kV transformer. | £750,847 | NA | Northern Powergrid | | 2023-2025 | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Fourstones | Flood defence for site | Committed | Protection from surface water flooding (electricity site). | £367,777 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2018-2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Hexham | Asset replacement | Committed | Refurbishment of 1, and replacement of 1 transformer. | £1,014,600 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2018-2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Hexham | Asset replacement | Committed | Refurbishment of 1, and replacement of 1 transformer. | £1,014,600 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2018-2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Hexham | Flood defence for site | Committed | Flood prevention works (electricity sites) | £189,143 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2018-2019 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Linton | Asset replacement | Committed | Refurbishment of 1 66 to 20 kV transformer | £68,764 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2021 - 2022 | 2021 - 2022 | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Linton to Denwick | Overhead line replacement | Committed | 66 kilovolt line to be refurbished. | £883,434 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2019 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Linton to Lynemouth | Refurbishment of overhead line | Committed | 66 kilovolt line to be refurbished. | £307,000 | NA | Northern Powergrid | | 2022 - 2023 | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Lynemouth | Overhead line replacement | Committed | 66 kV line to be refurbished | £335,595 | NA | Northern Powergrid | | 2022 - 2023 | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Prudhoe | Refurbishment of overhead line | Committed | Coalburns to Blaydon – 66 kilovolt line to be refurbished. | £307,816 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2019- 2021 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Seaton Burn | Asset replacement | Committed | Replacement of eight 20 kilovolt circuit breakers. | £1,435,268 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2018 - 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|---|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Seaton Burn | Asset replacement | Committed | Replacement of one 66-20 kV transformer. | £68,764 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2021-2022 | 2021-2022 | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Wansbeck | Flood defence for site | Committed | Protection from surface water flooding (electricity). | £315,238 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2018 - 2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Electricity | Wylam | Replacement circuit breakers | Committed | Twelve 20kV circuit replacement breakers. | £1,287,428 | NA | Northern Powergrid | 2018-2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Gas | Countywide | Gas pipes | Delivering | Renewal and replacement of existing metallic pipes with plastic ones. | Unknown | NA | Northern Gas Networks | 2016-2036 | 2016-2036 | 2016-2036 |
| Place Shaping | Electric vehicle charging | Countywide | Rapid Chargers | Committed | Installation of new rapid charging points. | Unknown | NA | Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------|---|------------|---|------------------|--------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | Electric vehicle charging | Countywide | Facilities to connect Electric Vehicles | Proposal | All new developments will be required to provide facilities | Unknown | NA | Northumberland County Council, Developers | | | |
| Necessary | Renewable Energy | Lynemouth | Power Station conversion | Delivering | Conversion of power station from coal powered to Biomass powered. To provide up to 390MW electricity into the National Grid | Unknown | NA | Lynemouth Power Ltd | 2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Renewable Energy | Cramlington | Biomass CHP Plant | Completed | Construction of new Biomass CHP Plant to supply 27.7 MW electricity and heat to local businesses | £138m | NA | Estover Energy Ltd | Completed 2017 | | |
| Place Shaping | Renewable Energy | Lynemouth | Anaerobic Digestion Facility | Committed | Construction of new anaerobic digestion facility will feed 38,900 MWh of gas into the National Grid | Unknown | NA | Farm Renewables | 2017 - 2022 | 2017 - 2022 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------------|------------|------------------|----------|--|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | Renewable Energy | Blyth | Solar Park | Proposal | Construction of Solar park to provide 75kW of electricity to power onsite operation with excess exported to National Grid. | Unknown | NA | The Coal Authority | 2018 - 2023 | | |
| Place Shaping | Renewable Energy | Acomb | Solar Park | Proposal | Construction of Solar park to provide 50kW of electricity to the National Grid. | Unknown | NA | Unknown | | | |
| Place Shaping | Renewable Energy | Tweedmouth | Solar Park | Proposal | Construction of Solar park to provide 50kW of electricity to the National Grid. | Unknown | NA | Unknown | | | |
| Place Shaping | Renewable Energy | Belford | Solar Park | Proposal | Construction of Solar park to provide 150kW of electricity to the National Grid. | Unknown | NA | Unknown | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|--|-----------|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Water Supply Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Necessary | Water Supply | Berwick | Berwick and Fowberry Water Resource Zone investigation and improvement works | Committed | Improve the resilience of the WRZ through investigative works to assess the yield of boreholes in the area. | Northumbria Water AMP (Asset Management Plan) 5 | NA | Northumbrian Water Ltd | 2015 - 2020 | | |
| Necessary | Water Supply | Berwick | Berwick and Fowberry Water Resource Zone investigation and improvement works | Committed | All but one of the Berwick and Fowberry boreholes are sustainable at forecasted levels of abstraction. In NWL's Water Resources Management Plan 2019 and PR19 Business Plan, NWL have allowed for the relocation of one | Northumbrian Water AMP7 | NA | Northumbrian Water Ltd | 2020-2025 | 2020-2025 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|----------|------|------|------------------|-----------|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Committed | borehole in AMP7 (2020-2025) to a site that will ensure all abstraction is sustainable. NWL will complete the remainder of the investigations prior to 2020. NWL are increasing the resilience of their Water Resource Zone. They are constructing two new treatment works and are working with partners to reduce nitrate inputs into groundwater from agriculture. | | | | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---|-----------------------|---------|--|-----------|---|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Waste Water Treatment Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Necessary | Waste Water Treatment | Morpeth | New Pumping Station and Waste Water Treatment Works in Morpeth | Committed | The north Morpeth strategic sewer will initially connect to the existing sewer network prior to discharging to Morpeth STW. This existing network has limited capacity and a new pumping station with a direct connection to the STW is required following the construction of 880 dwellings to the north of Morpeth. NCC should inform NWL when the remaining 880 units are close to completion so | For the new pumping station, in the region of £800,000 - £1m / Asset Management Plan 6 or 7, depending upon the rate of housing delivery. Costs for additional filter at STW yet to be defined. | NA | Northumbrian Water | | 2023-2024 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|-----------------------|----------|---|-----------|---|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | Committed | that the new SPS can be commenced. An additional filter will be required at Morpeth STW to accommodate beyond the 880 units identified. This has been scoped and accounted for in the next business plan and will be delivered when the threshold is reached. | | | | | | |
| Necessary | Waste Water Treatment | Rothbury | Waste water treatment works improvement | Committed | Increase capacity of waste water treatment works to accommodate future demand for growth. | £2,000,000 + in AMP7 | NA | Northumbrian Water Ltd | 2020 - 2025 | 2020 - 2025 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------|---|-----------|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Necessary | Waste Water Treatment | Alnmouth | Waste water treatment works improvement | Committed | Increase capacity of waste water treatment works to accommodate future demand for growth. | £600,000 in AMP8 | NA | Northumbrian Water Ltd | | 2025- 2030 | 2025- 2030 |
| Place Shaping | Waste Water Treatment | Cornhill | Waste water treatment works improvement | Committed | Increase capacity of waste water treatment works to accommodate future demand for growth. | £800,000 in AMP8 | | Northumbrian Water Ltd | | 2025 - 2030 | 2025 - 2030 |
| Necessary | Waste Water Treatment | Hexham | Waste Water Treatment works improvement | Committed | Maintenance upgrade to satisfy compliance requirements | £4,500,000 + | NA | Northumbrian Water Ltd | 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--|---|------------|--|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Necessary | Waste Water Treatment | Howden + south east Northumberl and | Howden Waste Water Treatment Works and Tyneside interceptor Project | Delivering | NWL has now delivered the agreed Surface Water Separation (SWS) schemes identified as part of options study for Howden STW at beginning of AMP6 period (2015-2020). SWS schemes were intended to reduce dry weather flow to Howdon and create short term headroom capacity. NWL AMP7 (2020-2025) to include increase capacity to Howdon STW to enable future development and population growth in long term. | NA | NA | Northumbrian Water Ltd | 2020 - 2025 | 2020 - 2025 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------|--|------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Necessary | Waste Water Treatment | Lynemouth | Waste water treatment works improvement | Committed | Increase headroom via surface water separation project and accommodate future demand. | £2,500,000 | NA | Northumbrian Water Ltd | 2020 - 2025 | 2020 - 2025 | |
| Necessary | Waste Water Treatment | Pegswood | Waste water treatment works improvement | Delivering | The works increase the capacity of waste water treatment works to accommodate future demand for growth. | £1,600,000 in AMP6 | NA | Northumbrian Water Ltd | Compl etion by 2020 | | |
| Necessary | Waste Water Treatment | Embleton | Waste water treatment works improvement works | Delivering | Increase capacity and accommodate future demand may require further work. | £1,000,000 in AMP6 | NA | Northumbrian Water Ltd | Compl etion by 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|---|----------|---|---|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Further investigation necessary | Waste Water Treatment | Seahouses | Waste water treatment works improvement | Proposal | Initial investigations concluded that Seahouses STW has capacity to accommodate additional growth. However, Seahouses and Beadnell pumping stations will require some capacity increase through surface water and groundwater separation. | Further investigations are required. Timescales are yet to be determined. | NA | Northumbrian Water Ltd | TBC | TBC | TBC |
| Necessary | Waste Water Treatment | Waren Mill | Waste water treatment works improvement | Proposal | New sewerage treatment works to accommodate additional growth | £4,000,000 + in AMP6 | TBC | Northumbrian Water Ltd | Completion by 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Flood Defence Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Necessary | Flood Defence | Ponteland | Surface runoff scheme | Proposal | Investigation into feasibility of attenuation of surface water to increase capacity in the existing drainage system and reduce flood risk. | £5,445,600 | NA | NCC | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 - 2023 | |
| Further investigation necessary | Flood Defence | Alnwick | Surface runoff alleviation scheme | Proposal | Surface runoff scheme to intercept and attenuate flooding from overland flows in Alnwick East | £231,100 | £156,000 | RFCC | 2018 - 2023 | 2018- 2023 | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Amble | Little Shore coastal erosion scheme | Delivering | Coastal protection scheme. | £120,000 | | NCC | 2016 - 2018 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------|---|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Acomb | Flood Alleviation Scheme | Proposal | Proposed solution provides a 100-year Standard of Protection (SoP) and includes Natural Flood Management (NFM) measures in the upper catchment and in-village defences (flood banks). | £360,000 | | Environment Agency | 2016 - 2021 | | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Beadnell | Coastal erosion scheme | Proposal | Beadnell North Sea Wall Improvements. | £1,743,000 | | NCC | 2021 - 2022 | 2021 - 2022 | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Bellingham | River Flood Scheme | Proposal | Rebuild of the Flood Bank at Bellingham on the North Tyne | £630,000 | | Environment Agency | | 2022 - 2023 | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Blenkinsopp | River flooding scheme | Proposal | Blenkinsopp Flood Alleviation scheme to intercept and attenuate flooding from overland flows. | £210,000 | | NCC | | 2023 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|------------|---|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Chathill | Surface water flood alleviation scheme | Committed | Works to intercept and attenuate flooding from overland flows. | £122,100 | | NCC | 2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Corbridge | Defence flood alleviation scheme | Delivering | Flood defence replacement sustaining service | £910,000 | | Environment Agency | 2018 - 2022 | 2018 - 2022 | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Haltwhistle | Surface Runoff Flood Alleviation Scheme | Committed | Works to intercept and attenuate flooding from overland flows and rivers. | £1,500,000 | | NCC | 2018 | | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Hepscott | Integrated drainage study | Committed | Study to identify integrated drainage issues in Hepscott | £60,000 | | RFCC/Northumbrian Water Ltd | 2017-2019 | | |
| Further investigation necessary | Flood Defence | Hexham | Surface water drainage system | Committed | To alleviate surface water flood risk | £1,000,000 | | RFCC | 2018-2026 | 2018-2026 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Tyne Mills and Bridge End, Hexham | Flood alleviation scheme | Proposal | | | | Environment Agency and NCC | 2019 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Lowick | Surface water runoff scheme | Proposal | Lowick Flood Mitigation Works. | £15,500 | | NCC | | 2022 | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Newbiggin | Coastal Protection Scheme | Proposal | Repairs to sea wall at Newbiggin Point. | £177,800 | | NCC | 2020 - 2021 | | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Ovingham | Surface water runoff scheme | Committed | Works to intercept and attenuate flooding from overland flows. | £800,000 | | NCC and Northumbrian Water | 2019 | | |
| Further investigation necessary | Flood Defence | Rothbury | Surface runoff scheme | Proposal | Works to intercept and attenuate flooding from overland flows | £40,000 | NA | NCC/RFCC | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 - 2023 | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Seahouses | Coastal erosion scheme | Committed | Seahouses Main Pier Rehabilitation. | £3,100,000 | | NCC | 2019 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--|------------|---|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Further investigation necessary | Flood Defence | Seaton Sluice | Coastal erosion scheme | Proposal | Harbour improvement works. | £1,549,900 | | NCC | | 2023 - 2024 | |
| Further investigation necessary | Flood Defence | Shilbottle | Surface water runoff scheme | Delivering | Works to intercept and attenuate flooding from overland flows to alleviate flooding in SW Shilbottle. | £250,000 | | NCC/RFCC | | 2023-2026 | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Wooler | Wooler water defence replacement and realignment | Committed | Replacement of old defences with possible realignment of floodbanks | £1,000,000 | | Environment Agency | 2021 - 2022 | 2021 - 2022 | |
| Further investigation necessary | Flood Defence | Warkworth | Coastal erosion scheme | Proposal | Warkworth harbour north pier geophysical and ground investigations. | £53,600 | | NCC | | 2023 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Countywide | Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) | Proposal | Incorporation of SuDS into development proposals. | NA | NA | Developers | | | |
| Place Shaping | Flood Defence | Blyth | Meggies Burn Outfall erosion study | Committed | Study to further understand the impact of coastal erosion around Meggies Burn. | £25,000 | | NCC | | 2022 - 2023 | |
| Further investigation required | Flood Defence | Blyth | Blyth Surface Water Scheme | Proposal | | £1000,000 | | NCC/RFCC | | 2027 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------|--|--|--------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Transport Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place Shaping | Sustainable Transport | South East Northumberl and | Reintroduction of passenger rail services on The Northumberland Line. | Proposal | Reintroducing passenger rail travel offers the potential to improve connectivity and accessibility in the South East Northumberland Corridor. It will help to alleviate traffic congestion on key routes and junctions, including on the strategic road network. | Subject to investigatio n via GRIP process (Network Rail's manageme nt and control process for delivering projects on the operational network) | TBD | Network Rail, Northumberland County Council | 2018 - 2022 | 2018 - 2022 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------|--|--|--------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place shaping | Sustainable Transport | South East Northumberl and | Safeguarding of sites for stations on The Northumberland Line at Woodhorn, Ashington, Bedlington Station, Bebside (Blyth), South Newsham, Seaton Delaval and Seghill | Proposal | To enable the reintroduction of passenger rail travel on The Northumberland Line. | Subject to investigatio n via GRIP process. | TBD | Network Rail, Northumberland County Council | 2018 | | |
| Place Shaping | Sustainable Transport | Countywide | Rail service improvements | Committed | Line speed improvements and changes in rolling stock. Reduce journey times and increased service frequency. | | | Network Rail | 2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Sustainable Transport | Alnmouth | Land safeguarded for improvements to station parking at Alnmouth | Proposal | As set out in Northumberland Draft Local Plan Policy TRA 4. | | | Northumberland County Council / Network Rail | | | |
| Place Shaping | Sustainable Transport | Berwick | Land safeguarded for improvements to station parking at Berwick | Proposal | As set out in Northumberland Draft Local Plan Policy TRA 4. | | | Northumberland County Council / Network Rail | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|-----------|---|------------------|--------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | Sustainable Transport | Cramlington | Land safeguarded for improvements to station parking at Cramlington | Proposal | As set out in Northumberland Draft Local Plan Policy TRA 4. | | | Northumberland County Council / Network Rail | | | |
| Place Shaping | Sustainable Transport | Morpeth | Land safeguarded for improvements to station parking at Morpeth | Proposal | As set out in Northumberland Draft Local Plan Policy TRA 4. | | | Northumberland County Council / Network Rail | | | |
| Place Shaping | Sustainable Transport | Prudhoe | Land safeguarded for improvements to station parking at Prudhoe | Proposal | As set out in Northumberland Draft Local Plan Policy TRA 4. | | | Northumberland County Council / Network Rail | | | |
| Place Shaping | Sustainable Transport | Ashington | Bus exchange – Lintonville Terrace | Committed | New bus interchange – Lintonville Terrace. Part of redevelopment of Ashington's North East Quarter. | | | Advance Northumberland | 2012-2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|--|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | Sustainable Transport | Cramlington | East West Link | Committed | The proposed route is protected in the Northumberland Local Plan (Policy TRA 3). Proposals will be required to set out how this will be delivered. | TBD Developers , NCC | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Further investigati on necessary | Sustainable Transport | Gilsland | Reopening of Gilsland Rail Station | Proposal | Investigation of feasibility / deliverability. | TBD | TBD | | | | |
| Further investigati on necessary | Sustainable Transport | Belford | Reopening of Belford Rail Station | Proposal | Investigation of feasibility / deliverability. | TBD | TBD | | | | |
| Place Shaping | Sustainable Transport | Countywide | Strategic Cycling connections | Committed | Connections within and between key settlements and employment sites. | DfT/NCC/ Developers | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|----------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Further investigation necessary | Sustainable Transport | Cramlington | Cramlington Station | Proposal | Existing station located on a constrained site, with limited parking and distant from developing town centre. Investigating opportunities to relocate station closer to town centre, in the vicinity of Manor Walks. | TBD | TBD | Northumberland County Council with Network Rail and franchise operator | | 2020 | |
| Necessary | The road network | Newcastle – outwith Northumberland and | Improvements to the A1 between North Brunton and Scotswood | Proposal | Improvements to link to increase capacity / enable network to operate effectively. The scheme is a policy requirement of the Newcastle / Gateshead Core Strategy and is to be delivered through the RIS process. | Highways England RIS funded | None | Highways England | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------|---|---|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Necessary | The road network | Newcastle – outwith Northumberland | Improvements to the A1 southbound merge at Seaton Burn | Proposal | Improvements to the merge to increase capacity / enable network to operate effectively. Measures to be determined by a further Highways England Study | Available sources of funding to be determined | | Highways England | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------|---|--|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Necessary | The road network | South east Northumberland and | Improvements to A19 /Fisher Lane junction | Proposal | Improvements to junction to increase capacity / enable junction to operate effectively. Measures to be determined by further Highways England study. Significant remodelling of the existing roundabout junction is anticipated, taking into consideration the aspiration of the A19 to become an Expressway by 2031. | Available funding sources to be determined | TBD | Highways England | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------|---|--|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Necessary | The road network | South east Northumberland and | Improvements to Moor Farm/ Dudley Lane junction | Proposal | Improvements to junction to increase capacity / enable junction to operate effectively, including grade separation of the A19. Measures to be determined by further Highways England study. | Available funding sources to be determined | TBD | Highways England | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|---|---|--------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Further Investigati on Necessary | The road network | A69 west of Hexham | Dualling the A69 West of Hexham | Proposal | The A69 west of Hexham forms an important strategic route linking the M6 in Cumbria and the A1(M) in the North-East. Dualling offers potential to improve safety and unlock growth. The case for duelling the A69 or A66 or both roads is being examined as part of the North Trans-Pennine Routes Study. | £500,000 investigativ e analysis. Cost of project TBD | TBD | Department for Transport, Highways England | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|----------|---|--|--------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | The road network | A1 north of Newcastle | Dualling the A1 north of Newcastle to Berwick | Proposal | The A1 forms an important strategic route between England and Scotland. Approximately 37 miles is not dualled over the three. Dualling could improve safety, ease congestion and unlock growth. The vision is to upgrade the full route to Expressway standard. Being examined as part of A1 in Northumberland Study. | Estimate £600 million overall | TBD | Department for Transport, Highways England | | | 2025 |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------|--|------------------|--------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | The road network | A1 north of Newcastle | Dualling the A1 between Morpeth and Ellingham | Committed | The Department for Transport's Road Investment Strategy (RIS) 2015-2020, commits to thirteen miles of upgrade to dual the carriageway linking the Morpeth and Alnwick bypasses with the dual carriageway near Ellingham. | £290million | | Department for Transport, Highways England | 2019 - 2023 | 2019 - 2023 | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | The road network | A1 North of Ellingham | A1 enhancements | Committed | North of Ellingham the RIS includes a set of measures to enhance the performance and safety of the route, including: Three stretches of climbing lanes totalling 2.5 miles; Five junctions enhanced with right turning refuges; Better crossing facilities for pedestrians and cyclists. Improvements being examined as part of the A1 in Northumberland Study. | (part of £290 million project above) | | Department for Transport, Highways England | 2018 - 2019 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|----------|---|------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | The road network | Blyth | Blyth congestion relief | Proposal | The proposed improvements would relieve congestion on routes into Blyth and help support capacity for new development. | TBD | TBD | Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | The road network | Morpeth | Stobhill to Loansdean Link Road | Proposal | The proposed new highway, which is identified in the Morpeth Neighbourhood Plan, would link Stobhill and Loansdean and reduce congestion from Mafeking roundabout. | TBD | TBD | Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Place Shaping | The road network | Ponteland | Ponteland Bypass | Proposal | The proposed route is protected in the Castle Morpeth Local Plan and is set out in the emerging Northumberland Local Plan (Policy TRA 3). Proposals will be required to set out how this will be delivered. | TBD | TBD | Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | The road network | Woodhorn | Ashington /Newbiggin Link Road | Proposal | The proposed link is identified in the Wansbeck Local Plan and is set out in the emerging Northumberland Local Plan (Policy TRA 3). Its objectives, feasibility and viability are subject to further analysis. | TBD | TBD | Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|--|-----------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Necessary | The road network | Cramlington | Lancastrian Road, Cramlington | Proposal | Link road bridge across East Coast Main Line to connect Cramlington South West Sector with Lancastrian Road. This is set out in the Northumberland Draft Local Plan (Policy TRA 3). | £10 million estimated - Developers | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | 2020 | |
| Necessary | The road network | Hexham | A6079 / Ferry Road | Proposal | Investigation of potential future mitigation / improvement. | TBD | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | The road network | A197 corridor | Mafeking roundabout to edge of Morpeth | Committed | Enhancements to roundabout and corridor to Loansdean | TBD Developers , NCC | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | The road network | Ashington | A189 / B1334 / Ashwood Drive | Proposal | Investigation of potential future mitigation / improvement. | TBD | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council, Committed S106 | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|----------|---|------------------|--------------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Further investigation necessary | The road network | Alnwick | A1068 junction with A1 | Proposal | Investigation of potential future mitigation / improvement. | | TBD | | | | |
| Further investigation necessary | The road network | Hexham | A69 junction with B6531 | Proposal | Investigation of potential future mitigation / improvement. | Developer | TBD | Developers, Highways England | | | |
| Necessary | The road network | Alnmouth | A1068 / Shilbottle Road | Proposal | Investigation of potential future mitigation / improvement. | TBD | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Necessary | The road network | Ashington | A197 / Morpeth Road / A1068 | Proposal | Investigation of potential future mitigation / improvement. | TBD | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Necessary | The road network | Cramlington | A1171 / Dudley Lane / Arcot Lane | Proposal | Investigation of potential future mitigation / improvement. | TBD | TBD | Developers, Northumberland County Council | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item/ Project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Further investigation necessary | The road network | Blyth | Blyth Central Link Road | Proposal | The proposed new highway would link Broadway to the A189 spine road relieving congestion along the two accesses into Blyth i.e. Laverock Hall Road and Cowpen Road. This is set out in the Northumberland Draft Local Plan (Policy TRA 3). | TBD | TBD | Northumberland County Council | | | 2025 |
| Further investigation necessary | The road network | Prudhoe | A695/B6395 priority junction | Committed | Committed highway improvement scheme linked to hospital site redevelopment. | Developer | | | | | |

