



**GOVERNMENT OFFICE
FOR THE NORTH EAST**

North East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021

Statement of Reasons

July 2008

North East of England Plan - Regional Spatial Strategy to 2021
Statement of Reasons for the Final Changes

(Refer to SoS's Further Proposed Changes (Feb 08) & see contents page here for updates. PPS11 allows unlisted minor changes)

Further Proposed Changes (Feb 08) Policy Number	Final RSS Policy Number	Policy Name
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2	2	Sustainable Development
2A	3	Climate Change
3	4	The Sequential Approach to Development
4	5	Phasing & Plan, Monitor and Manage
5	6	Locational Strategy
5A	7	Connectivity and Accessibility
5B	8	Protecting and Enhancing the Environment
6	9	Tyne and Wear City Region
7	10	Tees Valley City Region
8	11	Rural Areas
12	12	Sustainable Economic Development
13	13	Brownfield Mixed-use Locations
14	14	Supporting Further and Higher Education
15	15	Information and Communications Technology Networks
16	16	Culture and Tourism
17	17	Casino Development
18	18	Employment Land Portfolio
18A	19	Office Development Outside of City and Town Centres
19	20	Key Employment Locations
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22	22	Ports
23	23	Chemical and Steel Industries
24	24	Delivering Sustainable Communities
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27	27	Out-of-Centre Leisure Developments
30	28	Gross and Net Dwelling Provision
31	29	Delivering and Managing Housing Supply
32	30	Improving Inclusivity and Affordability
33	31	Landscape Character
34	32	Historic Environment
35	33	Biodiversity and Geodiversity
36	34	The Aquatic and Marine Environment
37	35	Flood Risk
38	36	Trees, Woodlands and Forests
38A	37	Air Quality
39	38	Sustainable Construction
40	39	Renewable Energy Generation
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42	41	Onshore Wind Energy Development
43	42	Overall Minerals Strategy
44	43	Aggregate Minerals Provision
45	44	Opencast Coal
46	45	Sustainable Waste Management
47	46	Waste Management Provision
48	47	Hazardous Waste
49	48	International Gateways
50	49	Regional Transport Corridors
51	50	Regional Public Transport Provision
52	51	Strategic Public Transport Hubs
53A	52	Strategic Framework for Demand Management
53	53	Demand Management Measures
54	54	Parking and Travel Plans
55	55	Accessibility within and between the City Regions
56	56	Accessibility in Rural Areas
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REGIONAL PLANNING CONTEXT		
Para 1.66	1.66 The Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) for the North East (2004 2008) seeks to develop an integrated, provides a framework for a co-ordinated plan of action to work towards sustainable development in the Region. It emphasises the importance of good quality employment opportunities available to everyone; conditions that enable businesses success; building the skills and capacity of the population and vibrant communities. The IRF underpins all regional strategies and its 47 10 objectives are discussed in Section 2 of the RSS.	Change to update in line with latest IRF.
RSS GROWTH ASSUMPTIONS		
FPC 7	Need to be consistent with housing chapter, amend final sentence of paragraph 1.76 to read: An updated set of household projections published in February 2008 translated these population figures into household projections for the region	In view of representations and to update context.
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT		
Para 2.6	2.6 In order to deliver sustainable development within the Region, Policy 2 embeds the seventeen sustainability principles of the ten IRF objectives within it. It is essential that all of the elements of sustainable development are integrated to deliver social, environmental and economic policy within a holistic framework.	To update in line with latest IRF published April 2008.
CLIMATE CHANGE		
Policy 2A	All strategies, plans and programmes in the Region shall contribute to mitigating climate change and assisting adaptation to the impacts of a changing climate by: <u>2A1. Helping the Region to contribute to meeting national policy as set out in the Energy White Paper to put ourselves on a path to cutting the UK's carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020,</u> by including	New revised IRF published 2008 not containing targets. An action plan is being devised and may review targets. Ahead of this