| Waste Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------|---|------------|--|-------------|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Necessary | Waste Collection | Countywide | Replacement of Council's fleet of refuse wagons and two additional wagons | Delivering | Existing fleet in need of replacement. New vehicles will increase fleet capacity and reduce emissions | £8,600,000 | NA | Northumberland County Council | 2018-2021 | | |
| Further investigation necessary | Waste Disposal | Amble | Delivery of an upgraded Civic Amenity Site | Proposal | Ongoing investigation of the delivery of an upgraded Civic Amenity Site in Amble. | NCC | TBD | Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Information and Communications Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Necessary | Information and Communications | Countywide | iNorthumberland Programme | Delivering | The iNorthumberland programme aims to provide fibre broadband to 95% of homes and businesses in Northumberland by The end of 2018. | £18,900,000 | TBD | DCMS, , Northumberland County Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE SCHEDULE

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------|---|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sport and Recreation Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Various locations across the County | Facility improvements and enhancement strategy for sport and leisure facilities | Proposal | See built facilities strategy Priority Action Plan. | | | Active Northumberland, Sport England | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------|--|---|-----------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Ashington | Hirst Park football pitch | Part completed | Football pitch drainage and pavilion improvements. | Pitch 1-2 £110,000 (SE £39,000 and NCC £39,000) Pavilion £200,000 (NCC) The work is also supported by grants from the council, the town council and Ashington Leisure Partnership, The total value of the project £2.7m over 5 years. | £38,000 TBC at tender | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Sport England | 2016 - 2018 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|---|------------|--|--|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Berwick | Develop pavilion and undertake pitch improvements | Proposal | Develop pavilion to service 5 pitches and improve pitch quality. | | TBD | Active Northumberland | 2020+ | 2020+ | |
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Berwick | Review of options for redevelopment of leisure centre, incorporating health and social care facilities. | Proposal | Reconfiguration works/re-development of aging facility. | £2,000,000 NCC | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council | 2018-2021 | | |
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Bedlington | Gallagher Park | Delivering | Implementation of leisure and recreation master plan. | Pavilion 1 £593,000 Interpretation and signage (£15,000) | £105,000 | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Sport England | 2015 - 2019 | | |
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Blyth | Blyth Sports Centre | Committee | Re-development of aging facility. | £1,000,000 NCC | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council | 2017 - 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|-----------|---|---------------|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Cramlington | Replace old changing block with new pavilion (East Hartford) | Proposal | Replace ageing facility. | | TBD | Active Northumberland, Cramlington Town Council | 2016 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Guidepost | Indoor Bowls Facility | Committed | Completion of a feasibility study on the former middle school site regarding indoor bowls facility. Study to determine future proposal and associated cost. | TBD | TBD | Active Northumberland, Choppington Parish Council, Northumberland County Council | 2015 - 2017 | | |
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Hadston (Druridge Bay) | Develop dry sports facilities | Completed | Improve facilities at Druridge Bay Community Sport and Leisure Facility. | £550,000 NCC | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council | 2016 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------|--|------------|---|---------------|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Hexham | Tyne Green Development | Proposal | Development of Clubhouse for TGWA clubs. | TBC | TBC | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Sport England, Tyne Green Watersports Association | 2016 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Newbiggin | Improvements to pitches and development of a changing pavilion | Proposal | Improvements to pitches and development of a changing pavilion. | | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council | | | |
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Ponteland | Develop new leisure facility and playing fields | Delivering | Replace ageing leisure centre and co-locate with school proposal. | | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council | 2019 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--|------------|---|---|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Prudhoe | Development of new pitches and pavilion to replace loss of facilities at Prudhoe Hospital Site | Delivering | Heavy demand for pitches but Hospital site due to become residential development. Improved pitches and changing provision required. | £175,000 (demolition and new pitches), £315,000 (outdoor sports facilities contribution), £151,000 Football Foundation Grant) | £200,000 | Active Northumberland, Football Association, Northumberland County Council | 2015 - 2017 | | |
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Seaton Valley | Football provision in Seaton Valley | Proposal | Football provision. | | TBD | Active Northumberland | | | |
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Stocksfield | Upgrade to clubhouse | Proposal | Multi-sport site including rugby, cricket and snooker. | | TBD | Stocksfield Cricket Club | | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--|---|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Sport and Recreation | Various locations across the County | Young children's play equipment | Proposal | Enhancement of local play area provision (NB play areas are now administered by the town or parish council). | | TBD | Northumberland County Council, Parish Councils | 2015 - 2020 | | |
| Open Space Infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Blyth | Newsham and New Delaval Park | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £50,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Blyth | Blyth and Seaton Sluice Links | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £200,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|------------|--|--|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Bedlington | Implementation of leisure and recreation master plan | Proposal | Implementation of leisure and recreation master plan | Floodlight to BMX track £50,000 Skate park £100,000 | TBD | Active Northumberland, East Bedlington Parish Council | 2016 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Ashington | Hirst Park | Delivering | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | Stage 1-2 £150,000 (HLF, NCC and Ashington Town Council) Final Stage £2,500,000 | Final Stage TBC | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Ashington | QEII Country Park | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £100,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|--|---|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Ashington | Community Woods | Committed | Landscape and access enhancements. | £100,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Groundwork Trust, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Ashington | The Paddock | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £50,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland , Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Ashington | Wansbeck Riverside Park | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £200,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------|---------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Berwick | Goodie Patch woodland | Proposal | Landscape and access enhancements. | £50,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Northumberland County Council, Parish Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Berwick | Spittal doorstep green | Proposal | Landscape and access enhancements. | £50,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Northumberland County Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Berwick | Flagstaff Park | Proposal | Play area improvements. | £100,000 (Town and Parish Councils, S106) | TBD | Town Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|-----------|--|---|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Bedlington | Bedlington Country Park | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £100,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Bedlington | Plessey Woods Country Park | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £100,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Bedlington | Gallagher Park master plan works | Committed | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements and delivery of parks master plan. | £200,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Parish Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|---|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Bedlington | Dr Pit Park improvements | Committed | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements including leisure and recreation areas. | £100,000 (SITA, NCC, West Bedlington Town Council) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, West Bedlington Town Council | 2016 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Choppington | Community Woods | Proposal | Landscape and access enhancements. | £500,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Parish Council | 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Cramlington | Alexandra Park | Proposal | Enhancement of community facilities. | £200,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--|---|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Cramlington | East Cramlington LNR | Proposal | Landscape and access enhancements. | £50,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Northumberland County Council | 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Hadston (Druridge Bay) | Druridge Bay Country Park | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £200,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Hexham | Tyne Green Park | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £200,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|--|---|-------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Morpeth | Carlisle Park | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements including re-development of the area around the Turner Garden. | £200,000 | Potential £20,000 | Active Northumberland, Friends of William Turner Morpeth, Northumberland County Council | 2015 - 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Morpeth | Morpeth woodlands | Proposal | Landscape and access enhancements. | £100,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Prudhoe | Eastwood Park | Committed | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. Enhancement of leisure areas. | £64,000 (Gentoo, Football Foundation) | £0 | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Parish Council | 2016 - 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------------|--|---|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Prudhoe | Tyne Riverside Country Park | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £100,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Parish Council | 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Seaton Delaval | Astley Park | Proposal | Landscape, access and community facilities enhancements. | £200,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Seaton Sluice | Holywell Dene LNR | Delivering | Landscape and access enhancements. | £50,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Town Council | 2020 | | |

| Delivery | Type | Area | Item /project | Status | Rationale | Cost/ Funders | Funding Deficit | Lead/ partners | 2016 - 2021 | 2022 - 2027 | 2028 - 2036 |
|---------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--|---|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Stakeford | Wansbeck Riverside Park | Proposal | Landscape and access enhancements. | £100,000 (NCC, Town and Parish Councils, Landfill Trusts, S106) | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Parish Council | 2020 | | |
| Place Shaping | Open Space | Various locations across the County | Countryside access enhancements | Proposal | Enhancement of local path networks to improve countryside access from and around new housing developments. | | TBD | Active Northumberland, Northumberland County Council, Parish Council | 2020 | | |

APPENDICES

Appendix: 1 Supporting Information

This appendix identifies documents and reports used to support preparation of the IDP:

A1 in Northumberland Morpeth to Felton Public Consultation Brochure 18 June to 29 July 2018, Highways England (June 2018)

A1 – South East Northumberland Strategic Link Road: Morpeth Northern Bypass – Department for Transport Bid, Northumberland County Council (September 2011)

Blyth Estuary Renewable Energy Zone: Development Prospectus, Blyth Estuary Renewable Energy Zone Partnership (Unknown year)

Climate Change Act, Northumberland County Council (2008)

East Coast Main Line 2016 Capacity Review: Addendum to the East Coast Main Line Route Utilisation Strategy, Network Rail (December 2010)

East Coast Main Line: Route Utilisation Strategy, Network rail (February 2008)

Education data from central government:

<https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/>

Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Investment Programme 2015-2021, Environment Agency (2010)

Freight: Route Utilisation Strategy, Network Rail (March 2007)

Health and Social Care Act, UK Government (2012)

Investment in Highways Transport Schemes, Department for Transport (October 2010)

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, Northumberland County Council (2015)

Long Term Development Statement 2011 to 2015, Scottish Power (Nov 2011)

Middle, High and Secondary School Admissions 2018/19, Northumberland County Council (2017)

National Grid Gas Distribution – Our Asset Management Expenditure, National Grid (Nov 2011)