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	<p>policies and proposals that:</p> <p>a. focus substantial new development on locations with good accessibility by sustainable transport modes, particularly public transport, walking and cycling;</p> <p>Amend bullet point g. of Policy 2A to read:</p> <p>g. integrate climate change considerations into all spatial planning concerns, including transport, housing, economic growth and regeneration, water supply and sustainable drainage, and waste management.</p>	<p>refer to contributing to achievement of national targets.</p> <p>To highlight the importance of sustainable drainage considerations.</p>
FPC 11	<p>The Government seeks to reduce energy use, increase efficiency and increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon technologies. The Energy White Paper 'Meeting the Energy Challenge' (May 2007) sets out a framework for action to meet these objectives. The Government has agreed to a legally binding target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels over the period 2008-2012 (the UK's Kyoto obligation). The UK also has a domestic target goals for 2010 and 2050 to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010, as a step towards achieving at least a 60% cut by 2050. These targets goals aim to contribute to and go beyond the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol and the North East Region will need to play its part in meeting these national commitments.</p> <p>The government published the draft Climate Change Bill in March 2007 which proposed UK targets to reduce carbon dioxide emissions through domestic and international action by at least 60% by 2050 and by at least 26% by 2020 against a 1990 baseline. In addition to carbon reduction targets the draft Bill makes provision for climate change adaptation. The aim is for the Bill to receive Royal Assent by autumn 2008.</p>	<p>In view of representations and to update context.</p>

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<p>FPC 12, para 2.9</p> <p>FPC 13</p>	<p>[Retained paragraph: It is difficult to predict exactly... which was published in December 2006.</p> <p>It is likely that the impacts described in 'And the Weather Today Is' The North East England Climate Change Adaptation Study, published by Sustaine in 2008, projects climate changes across the region to the 2050s. Key findings from those projections show that the projected climate impacts will threaten human health, our quality of life, economic activities, biodiversity, soil and water resources, landscape and agricultural land uses. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased flood risk, from rivers, flash flooding, and rising sea levels • increased likelihood of storms and other severe weather events that may affect buildings, transport infrastructure and business activities • changes in the growing season, affecting biodiversity and agriculture • changes in winter and summer temperatures and the patterns of rainfall, affecting agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, tourism and leisure • changes in the suitability of habitats that are suitable for plants and animals, with some areas becoming less suitable for existing species, and the possibility that new species will move in as conditions change. <p>2.9 It is also possible that in some areas, climate change could bring significant improvement in terms of biodiversity and geodiversity, however such change would also require adaptations.</p> <p>[Paragraphs retained: The challenge is to reduce emissions and adapt to the impacts that will result from climate change...</p> <p>There is a need to change attitudes...</p>	

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	<p>Adaptation to climate change... Green infrastructure can moderate higher temperatures in urban areas].</p> <p>Whilst the Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) will be revised by the end of 2007, Objective 7 2 of the current IRF is "to reduce the causes of climate change". "Adapting to and mitigating against climate change". Progress towards meeting this objective is measured by a number of indicators, including consumption based and place based carbon dioxide emissions. While there are currently no regionally specific targets for reductions in carbon dioxide emissions, the North East must play its part in helping to meet national targets set out in the Energy White Paper.</p> <p>The key targets related to this objective are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce emissions of the basket of 6 greenhouse gases by 12.5% relative to the 1990 level over the period 2008-2010; • cut carbon emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010; and • increase renewable energy generating capacity in the North East to 240-416MW by 2010. <p>The RSS supports, and provides a positive contribution to the achievement of these IRF targets this Objective. Effective planning to reduce emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change will require the implementation of a range of policies in the RSS. For example, policies on the location of development, encouraging sustainable forms of transport, sustainable construction, waste management and flood risk. The following policy provides a context for these.</p>	
PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE ENVIRONMENT		
Policy 5B	i. paying due regard to the needs of the aquatic and marine environment <u>including taking into account the potential risk of coastal squeeze, and considering measures to</u>	In view of representations.