National Infrastructure Delivery Plan, HM Treasury (2016)

National Planning Policy Framework, Department for Communities and Local Government (2018)

National Planning Practice Guidance, Gov.uk:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance> (on line - live)

Northeast Long Term Development Statement, Northern Power Grid (Nov 2017)

North East Northumberland Catchment Flood Management Plan, Environment Agency (Dec 2009)

North East Strategic Economic Plan, North East Local Enterprise Partnership (January 2017)

Northumberland Local Plan Transport Assessment (November 2018)

Northern: Route Utilisation Strategy, Network Rail (May 2011)

Northumberland Care Trust Estates Strategy 2012-2017, Northumberland CCG (Unknown Year)

Northumberland Consolidated Planning Policy Framework, Northumberland County Council (October 2011)

Northumberland County Council - A Green Infrastructure Strategy, Strategic Leisure, URS, Scott Wilson (October, 2011)

Northumberland County Council Detailed Water Cycle Study, URS (Oct 2015)

Northumberland County Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Scott Wilson (September 2010)

Northumberland County Council - Playing Pitch Strategy, Strategic Leisure, URS, Scott Wilson (May, 2011)

Northumberland County Council - PPG17 open space, sport and recreation assessment, Strategic Leisure, URS, Scott Wilson (May 2011)

Northumberland County Council - Renewable, Low-Carbon Energy Generation and Energy Efficiency Study, Entec (February 2011)

Northumberland County Council - South East Northumberland Green Infrastructure Strategy, Strategic Leisure, URS, Scott Wilson (October 2011)

Northumberland Draft Local Plan, Northumberland County Council (July 2018)

Northumberland Economic Strategy, Northumberland County Council (2014)

Northumberland Five Year Supply of Deliverable Sites, Northumberland County Council (2017)

Northumberland Geared Up Strategy, Northumberland Cycling and Walking Board (2016)

Northumberland Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, URS (October 2015)

Northumberland LTP3 – Evidence Base, AECOM (November 2010)

Northumberland Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Arc4 (2018)

Northumberland Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, Northumberland County Council (November 2011)

Northumberland Third Local Transport Plan, Draft Implementation Plan 2011-2015, Northumberland County Council (March 2011)

Northumberland Walking and Cycling Strategy, Northumberland County Council (2016)

Northumberland Waste Local Plan, Northumberland County Council (Dec 2001)

Road Investment Strategy for the period 2015- 2020, Department for Transport (2015)

South East Northumberland New Growth Point Programme of Development, South East Northumberland New Growth Point Partnership (October, 2008)

Strategic Plan 2014-2017, Northumberland Sport (Unknown year)

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Northumberland, Northumberland County Council (2003)

The Northumberland Sports Facilities Strategy 2010-2015, Northumberland County Council, Northumberland Sport (Unknown year)

United Utilities Business Plan 2010 to 2015, United Utilities

Waste Management: Inspection Report, Audit Commission (March 2005)

Water Resources Management Plan 2010 to 2035, Northumbrian Water (Jan 2010)

Northumberland School Organisation Plan (2018)

Northumberland Strategic Road Network Infrastructure Study Highways England (May 2016)

25 Year Environment Plan Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
(2018)

Appendix 2: Infrastructure Providers and Stakeholders

Below is a list of stakeholders who have engaged with and been consulted about the Northumberland Infrastructure Delivery Plan to date:

County Council Service Departments

Planning Services

- County Archaeologists
- Planning Services – Conservation Team
- Planning – Development Management
- Planning Services – Planning Policy

Local Services

- Local Services - Asset Management
- Local Services - Countryside Access and Recreation
- Local Services - Highways and Neighbourhood Services
- Local Services - Waste Management

Children's Services

Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management

Highways Development Management

Highways and Transport - Policy & Information

Leisure – Active Northumberland

Library services

Northumberland Education

Public Health and Protection

Strategic Estates

Strategic Transport

Sustainability and Procurement

External Organisations and Agencies

Age UK Northumberland

Arch – Northumberland Development Company

British Telecom

BT Openreach

Environment Agency

Forestry Commission
Natural England
Highways England
Historic England
Hutchinson 3G UK Limited
Marine Estates
Marine Management Organisation
MoD Defense Estates
National Grid
Network Rail
Newcastle International Airport
NHS England
NHS Property Services Ltd
North East Ambulance Service
Northern Gas Networks
Northern Power Grid
Northgate and Prudhoe NHS Trust
Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group
Northumberland Fire and Rescue Service
Northumberland Local Medical Council
Northumberland Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust
Northumberland Wildlife Trust
Northumbria Police
Northumbrian Water Ltd
Port of Berwick upon Tweed
Port of Blyth
Premier Waste Management Ltd
RWE NPower
Scottish Power
Sport Northumberland

Sport England

SUEZ

Sustrans

T Mobile (UK) Limited (Property)

Transco

United Utilities

Virgin Media Ltd

Vodafone HQ

Appendix 3 Preparation of the IDP Timeline

The IDP is the output of an iterative assessment of infrastructure needed to support policies and proposals set out through the statutory development plan for Northumberland.

Work originally started on preparing an IDP with support from consultants Buchanan SKM in 2012. At that time, the intention was to establish strategic infrastructure required to support delivery of a Core Strategy.

Initial findings from the Northumberland Strategic Infrastructure Study undertaken by Buchanan SKM were published in a Baseline and Options Assessment Report in December 2012. This included a draft IDP schedule of infrastructure requirements.

An interim report was produced by the County Council in November 2014 to update the baseline position and to begin to define the role and detail expected to be included in the IDP. The interim report: reviewed existing strategic infrastructure capacity, quality, risks and opportunities; captured the key findings of consultation; accounted for the actions taken to address the priority issues identified in the original Baseline Report; signposted relevant material gathered through updates or new parts of the evidence base; created a revised draft IDP schedule; and set out the next steps.

A revised Draft IDP was subsequently published in October 2015 alongside a Draft Core Strategy. Further revisions to the IDP were made having regard to representations made in response to consultation on that Draft Core Strategy. This was published for further consultation alongside the major modifications proposed to the Draft Core Strategy in June 2016. That version of the IDP included information available through public sources on proposed infrastructure investments.

A subsequent version of the IDP was published in March 2017, which reflected the consideration of representations made to consultation on further major modifications proposed to the Draft Core Strategy. The March 2017 version of the IDP was submitted for examination alongside the Core Strategy in April 2017. The Core Strategy and its associated evidence base were subsequently withdrawn from the examination process in July 2017.

Following the withdrawal of the Core Strategy, the IDP has been refreshed and updated to reflect the level and distribution of development planned through the Northumberland Local Plan. A Draft IDP was subject to consultation alongside the Draft Local Plan in July / August 2018. Further engagement was also undertaken with infrastructure providers at this time including meetings, emails, questionnaires and telephone discussions.

The findings of consultation and engagement have informed this iteration of the IDP. It has also been updated to account for new evidence, plans and reports, including those identified by infrastructure providers.

Appendix 4: Planned Development

This appendix provides further information about the planned residential development supplementing section 3 of the main report and comprises:

- Figure A4.1: Map of the Delivery Areas in Northumberland
- Figure A4.2: Map of the parishes in Northumberland and key – available electronically at <http://www.northumberland.gov.uk/Northumberland-Knowledge-and-JSNA/Our-Community-and-Place/Map-library.aspx>
- Table A4.1: Committed Residential development by Parish

Figure A4.1: Map of the Delivery Areas in Northumberland

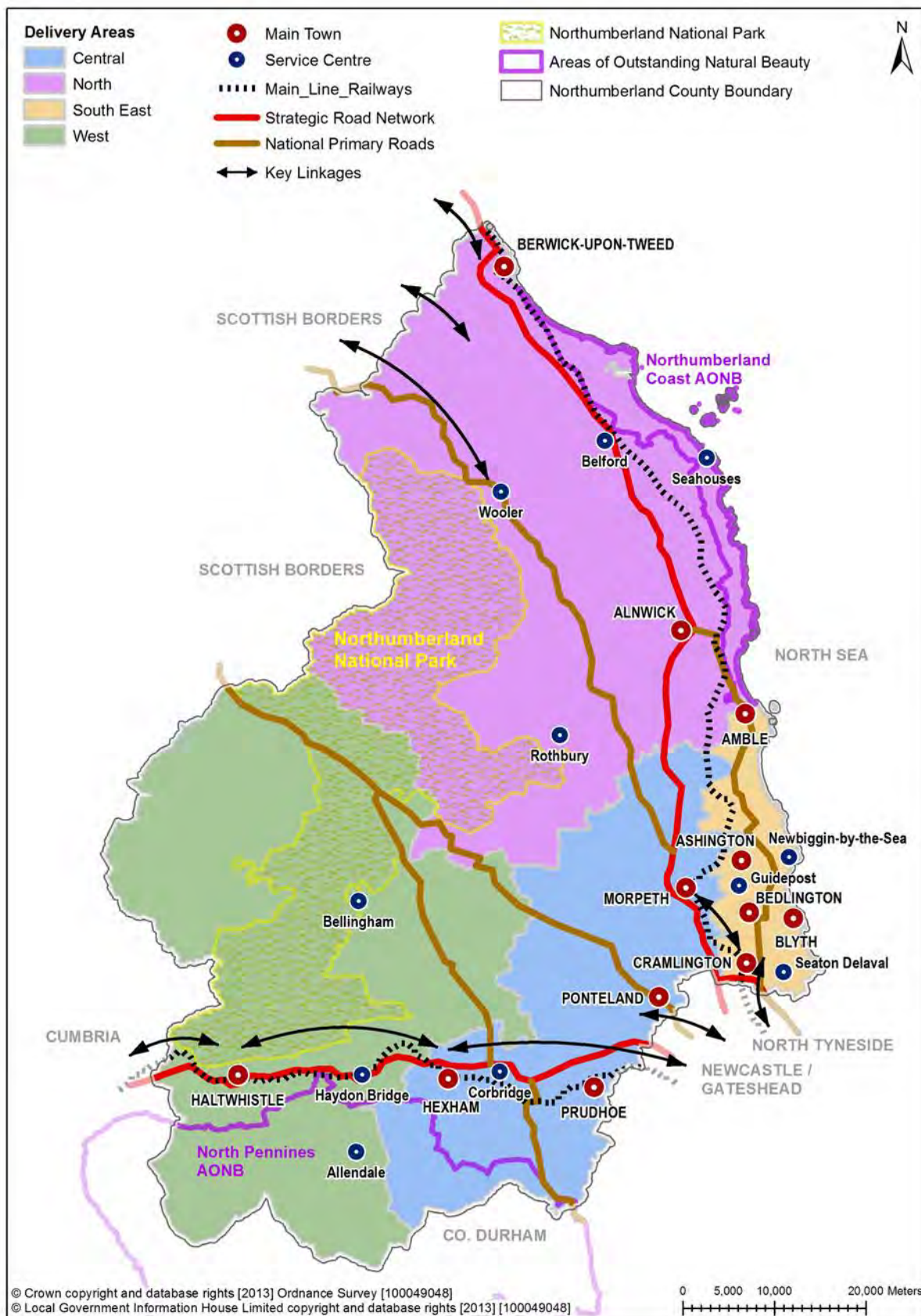


Figure A4.2: Map of parishes in Northumberland

Northumberland Parish Map with Ordnance Survey Background

(See map key on separate page for parish names and codes)



Please Note this Map relates to parish boundaries in Northumberland and not parish councils. A parish may be split between more than one parish council and a parish council may represent more than one parish.

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Northumberland Parish Map Key

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Acklington | 57 | Ellingham | 113 | Morpeth |
| 2 | Acomb | 58 | Ellington & Linton | 114 | Netherton |
| 3 | Adderstone with Lucker | 59 | Eldon | 115 | Netherwitton |
| 4 | Akeld | 60 | Embleton | 116 | Newbiggin by the Sea |
| 5 | Allendale | 61 | Ewart | 117 | Newbrough |
| 6 | Alnham | 62 | Falstone | 118 | Newton-by-the-Sea |
| 7 | Alnmouth | 63 | Featherstone | 119 | Newton-on-the-Moor & Swarland |
| 8 | Alnwick | 64 | Felton | 120 | Norham |
| 9 | Alwinton | 65 | Ford | 121 | North Sunderland |
| 10 | Amble By the Sea | 66 | Glanton | 122 | Nunnykirk |
| 11 | Ancroft | 67 | Greenhead | 123 | Ord |
| 12 | Ashington | 68 | Greystead | 124 | Otterburn |
| 13 | Bamburgh | 69 | Haltwhistle | 125 | Ovingham |
| 14 | Bardon Mill | 70 | Harbottle | 126 | Ovington |
| 15 | Bavington | 71 | Hartburn | 127 | Pegswood |
| 16 | Beadnell | 72 | Hartleyburn | 128 | Plenmeller with Whitfield |
| 17 | Belford | 73 | Hauxley | 129 | Ponteland |
| 18 | Bellingham | 74 | Haydon | 130 | Prudhoe |
| 19 | Belsay | 75 | Healey | 131 | Rennington |
| 20 | Berwick-upon-Tweed | 76 | Hebron | 132 | Rochester |
| 21 | Bewick | 77 | Heddon-on-the-Wall | 133 | Roddam |
| 22 | Biddlestone | 78 | Hedgeley | 134 | Rothbury |
| 23 | Birtley | 79 | Hedley | 135 | Rothley |
| 24 | Blanchland | 80 | Henshaw | 136 | Sandhoe |
| 25 | Blyth | 81 | Hepple | 137 | Seaton Valley |
| 26 | Bowsden | 82 | Hepscott | 138 | Shilbottle |
| 27 | Branxton | 83 | Hesleyhurst | 139 | Shoreswood |
| 28 | Brinkburn | 84 | Hexham | 140 | Shotley Low Quarter |
| 29 | Broomhaugh & Riding | 85 | Hexhamshire | 141 | Simonburn |
| 30 | Broomley & Stocksfield | 86 | Hollinghill | 142 | Slaley |
| 31 | Bywell | 87 | Holy Island | 143 | Snitter |
| 32 | Callaly | 88 | Horncliffe | 144 | Stamfordham |
| 33 | Capheaton | 89 | Horsley | 145 | Stannington |
| 34 | Carham | 90 | Humshaugh | 146 | Tarset |
| 35 | Cartington | 91 | Ilderton | 147 | Thirlwall |
| 36 | Chatton | 92 | Ingram | 148 | Thirston |
| 37 | Chillingham | 93 | Kielder | 149 | Thropton |
| 38 | Chollerton | 94 | Kilham | 150 | Togston |
| 39 | Choppington | 95 | Kirknewton | 151 | Tritlington & West Chevington |
| 40 | Coanwood | 96 | Kirkwhelpington | 152 | Ulham |
| 41 | Corbridge | 97 | Knaresdale with Kirkhaugh | | |
| 42 | Cornhill-on-Tweed | 98 | Kyloe | 153 | Wall |
| 43 | Corsenside | 99 | Lesbury | 154 | Wallington Demesne |
| 44 | Cramlington | 100 | Lilburn | 155 | Warden |
| 45 | Craster | 101 | Longframlington | 156 | Wark |
| 46 | Cresswell | 102 | Longhirst | 157 | Warkworth |
| 47 | Denwick | 103 | Longhorsley | 158 | West Allen |
| 48 | Denwick (Detached) | 104 | Longhoughton | 159 | West Bedlington |
| 49 | Doddington | 105 | Lowick | 160 | Whalton |
| 50 | Duddo | 106 | Lynemouth | 161 | Whittingham |
| 51 | Earle | 107 | Matfen | 162 | Whittington |
| 52 | Easington | 108 | Meldon | 163 | Whitton & Tosson |
| 53 | East Bedlington | 109 | Melkridge | 164 | Widdrington Station & Stobswood |
| 54 | East Chevington | 110 | Middleton | 165 | Widdrington Village |
| 55 | Edlingham | 111 | Milfield | 166 | Wooler |
| 56 | Eglington | 112 | Mitford | 167 | Wylam |

Table A4.1: Planned residential development by parish

Updated (as at end of March 2018) the table below shows housing completions and outstanding planning consents by settlement¹.

Figure 6: Outstanding Planning Consents in Northumberland (as at 31 March 2018)

| Delivery Area | Main Settlements | Completions 2016-2018 | Total Outstanding Permitted Commitments |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| North | Berwick-upon-Tweed | 41 | 946 |
| | Belford & Seahouses | 27 | 184 |
| | Rothbury | 9 | 207 |
| | Wooler | 24 | 194 |
| | Alnwick | 184 | 305 |
| | Rest of Delivery Area | 232 | 607 |
| | North sub-total | 517 | 2,541 |
| South East | Amble | 119 | 184 |
| | Ashington | 281 | 729 |
| | Bedlington | 79 | 283 |
| | Blyth | 505 | 1,040 |
| | Cramlington | 127 | 3,035 |
| | Guidepost | 4 | 14 |
| | Newbiggin-by-the-Sea | 44 | 99 |
| | Seaton Valley | 144 | 321 |
| | Rest of Delivery Area | 35 | 827 |
| | South East sub-total | 1,338 | 6,532 |
| Central | Morpeth | 503 | 1,348 |
| | Ponteland | 35 | 487 |
| | Corbridge | 48 | 271 |
| | Hexham | 95 | 243 |
| | Prudhoe | 36 | 515 |
| | Rest of Delivery Area | 225 | 675 |
| | Central sub-total | 942 | 3,538 |

¹ Minded to approve applications are additional to these permitted commitments, and these are as follows: Dissington Garden Village for circa 2,000 new homes near Ponteland, plus a scheme for 43 homes in Hexham, sites at Amble (500 + 166 + 272), Ashington (600 + 200), Bedlington (500), Choppington/Guidepost (327), Cambois (323), Blyth (300), Alnwick (270), Newbiggin-by-the-Sea (78) and Christon Bank/Embleton (13).

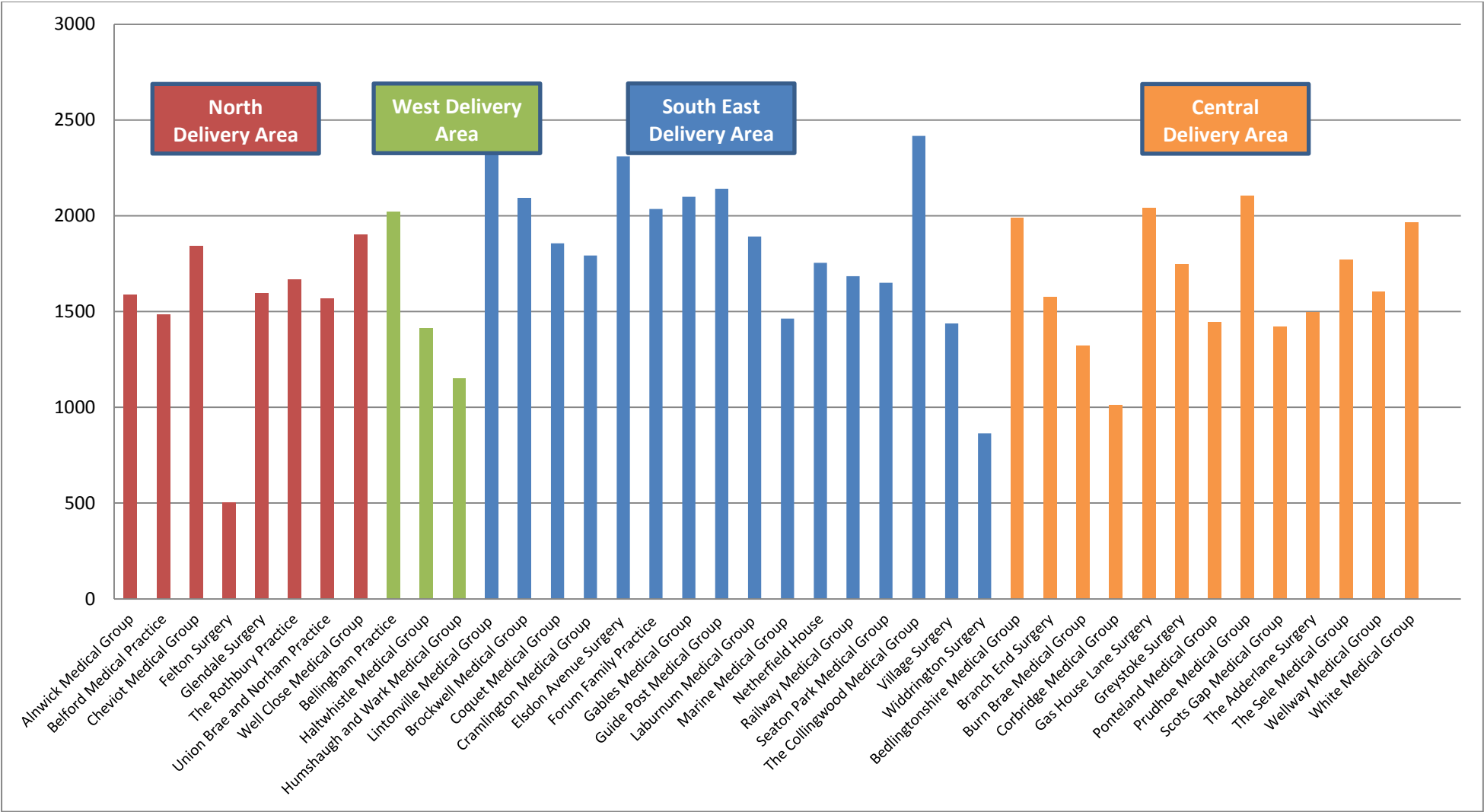
| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| West | Allendale & Haydon Bridge | 33 | 106 |
| | Bellingham | 15 | 72 |
| | Haltwhistle | 27 | 31 |
| | Rest of Delivery Area | 35 | 185 |
| | West sub-total | 110 | 394 |
| Northumberland Total | | 2,907 | 13,108 |

Appendix 5: Primary and Acute Healthcare:

Introduction

1. An assessment of primary healthcare provision was undertaken in preparing the IDP to understand different types of provision and the organisations responsible. The provision of healthcare is complex and has been subject to significant restructuring and reorganisation in recent years. There are many factors which influence the provision and availability of healthcare services beyond local circumstances which are not appraised as part of this assessment. For example, it is understood that there is a national shortage of GPs, attributed to issues with training and recruitment.
2. The assessment initially considered existing GP services in Northumberland. In consultation with healthcare stakeholders it was determined that the assessment provided a simple quantitative assessment based on the number of practises and staff to patient ratios. Its scope was not to consider qualitative issues nor to interpret data to identify whether the practices have the capacity to accommodate more patients.
3. The Northumberland Clinic Commissioning Group advised that there is no NHS recommended number of patients per GP and the number varies hugely in different parts of the County. The BMA recognises a national average list of 1600 patients in its document 'Safe Working in General Practice' 2016. The average list size per GP in Northumberland is much lower and has been assessed as between 1167-1435 patients (GP workforce census, Health and Social Care Information Centre). This patient ratio however masks more complex factors as discussed in Section 7, such as the demands of an ageing population. In general terms healthcare infrastructure is working at capacity and requires additional capacity to cater for increasing demand.

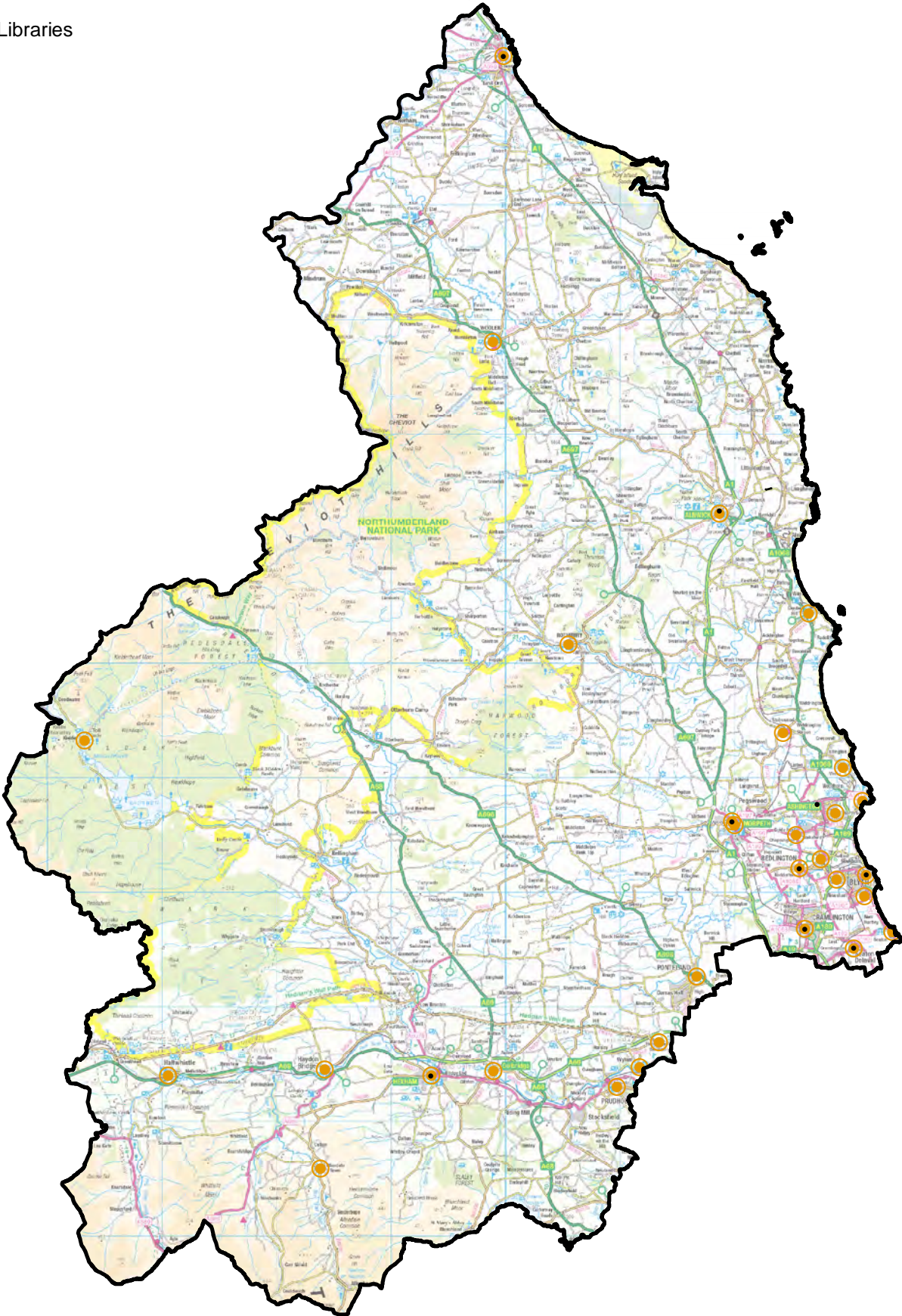
Figure A5.14: PPGP for 40 GP Practices in Northumberland by delivery area



Libraries and Customer Information Centres

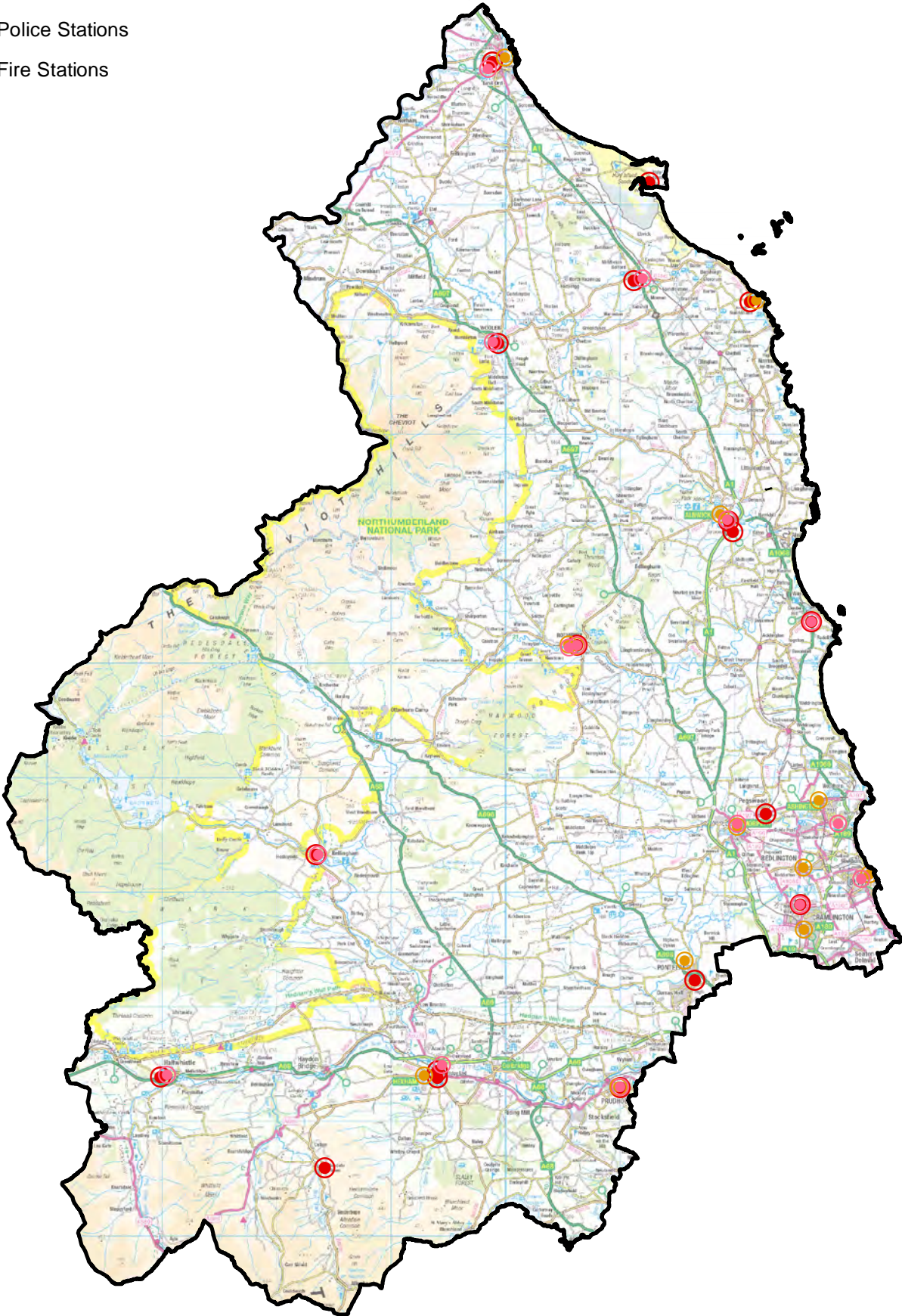


- Customer Service Centres
- Libraries



Libraries and Customer Information Centres

- Ambulance Stations
- Police Stations
- Fire Stations



Appendix 8: Education

This appendix is based on the Northumberland School Organisation Plan and identifies in summary the picture of school capacity by partnership area as at July 2018.

1. Introduction

2. The School Organisation Plan covers the period 2018/21. The plan provides an analysis of the current capacity and numbers on roll in Northumberland schools. It goes on to identify the need for additional places which has been informed by the development of the Local Plan.
3. The Plan provides a steer as to where developer contributions will be required for education infrastructure. The School Organisation Plan will be refreshed on an annual basis to reflect updated statistical information and data, as well as any changed circumstances relating to school organisation.

4. Background

5. The number of children and young people aged 0 to 15 living in Northumberland has been slowly but steadily declining for a significant number of years, with circa 57,500 in 2001, 55,000 in 2006 and 52,000 in 2016. The birth rate in Northumberland has also declined slightly by about 0.5% overall between 2007 and 2016.
6. As of May 2018 there are 166 schools (not including independents) in Northumberland who currently educate 52,148 children and young people (Jan 2018 census - Nursery to Year 13).
7. Schools are classified into two main categories. The first category is academies, these are funded directly by central government, and where the local authority does not have any statutory responsibility. The other category is maintained schools, which are then further split into 4 sub-groups Community, Voluntary Aided (VA), Voluntary Controlled (VC) and Foundation schools. The local authority does have various levels of responsibilities, in relation to school organisation, funding and admission arrangements.

8. School Place Planning

9. In Northumberland, pupil forecasting is based on data received from the NHS on the number of children registered with GP surgeries. Once actual places are taken up within the school system, the year on year transition is assumed with further refinement as children move through the system.
10. The impact of housebuilding is factored into the final pupil forecast which is currently based on an estimated yield of 1 extra primary age pupil and one extra secondary pupil for every 5 houses built. This will be monitored.