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	Amend 6.4 (d) " d. exploring the feasibility of a further crossing promoting a further crossing of the River Wear and improved transport connections along the river in Sunderland;	In response to reps and for better consistency with table 4.
TEES VALLEY CITY REGION		
Policy 7	Change. 7.3 (c) to read: "c. supporting housing market renewal programmes for the Tees valley city region; including Durham Coalfields Communities Area; "	For consistency with Policy 6.
2.173	The Tees Estuary and associated coast is a wetland of international importance, as a vital staging post for migrating birds and a breeding site for threatened species. <u>The environmental character of the Tees Estuary has historically been influenced by industrial activity. LDFs and</u> development proposals in these areas will need to be subject to the most rigorous examination <u>and where appropriate conduct an environmental assessment of cumulative effects</u> . Because of the nature of some of these sites "coastal squeeze" is also a potential issue.	In view of representations and HRA.
RURAL AREAS		
Policy 8	Policy change: Remove Amble from list of Rural Service Centres, as Amble is now identified as an Other Regeneration Area. Policy 8.1.a to read: "8.1.a strengthening the role of the Rural Service Centres of Alnwick, Amble , Barnard Castle, Berwick-upon-Tweed...."	For consistency with paragraph 2.32.
BROWNFIELD MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENTS		
	13.2. The following Brownfield Mixed-Use Locations are identified for major mixed-use regeneration projects in the Conurbations and Main Settlements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blyth Estuary; • Central Newcastle; • Tyne River Corridor (East of Newburn, excluding MetroCentre <u>in terms of Policy 26</u>); 	In response to representations and to clarify policy linkage in existing spatial approach.
CULTURE AND TOURISM		

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FPC 54 Para 3.23	<p>Many of the areas of the region that are attractive for recreation, leisure and tourism are also important for their landscape, heritage and nature conservation qualities, which may form part of the reason for their attractiveness. There is a need to strike a balance minimise any potential conflicts between these interests. For example, recreation and tourism can cause increased disturbance to habitats and species that are important for biodiversity. This is particularly important in the case of internationally designated sites of nature conservation importance. Planning for developments and access, and other strategies such as the Regional Tourism Strategy, need to take account of this, including the review and mapping of areas vulnerable to disturbance and situations where rigorous control of disturbance would be required to maintain the integrity of vulnerable sites and species. It may be necessary in the preparation of LDFs, and in preparing planning proposals, to consider <u>a strategic approach to management, avoidance and</u> mitigation measures, such as the preparation of zoning plans for the timing and location of activities; inclusion of buffer zones; and careful consideration to the detailed design and layout of any development adjacent to the buffer zones in terms of pressures for recreational use which it may generate, to minimise both direct and indirect impacts <u>and consider cumulative effects.</u></p>	<p>Reps and for consistency with changes to FPC 24 and para 2.</p> <p>Reps and HRA.</p>
CASINO DEVELOPMENT		
Policy 17	<p>CASINO DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>For regional, large and small casino development, Local Development Frameworks and planning proposals should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. establish the need for the development <u>if proposed outside of town centres;</u> b. ensure that any development is accessible by a range of transport modes, particularly public transport, cycling and walking; c. establish the impact of development on existing centres; d. develop on previously developed sites to make optimum use of existing infrastructure; e. maximise the contribution to regional economic growth; the creation and enhancement 	<p>In view of national guidance including PPS 6.</p>

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	of sustainable communities; tourism; and wider regeneration priorities; and f. optimise the net additional employment opportunities that would arise locally as a result, particularly for residents of deprived wards	
3.24	<p>Casino Development The laws which govern gambling in the UK have been modified. The Gambling Act modernises all legislation governing gambling in the UK. The extent to which the North East is in a position to maximise the contribution of new casinos towards economic development will be determined by planning and licensing decisions in view of national Gambling and Casino regulations. with the RSS identifying broad locations The new system limits the number of regional large and small casinos to 16. and the Casino Advisory Panel announced in early 2007 where 17 new casinos should be located. This is to ensure that the risk of an increase in problem gambling is minimised whilst allowing for a proper assessment of their impact to be made.</p>	In view of national Casino order and national policy statements.
3.26	The development of integrated leisure and casino facilities should consider the social and health implications.	
EMPLOYMENT LAND PORTFOLIO		
Table 3.2	<p>Amended table identifying total employment land across the region which precedes the employment land portfolio policy (this is a correction):</p> <p>Corrected figures for Northumberland (adding 85ha): 'Unrestricted' General = 565 'Unrestricted' General & Key Employment Sub Total = 620 All Employment Land Total = 640 General & Key Employment (minus indicative general de-allocations) = 535 All Employment Land Total (minus all indicative de-allocations) = 555</p>	This is a correction from the Further Proposed Changes Feb 08. In response to representations highlighting double discounting had taken place whereby the "Total Proposed de-allocations" figures category had not