11. Developer Contributions

12. Where a new housing development is forecast to create a demand for school places in excess of those available in the catchment area of the development, the local authority

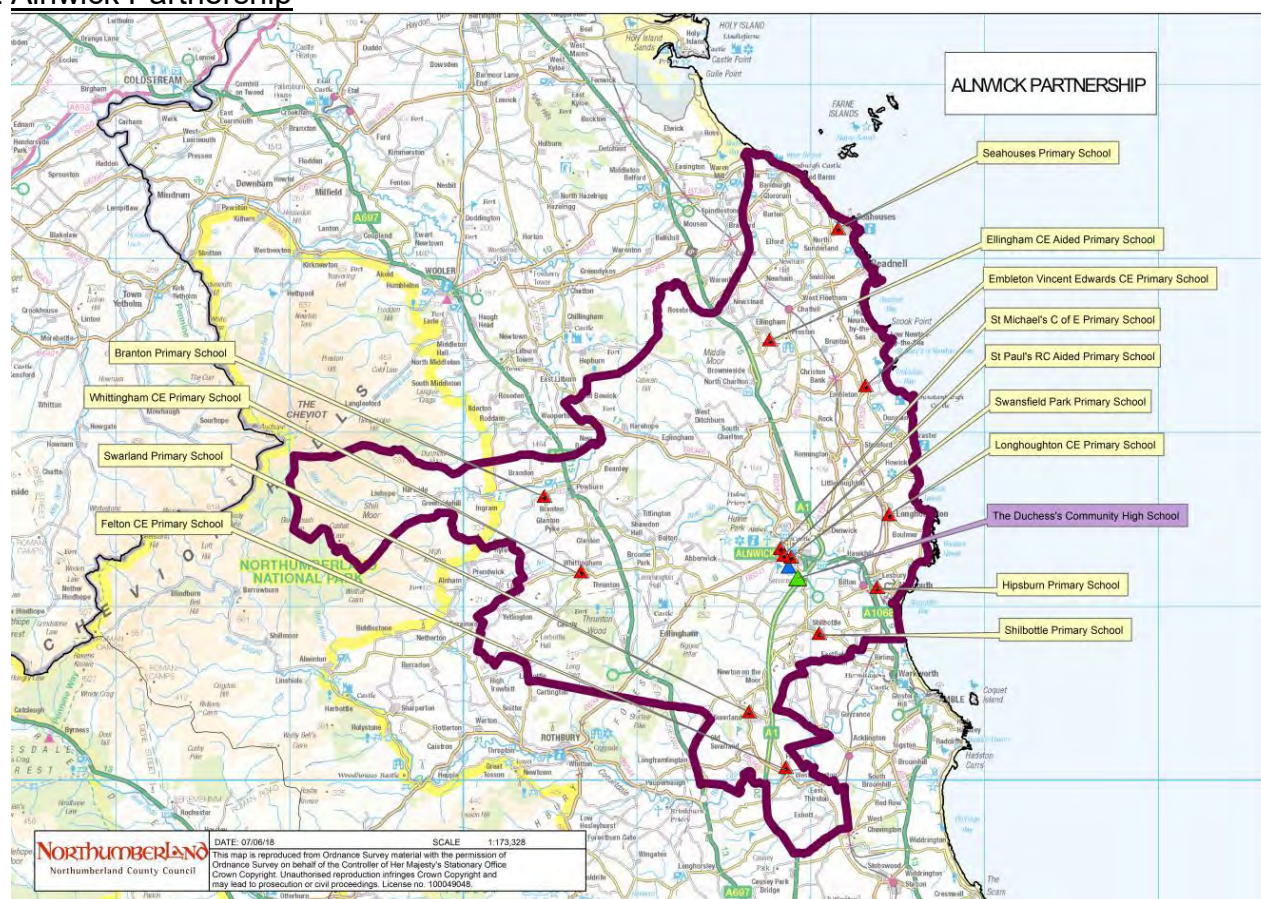
will seek an education contribution from developers that reflects the likely costs of the additional places required.

13. The Council has and will continue to support capital schemes to accommodate additional school places by: Extending schools by adding classrooms or reconfiguring existing spaces; and provision of new buildings;
14. Developer contributions will also be sought to address additional Special Educational Needs and pre school needs, arising as a result of development.

15. School Partnership Planning Areas

16. The following provides a summary of the school partnership areas and their respective capacities according to the School Organisation Plan 2018. The picture is subject to change. It will be necessary for Education Services to be consulted in respect of certain planning applications to consider the appropriateness of development in the context of school capacity and to determine the need for Planning Obligations.

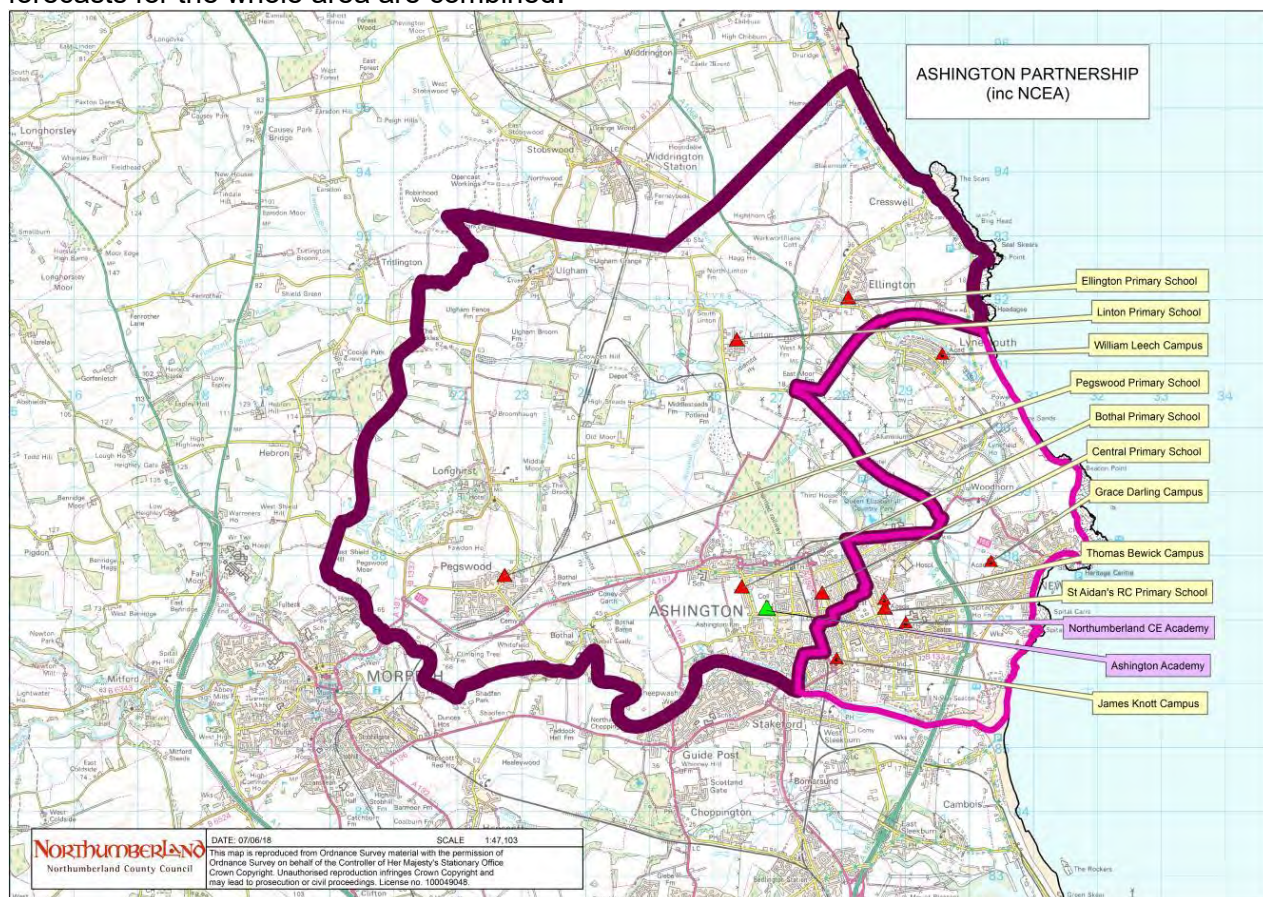
18. Alnwick Partnership



19. The level of capacity in the primary phase is currently sufficient and likely to increase particularly in the coming years. There appears to be a slight shortfall of places in the secondary phase at The Duchess from September 2019; however, these projections include students from neighbouring partnerships moving through the system. There will therefore be enough capacity for the high school, to meet the demands of its catchment area, although parental choice for out of catchment pupils is likely to be reduced.

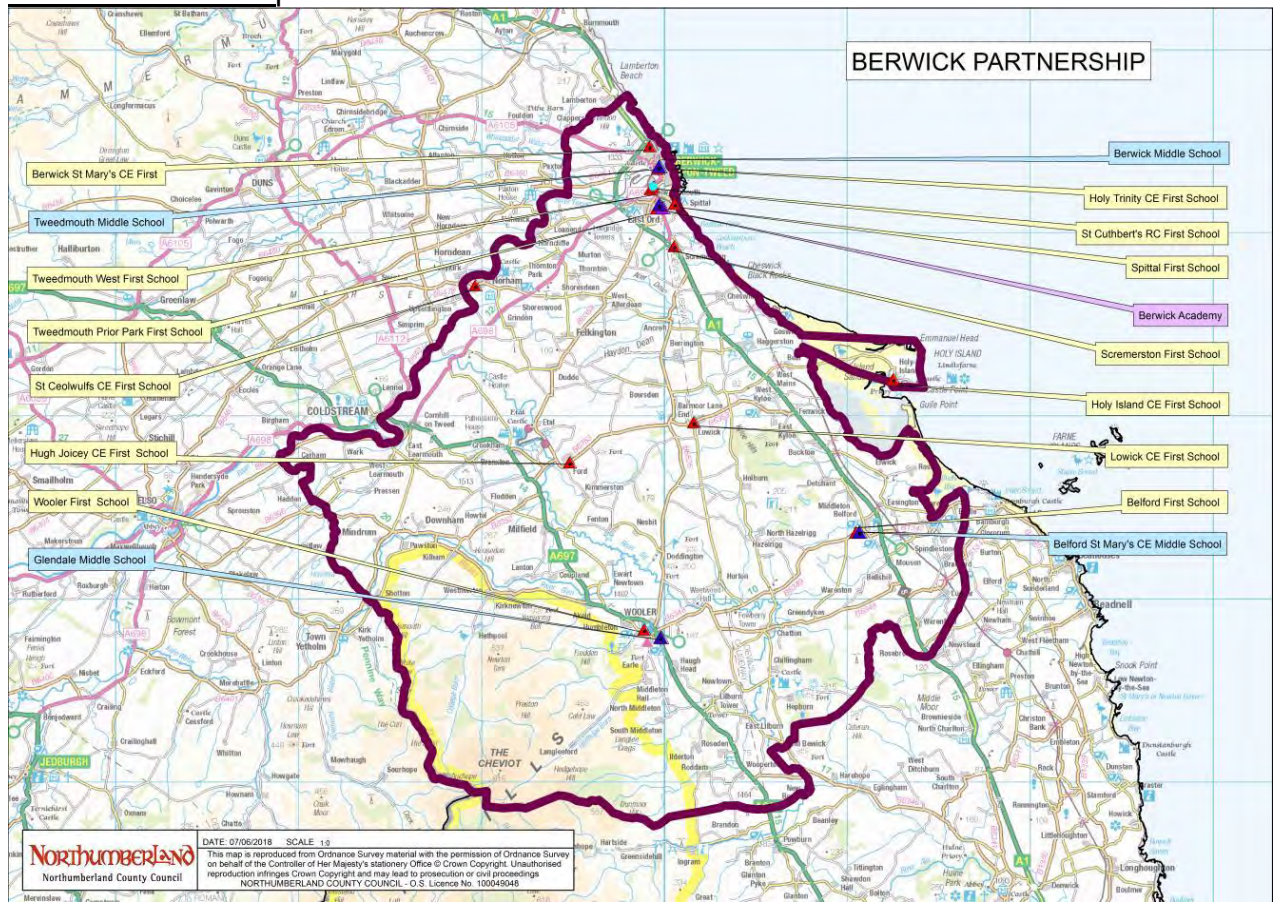
21. Ashington Partnerships (including NCEA)

22. Two school partnerships, the Ashington Partnership and NCEA, serve the closely connected towns and villages of Ashington, Hirst, Newbiggin by the Sea and Lynemouth. For the purposes of managing places in these areas, the pupil data and forecasts for the whole area are combined.



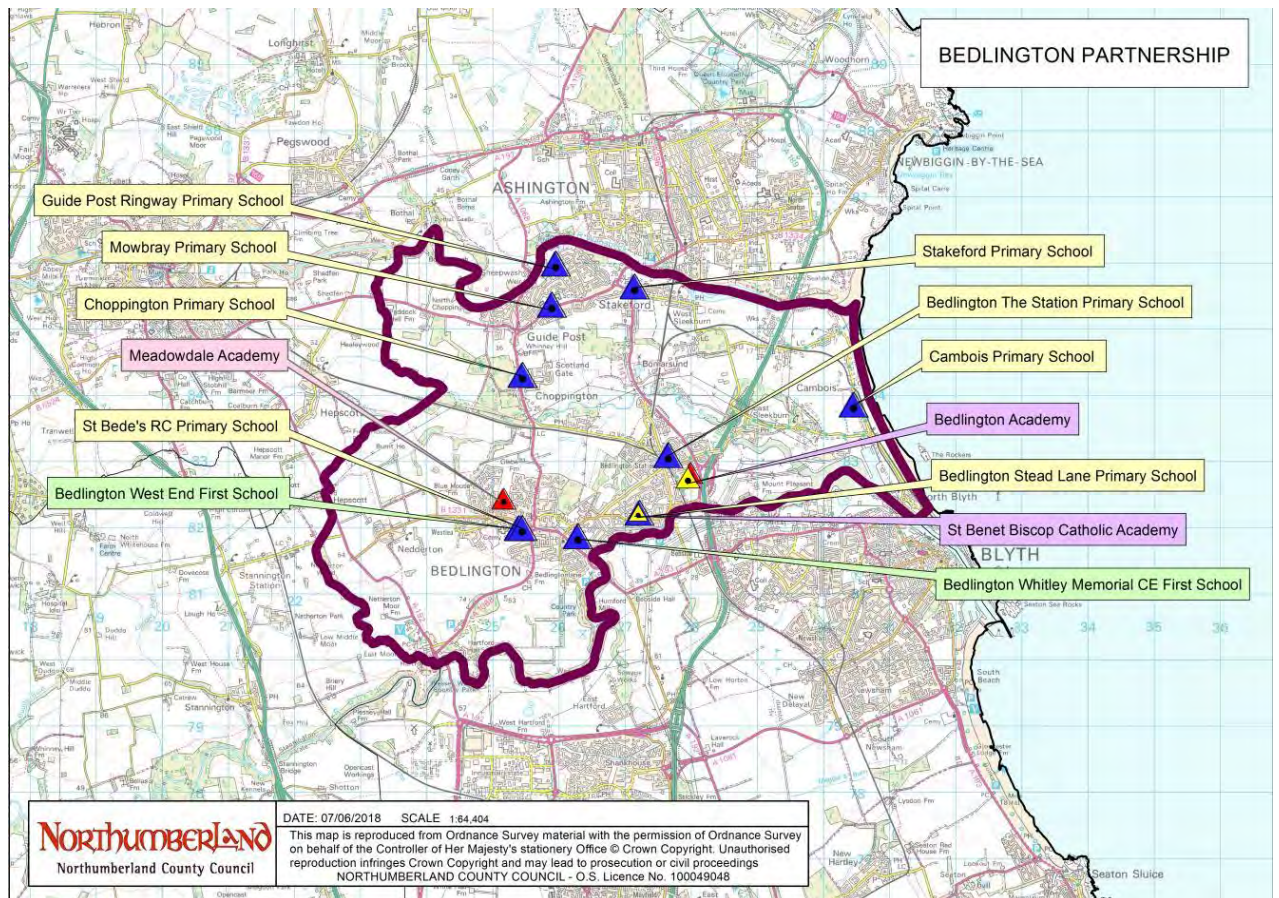
23. Numbers on roll in the primary phase indicate that, after some decline, they are beginning to grow in the younger age groups. However, there is still sufficient capacity to not require any additional places for the period of the forecast.
24. There is a significant level of house building planned for Morpeth over the coming period of the forecast and this is expected to yield children who will take up a significant percentage of the current capacity in the Morpeth Schools and will push back children into the neighbouring partnerships, including Ashington.

25. Berwick Partnership



26. There are projected to be significantly increasing surplus places in the Berwick Partnership in the secondary phase for the period of this forecast.

28. Bedlington Partnership



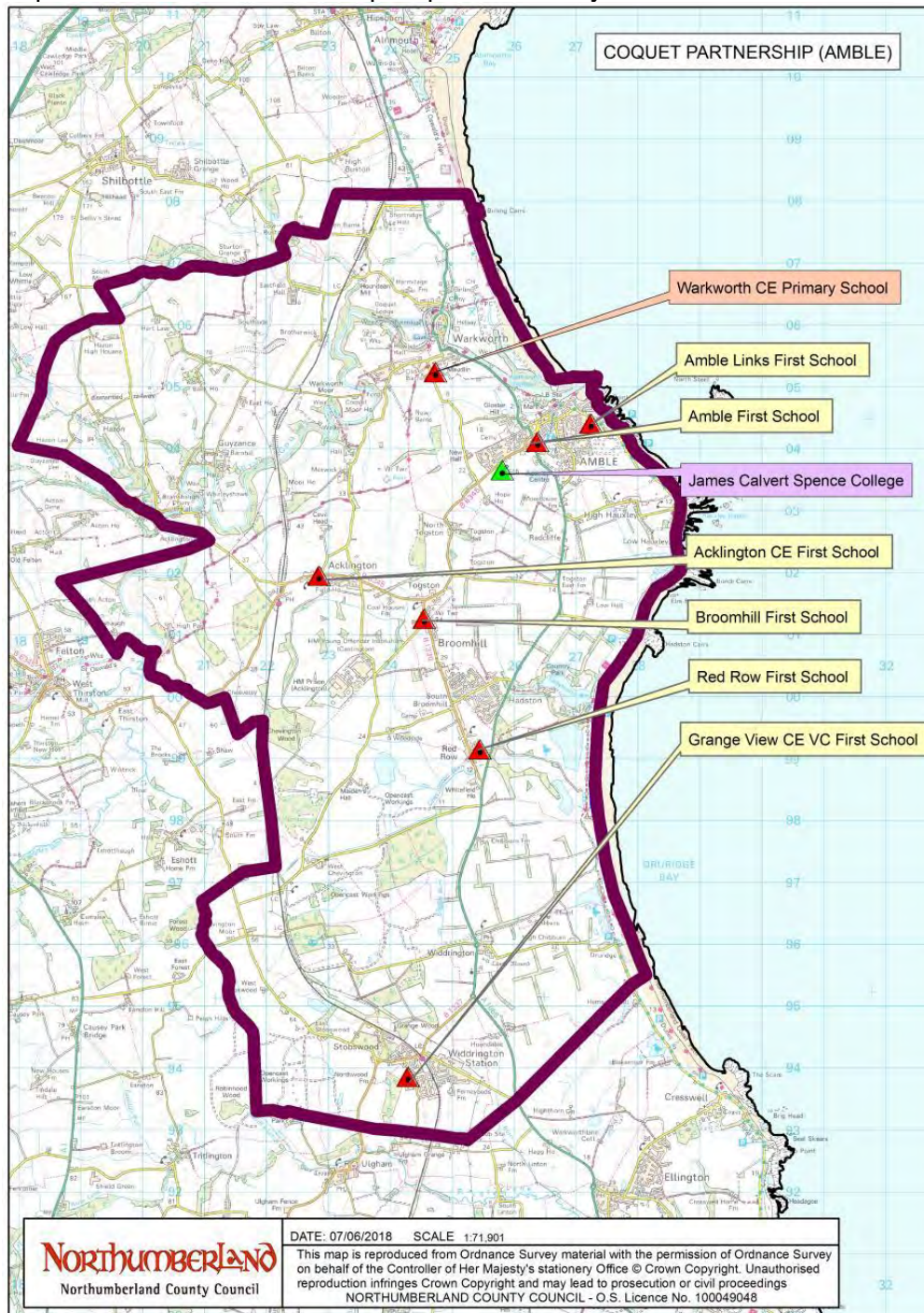
. There is currently sufficient provision within the Bedlington Partnership.

30. Blyth Partnerships (including Bede)

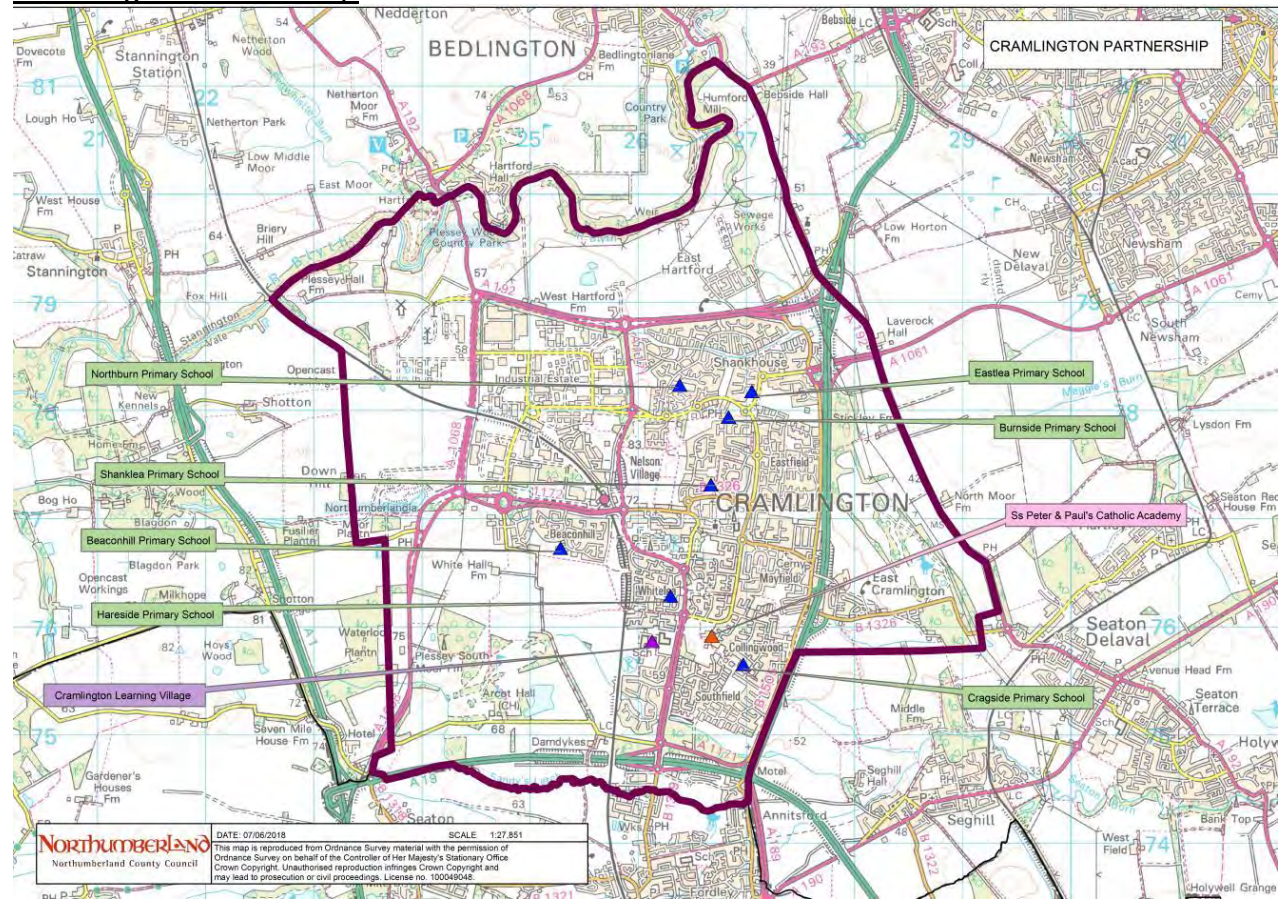
31. Birth rates in Blyth are growing in some primary school catchment areas and falling in others, while the house building programmes are beginning to have an impact on numbers coming in at the bottom end of the primary phase. This has led to basic need capital projects to provide an additional 30 places per year group in a phased way at Horton Grange Primary, 30 places per year group in a phased way and 15 places per year group in a phased way at New Delaval Primary. These places are planned to be in place from September 2018. Further expansion plans are being developed with Newsham Primary school to meet the predicted further demand for places. At secondary level, it is forecast that there will be no requirement to provide additional places at either Blyth Academy or Bede Academy as a result of the growth in the primary phase as these children move through the system as they will take up the places already available.

33. Coquet Partnership (Amble)

34. Although there is a comparatively significant amount of house building planned within the partnership locally over this forecast period, additional places in schools will not be required due to the 28% of surplus places already in schools

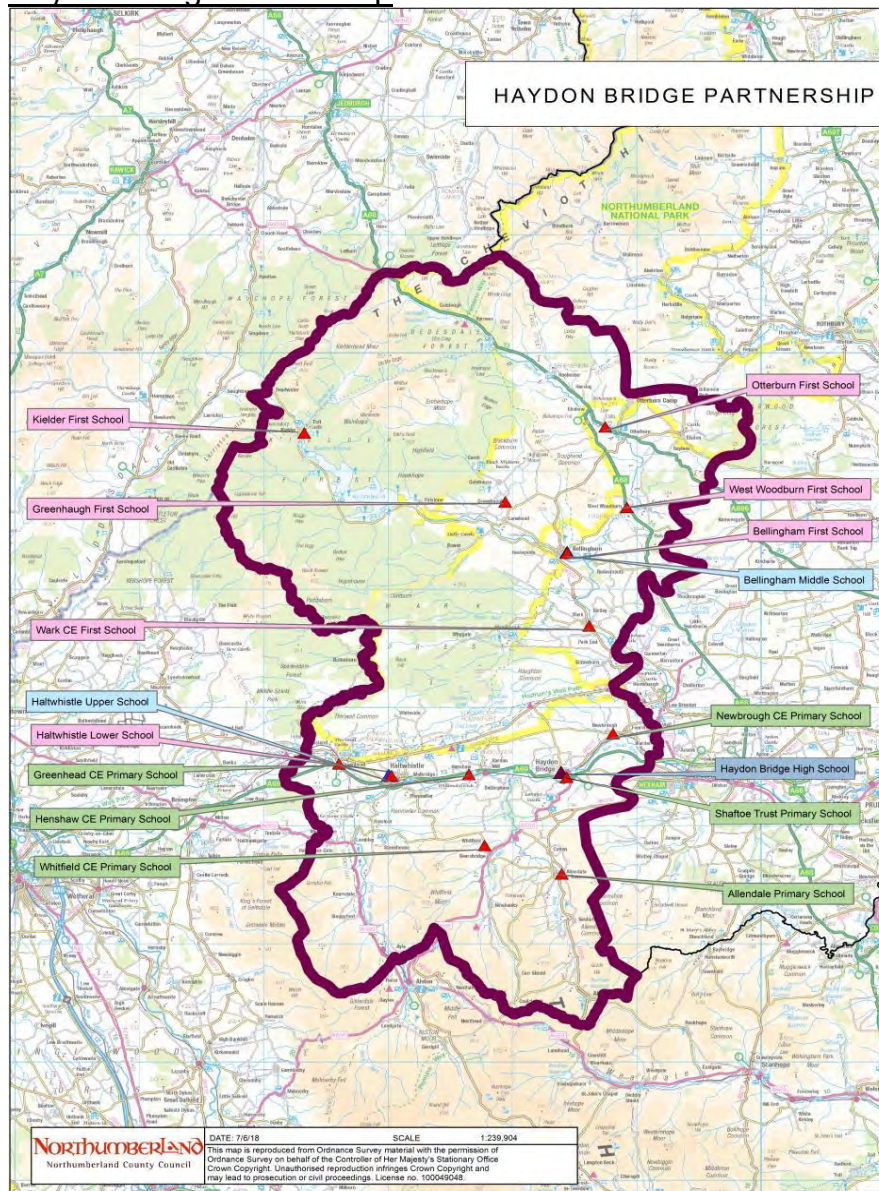


35. Cramlington Partnership



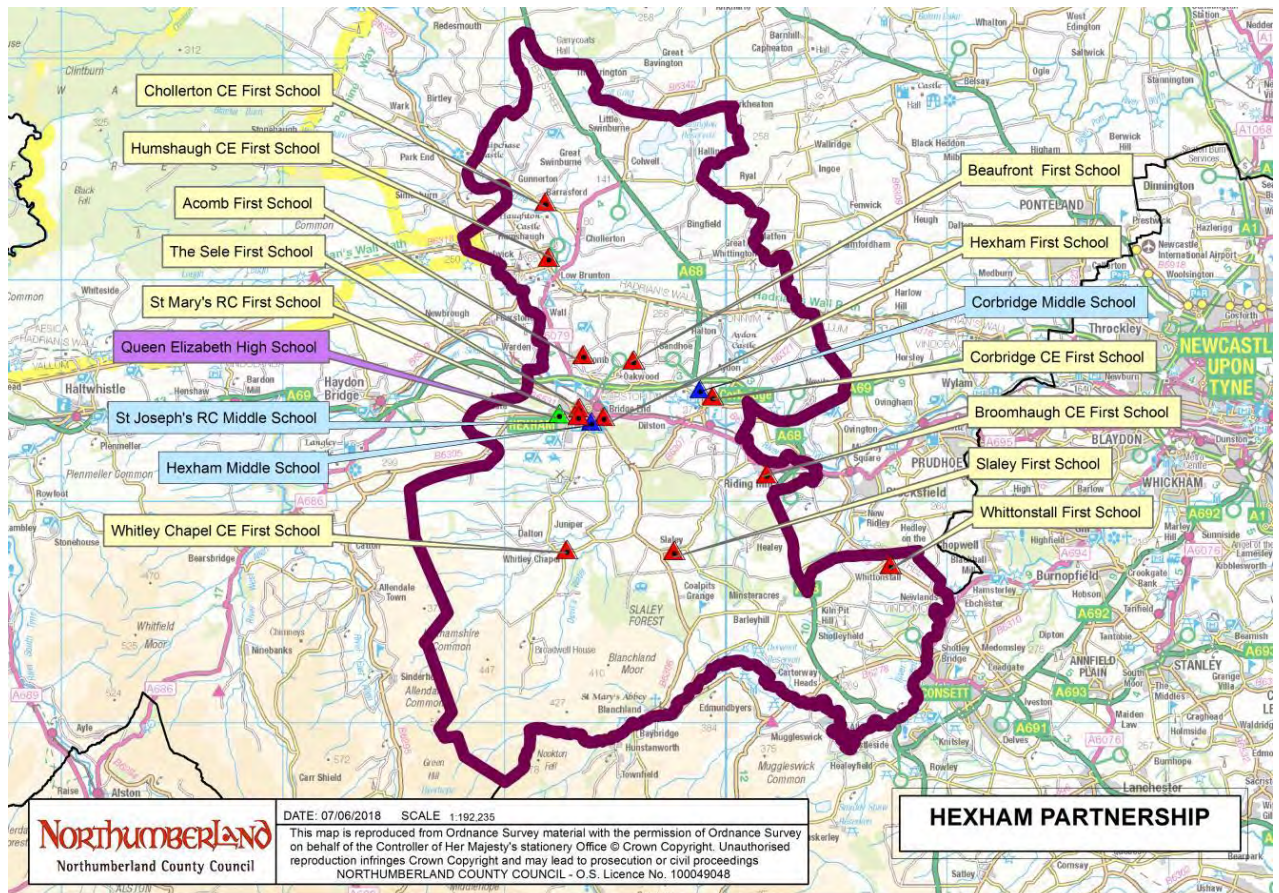
36. Where there is considerable house building taking place, Section 106 agreements are in place to address the predicted shortfall; it is envisaged that an expansion of Beaconhill Primary will be required as will the provision of a new school to serve the Arcot development site. The timing of these expansions are still to be determined as this will depend on the housing developers and their build rates.