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Policy 18	<p>Corrected figures for Tees Valley (adding 245ha): 'Unrestricted' General = 1180 'Unrestricted' General & Key Employment Sub Total = 1510 All Employment Land Total = 2760 General & Key Employment (minus indicative general de-allocations) = 1375 All Employment Land Total (minus all indicative de-allocations) = 2515</p> <p>Corrected figures for Durham (adding 35ha): 'Unrestricted' General = 610 'Unrestricted' General & Key Employment Sub Total = 705 All Employment Land Total = 930 General & Key Employment (minus indicative general de-allocations) = 670 All Employment Land Total (minus all indicative de-allocations) = 895</p> <p>(Consequential correction to totals figures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace the word "the" before criteria to become "of" and add the word "the" to criterion (d). • Delete the superfluous words "the possibility of". • Correct the reference to general employment land referred to in the "Notes" section of the policy so they concur with figures already in the policy, i.e. Stockton 255ha and Darlington 235ha. 	<p>been added within the gross "General 'Unrestricted' Employment Land".</p> <p>For clarity & grammar.</p>
KEY EMPLOYMENT LOCATIONS		
Policy 19	<p>Amend criterion (b) b. seek to achieve zero or low carbon emissions, including energy conservation measures and secure energy supply from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources the use of renewable energy sources in accordance with view of the approach set out in</p>	<p>In response to representations and for consistent read across with sustainable</p>

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	Policy 39;	construction policy.
PORTS		
Policy 22	Reword bullet point b to read: b. supporting rail loading gauge to Teesport and the Port of Tyne;	To clarify.
DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES - KEY OBJECTIVES		
Policy 24	Amend "f" to read: Linking development to appropriate provision of infrastructure, including green infrastructure , water supply, wastewater treatment and energy supplies;"	For consistency with paragraph 2.61.
IMPROVING THE HOUSING STOCK		
3.54	Amend final sentence of paragraph 3.54 to read: An updated set of household projections published in February 2008 translated these population figures into household projections for the region.	In view of representations and to update context.
DWELLING PROVISION		
Policy 30	<p>GROSS AND NET DWELLING PROVISION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add the word 'average' before 'annual' in 30.1. <p>"30.1. Total dwelling construction (Gross completions) Local Development Frameworks should make provision for the following average annual level of total dwelling construction in the period 2004-2021".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Error: Table 3.4 setting out gross dwelling provision: figures for County Durham in 2004-21 to be amended to read 1,615 and not 1,385. • A simply moving of wording (no new wording) from under Table 3.8 in Policy 31, to be placed below Table 3.7 in Policy 30 instead: <p>"The District Allocations set out above should not provide the justification for the refusal of windfall housing proposals that fall within the guidance set out for Strategic Housing Land</p>	In view of representations.

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	<p>Availability Assessments”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 30.3 Net dwelling provision, amend printing errors: 2016-21: Alnwick should be 85 & Berwick should be 75. 2004-11: Redcar should be 325. • Change reference to NEA in 30.5 C to RPB. • (No substantive change) Simply add explanatory reference to rounding of totals figures put forward by the North East Assembly on Proposed Changes and accepted by the SOS for the Further Proposed Changes in policy 30. 	<p>Clarity</p> <p>Completeness</p>
IMPROVING INCLUSIVITY		
<p>-</p> <p>3.87</p>	<p>Address lack of reference to homelessness as an issue, add para between 3.86 and 3.87, new text: <u>All housing authority districts are required by law, to have a homelessness strategy in place which should outline their strategic approach to tackling and preventing homelessness in their areas. The RSS can assist in this process by guiding affordability and inclusivity issues. Homelessness is specifically covered under Priority 4 in the Regional Housing Strategy 2007 which highlights the importance of addressing specific community and social needs. Strategic Housing Market Assessments are designed to provide up to date research about local requirements including levels of homelessness and should involve a range of stakeholders including local homelessness services.</u></p> <p>Amend paragraph 3.87: This is particularly the case where pressure from the “second homes” market is having a significant impact on the availability and price of property. It has already been shown to be a problem in <u>Alnwick and in</u> Berwick-upon-Tweed, <u>the latter of</u> which has the third highest second home ownership figures in England,</p>	<p>In response to reps.</p> <p>In response to reps.</p>