37. Haydon Bridge Partnership



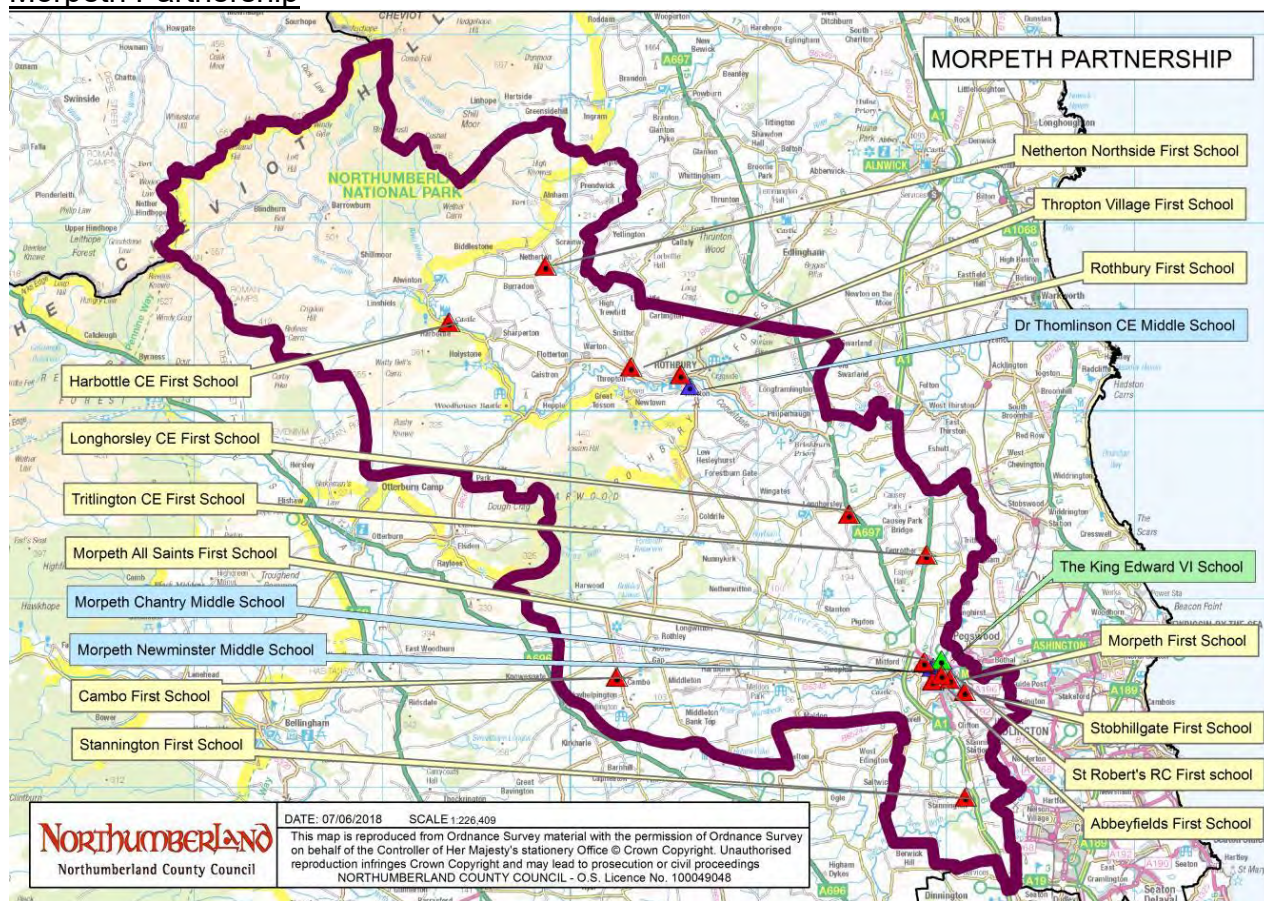
38. Haydon Bridge Partnership has a mixed economy of provision, with primary schools, first schools and middle schools and a first and middle academy all feeding into Haydon Bridge High School. There is reorganisation of the remainder of the partnership to the primary/secondary system to reduce surplus places.

39. Hexham Partnership



40. The birth rate in the Hexham partnership has been in a steady decline for some years, which enables parents outside of the catchment area to take up places in some of its schools. Therefore, in spite of planned house building there are sufficient places in the Hexham Partnership during this forecast period.

41. Morpeth Partnership



42. In recent years there has been a surge in house building activity in Morpeth which is set to continue for at least the period of this forecast. Over time, it is expected that the pupils yielded from these new houses will take up a significant level of the surplus places and that in terms of population, theoretically there are enough school places in Morpeth schools for children and young people residing in the Morpeth Partnership.

43. In the short term, there has been a need to create additional places in the middle phase of the partnerships to accommodate in-catchment children moving into the new housing in Morpeth; 30 places will be created at Chantry Middle school in a phased way beginning in September 2018 in Year 5. It may be necessary to temporarily increase numbers at Newminster Middle School at some point in the future as the 'bulge' cohorts move through the system. Both middle schools form part of the 3 Rivers Academy Trust, which also includes KEVI, Dr Thomlinson's CE Middle School, Abbeyfields, Harbottle CE and Thropton First Schools. The Academy Trust has stated that it does not wish to expand KEVI in order to preserve the current educational experience for students. Therefore, over time while it is expected that the number of children attending Morpeth town schools in particular from out of catchment will reduce significantly due to the take up of places by in-catchment children, there will be a bulge in numbers moving through the secondary phase for the foreseeable future, and in practice the PAN at KEVI will be capped at its current level of 320 places therefore reducing the number of out of catchment children. The reduction of places available in the Morpeth Partnership for out of catchment children over time will be beneficial to neighbouring partnerships, particularly in Ashington and Bedlington as they will be able to retain more local children in the schools in those partnerships.

PONTELAND PARTNERSHIP

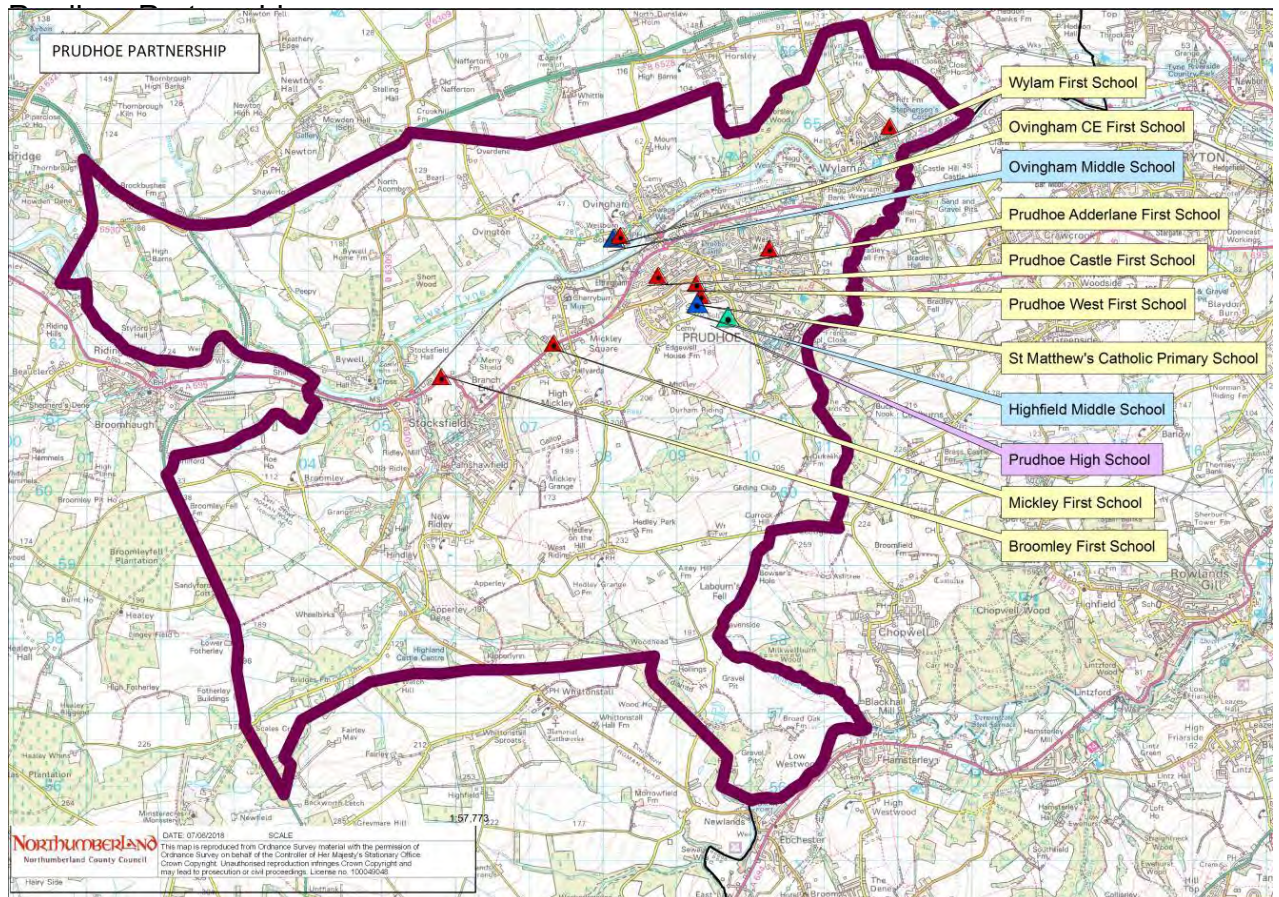
- Whalton CE First School
- Belsay Primary School
- Stamfordham Primary School
- Ponteland Primary School
- Richard Coates CE School
- Ponteland High School
- Ponteland Middle School
- Darras Hall Primary School
- Heddon on the Wall CE Primary School

Northumberland
Northumberland County Council

DATE: 07/06/2018 SCALE 1:180,241
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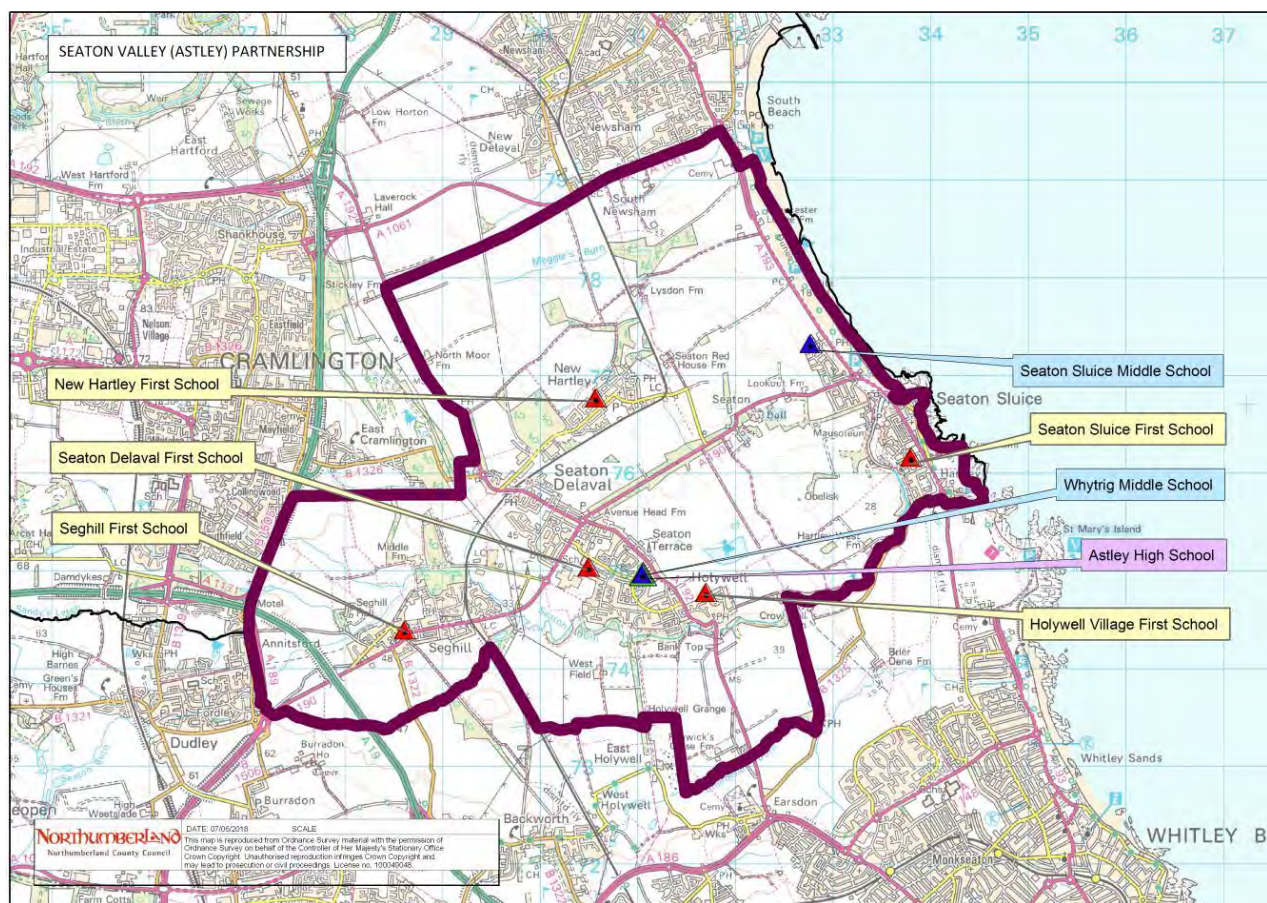
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46.



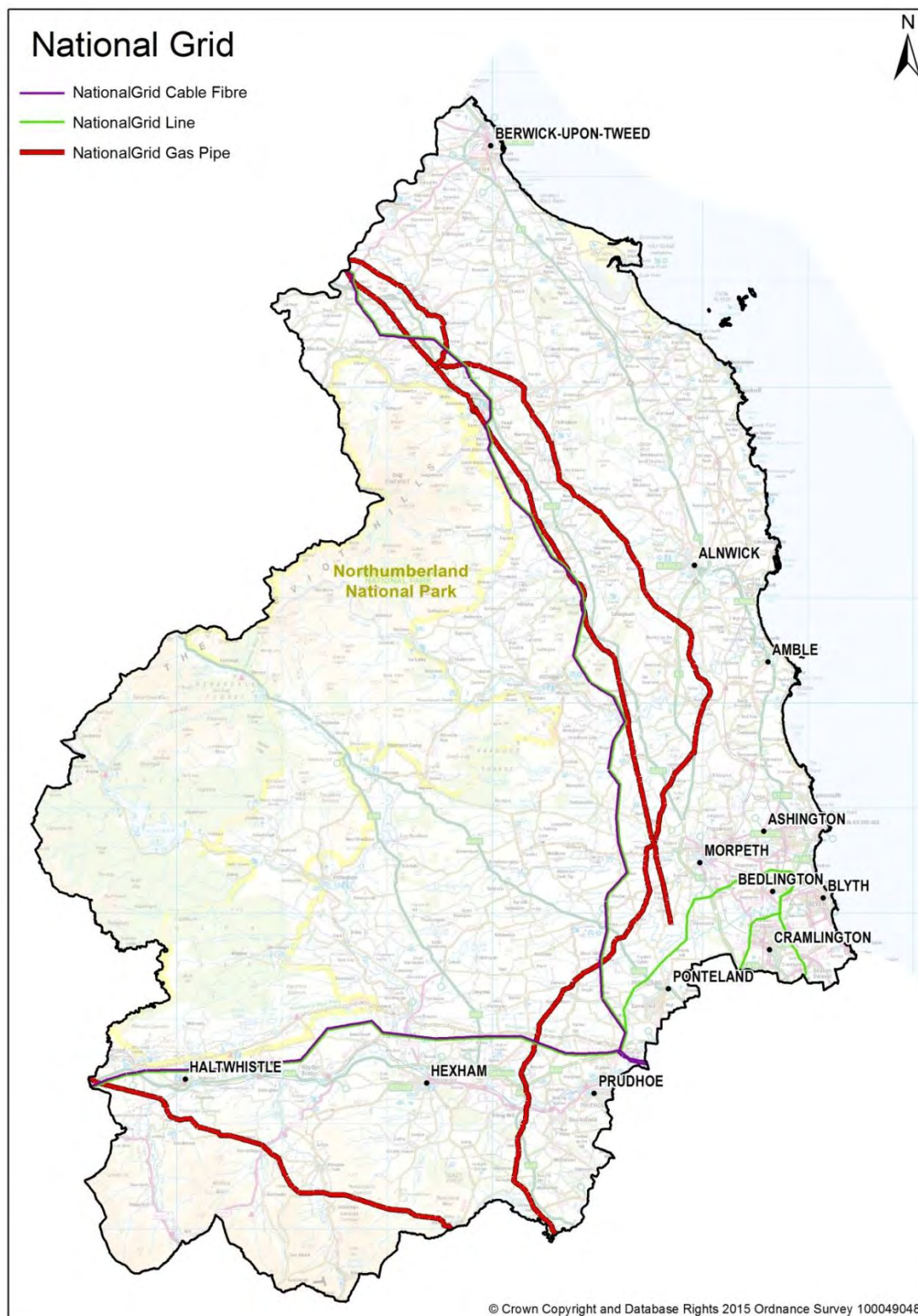
47. The birth rate in the Prudhoe Partnership has been declining steadily for a number of years. There is a fair amount of inter-partnership movement of pupils as parents are able to exercise their parental choice with ease due to surplus places. There is a small amount of inward movement from out of county pupils, but even with the planned house building in the partnership area, there are sufficient places available in Prudhoe schools to accommodate local need for the period of the forecast. Around 86% of in-catchment pupils attend Prudhoe High School.

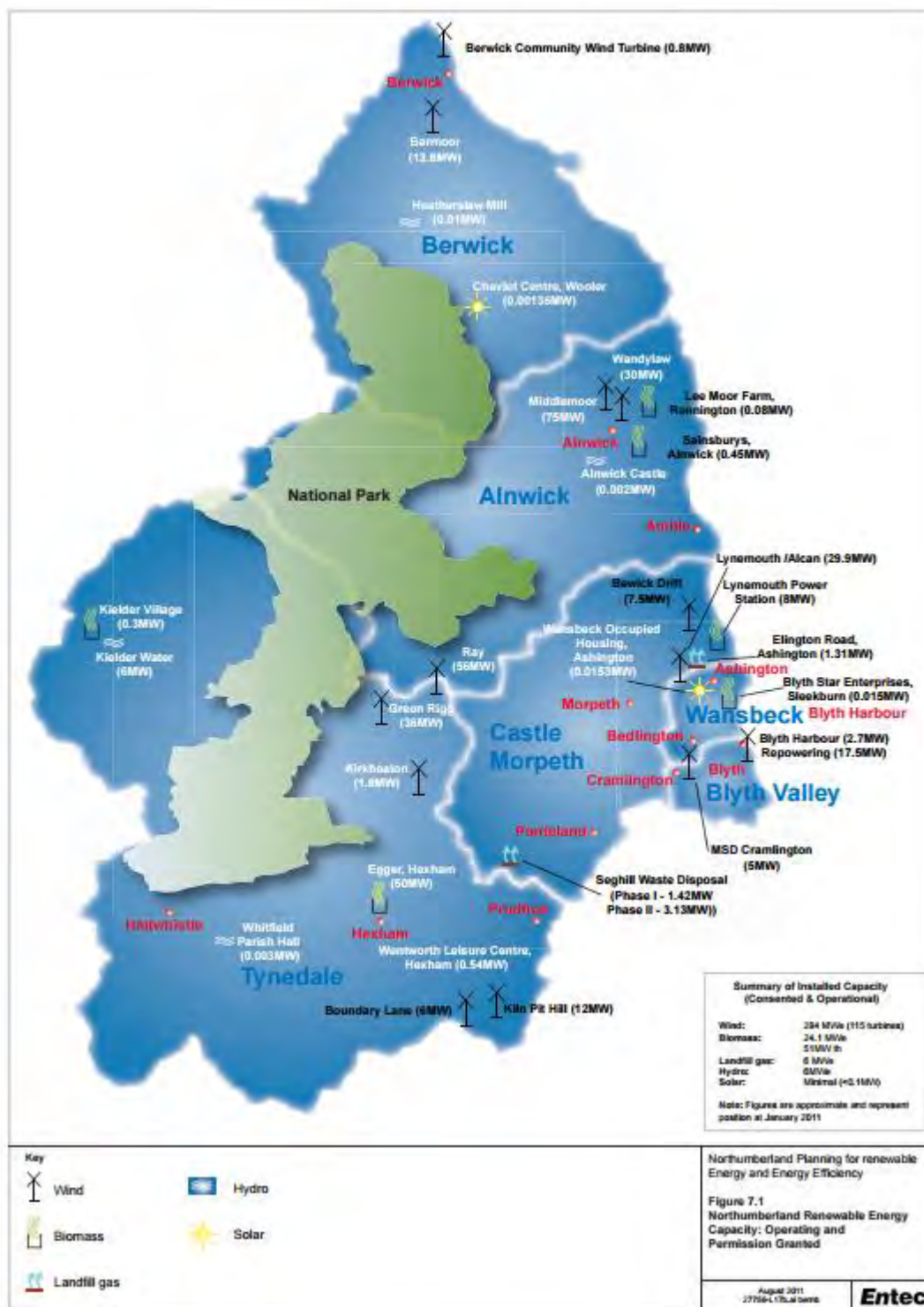
48. Seaton Valley Partnership



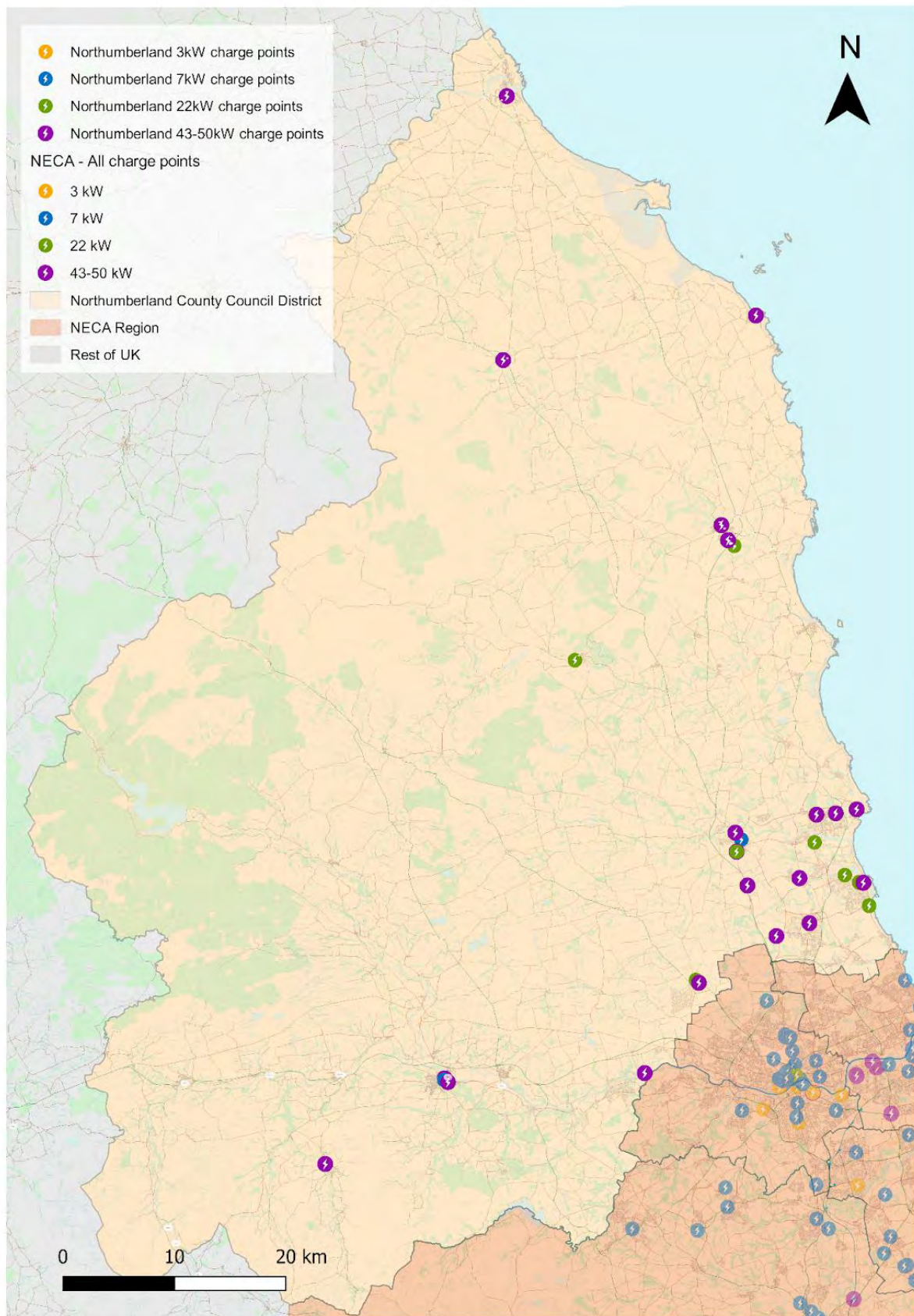
49. While pupil numbers overall in the Seaton Valley Partnership have remained more or less stable over a number of years, this masks a change in demographics in relation to individual schools, with the Seaton Delaval area experiencing a growth in the birth rate in recent years, and schools in the Seaton Sluice and Seghill area experiencing a fall in the birth rate. This has led to the need to provide additional places at Whytrig Middle School from September 2017. At Seaton Delaval First School, an additional 15 places per year group have been created in a phased way in order to meet the growth in pupils living in the catchment area. However, a significant number of parents in the partnership have been able to exercise their preference for other schools in the partnership than the relevant catchment school and there is currently sufficient capacity to meet demand. As the year groups in Seaton Delaval First School are growing at the bottom end, the need to provide additional places at the school will be reviewed on an annual basis.

Appendix 9: Energy

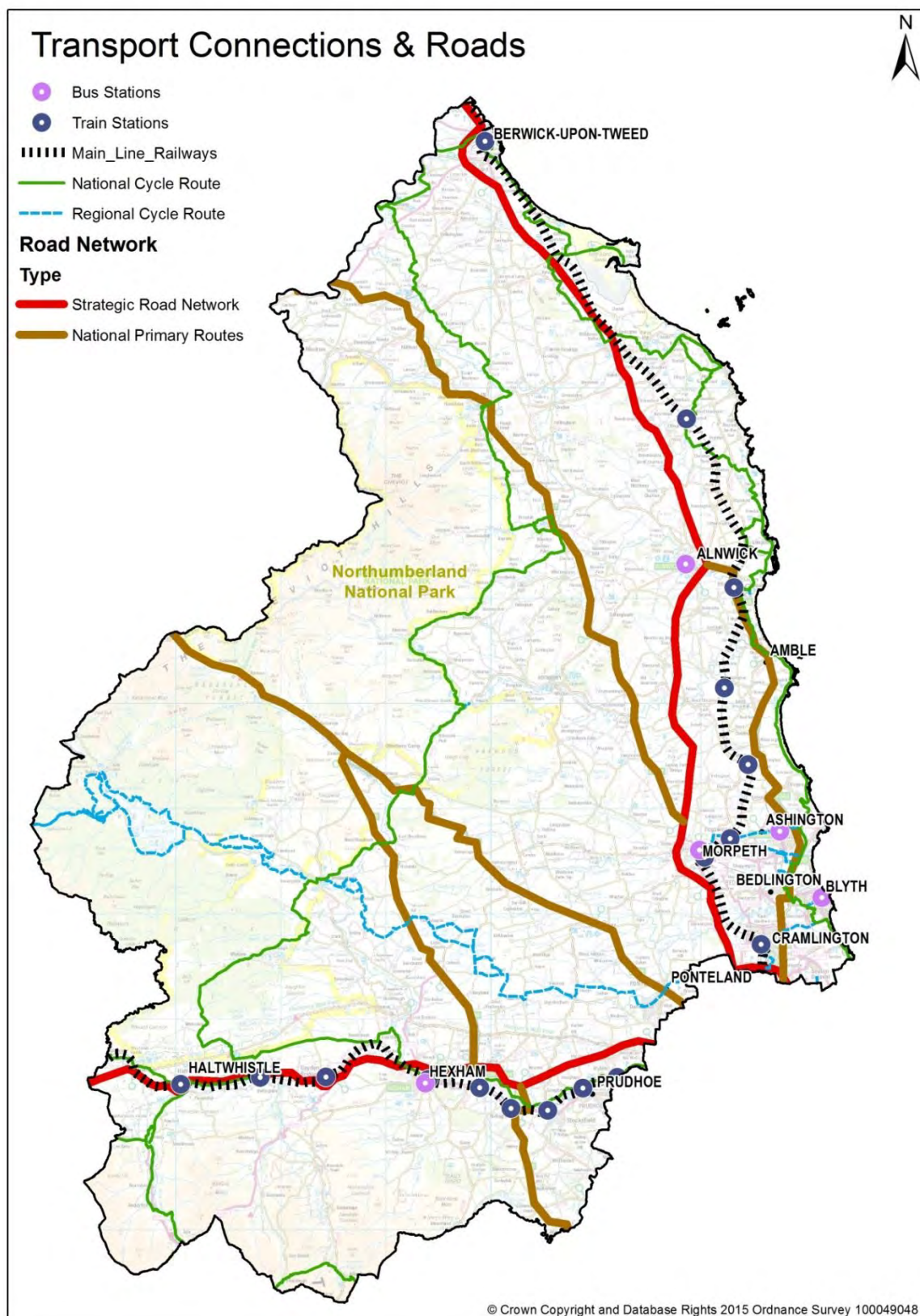




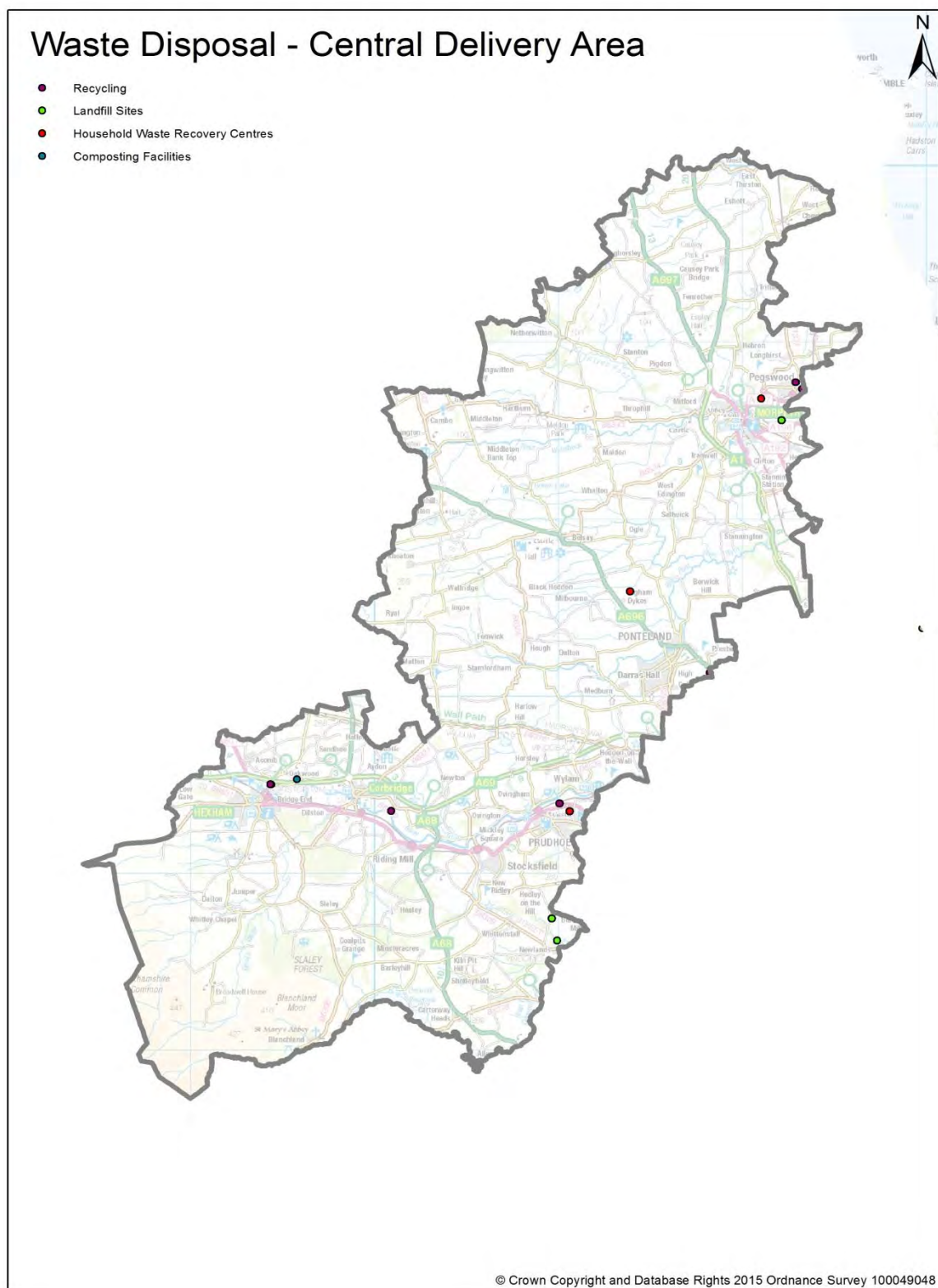
NB This map was prepared in 2011. A significant amount of renewable energy developments have been approved and constructed since then.



Appendix 10: Transport



Appendix 11: Waste Disposal



Waste Disposal - North Delivery Area

- Recycling
- Landfill Sites
- Household Waste Recovery Centres
- Composting Facilities



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Waste Disposal - South East Delivery Area

- Recycling
- Landfill Sites
- Household Waste Recovery Centres
- Composting Facilities



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-
- Household Waste Recovery Centres**
- Composting Facilities**
- The map displays the Halton District with its geographical features, including the River Ure and various commons. Key locations marked include Kilsby, Bellingham, Haydon Bridge, and Haydon. The map also shows the locations of Household Waste Recovery Centres (red dots) and Composting Facilities (blue dots).

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Appendix 12 Information and Communications

The iNorthumberland project interactive map shows the availability of broadband across Northumberland. This shows superfast, ultrafast and community fibre broadband connections. The interactive map is available here:

<http://www.inorthumberland.org.uk/availability-checker/>