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3.89	<p>Amended paragraph 3.89: The 2004 Housing Act imposes a duty on local housing authorities to carry out an assessment of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers residing in or resorting to their district and prepare a strategy to meet these needs. Circular 01/06 provides guidance on the planning aspects of locating sites for Gypsies and Travellers. The Circular highlights that the RSS should identify the number of pitches required by each local planning authority. In March 2007 consultants undertook an assessment for the North East Assembly of Gypsy and Traveller needs in the region, <u>and the following assessment should be regarded as a broad indication of where accommodation needs arise. Local studies will provide further evidence base for where pitch provision should be considered within LDFs. The regional study</u> estimated that there is a current unmet requirement for 49 pitches in the region. In addition to this the Study estimates that a further 117 pitches would be required by 2020. This gives an estimated regional need of 166 pitches above current provision by 2020. The Study gives a breakdown of these requirements by eight groups of local authorities.</p>	In response to reps.
LANDSCAPE CHARACTER		
Policy 33	Amend f to read: Incorporate the findings of Shoreline Management Plans and Catchment Flood Management Plans.	Representations – terminology update only.
AIR QUALITY		
3.142	It also says that the existing, and likely future, air quality in an area <u>and cumulative effects</u> , should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and may also be material in the consideration of individual planning applications where pollution considerations arise.	Representations and HRA.
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY USE		
Policy 39	Strategies, plans and programmes, and planning proposals should: a. ensure that the layout and design of new buildings and developments minimise energy	In view of representations.

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	<p>consumption;</p> <p>b. encourage and promote opportunities for new developments or the redevelopment <u>or refurbishment</u> of existing buildings to achieve high energy efficiency and minimise consumption in terms of energy efficiency best practice, BREEAM rating and the Code for Sustainable Homes;</p> <p>c. encourage and facilitate homeowners and businesses in improving their energy efficiency and reducing consumption; and</p> <p>d. promote and secure greater use of local renewable and low-carbon energy in new development, including through Development Plan Documents, setting local level size thresholds for major new development and require all relevant developments, particularly major retail, commercial and residential developments, to <u>secure</u> an ambitious but viable percentage of their energy supply from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources. <u>In advance of local targets being set in DPDs, major new developments of more than 10 dwellings or 1000m2 of non-residential floorspace should secure at least 10% of their energy supply from decentralised and renewable or low-carbon sources, unless, having regard to the type of development involved and its design, this is not feasible or viable.</u></p>	
Updated paragraph 3.152:	For energy supply, the RSS requires local level size thresholds for major new developments (see Glossary) to have embedded <u>secure</u> within them an ambitious but viable percentage of energy supply from renewable sources. <u>In advance of local targets being set within Development Plan Documents, Local Planning Authorities are expected to secure sustainable energy supply from new developments within the terms of policy set out below.</u>	In response to representations and changes to sustainable construction policy.
PLANNING FOR RENEWABLES / ONSHORE WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT		
Policy 41	c. effect on the region's World Heritage Sites and other national and internationally	In response to

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	designated heritage sites or landscape areas, or their settings including the impact of proposals close to their boundaries;	representations and PPS22.
3.162	Combine elements of paragraphs 3.162 and 3.167 and make reference to the RSS Annual Monitoring Report recording progress on local studies. Amend 3.162: The Regional Planning Body and partners are conducting local landscape studies to further assess the potential for wind farms within broad areas of least constraint , and Local Development Frameworks and planning proposals are the appropriate level to deal with these issues. <u>The RPB's RSS Annual Monitoring Report records the progress made on these studies.</u>	In response to representations and to avoid repetition.
3.167	Amend 3.167: It is possible that broad areas of least constraint could sustainably accommodate more than one wind energy development subject to the requirements of Policy 41. The Regional Planning Body North East Assembly is progressing landscape studies to assess the potential for wind farms within a number of broad areas. Local Development Frameworks and specific planning proposals are the appropriate level to deal with these issues. New paragraph under paragraph 3.168: PPS22 and ODPM/DfT Circular 1/2003 "Safeguarding, Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosives Storage Areas" contain guidance on procedure for consulting relevant authorities and interested parties when considering the potential impact of wind turbine proposals upon aviation operations. If a Local Planning Authority is minded to approve a wind farm application against which there is an outstanding objection by an airport, the Civil Aviation Authority or the Ministry of Defence must be notified.	In response to representations and to avoid repetition. In view of representations and national guidance and procedure.
OTHER MINERALS (includes opencast coal)		
3.177	Opencast coal extraction has been a particularly controversial issue with extensive areas having been subject to working across the Region. However, production and the number	In view of representations. In the

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	of extraction sites have reduced in recent years in line with the situation nationally. In 2003/04 production in the Region was 1.1m tonnes, which represented 30% of English output. Currently there are only three sites extracting coal in the Region at Maidens Hall and Delhi in Northumberland and Southfield in County Durham, although it is known that operators continue to seek possible future sites. Potential benefits of opencast coal working may include continuity of employment, the supply of coal to meet local needs and the proposals for restoration, although the opportunity for landscape and amenity improvements through the reclamation of derelict or contaminated land is now much less than previously, as the extent of such land has reduced throughout the Region.	absence of any submitted up to date information about opencast operations, the 3 rd & 4 th sentences of the paragraph have been deleted.
SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT		
3.179	The Regional Waste Management Plan will have regard to the policy principles and targets set out in the Government's Waste Strategy 2000 2007 ; the Landfill Directive; and PPS10.	Reflects updated Government policy.
WASTE MANAGEMENT PROVISION		
Policy 47	Strategies, plans and programmes should provide the management capacity for the annual tonnage of waste arisings set out in Table 3 & 3A. The type and number of facilities should reflect local circumstances within the strategic framework established by RSS policies and will be based on: Household Waste – to increase recycling and composting to 40% by 2010 and <u>46% by 2016</u>	The addition of the target for 2016 reflects Waste Strategy 2007.
3.185	In line with the provisions of PPS10, further technical work provides forecasts of the annual waste arisings in the Region for municipal solid waste and commercial and industrial waste. and construction and demolition waste. These requirements are set out in Table 3A. However, the requirements have not been calculated on the basis of based on an annual average increase in GVA growth of 2.8%, which would result in a higher level of waste arisings, as a key aim is to decouple the growth in waste arisings with from economic growth through waste minimisation initiatives. Targets for the management of Construction and Demolition waste are not listed in RSS, in line with the approach	Reflects representations and integrates FPC 122, into the text.

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3.188	<p>taken in PPS10, however information and data relating to its management still forms and important evidence base for sustainable waste management.</p> <p>However, the development of regional and local markets will drive the recycling process, reduce costs and provide regional opportunities for job creation and the Regional Sustainable Waste Board will seek ways to achieve this, through existing organisations wherever possible. A regional organisation operating in this field is the Environmental Industries Federation, which promotes the interests of regional businesses involved in the environmental sector, including waste management.</p>	Updated text.
Table 3	See Table 2A- 3A	Reflects representation.
3.194	<p>In accordance with PPS10, the Secretary of State's proposed changes to RSS include annual tonnages of waste requiring management at a waste planning authority level in Tyne and Wear, shown in Table 3A, derived from the report by ERM "Apportionment of Future Waste Arisings Tyne and Wear and Tees Valley Final" 9 December 2005. The Tyne and Wear Authorities expressed concern about these figures at the Examination in Public and propose to bring forward more up to date figures during 2007. The figures contained in Table 3A are, therefore, interim.</p>	Reflects representation.
3.195	<p><u>In accordance with paragraph 14 of PPS10 revised waste apportionment figures have been produced by the Regional Planning Body, following advice from waste planning authorities and their monitoring reports, comments from stakeholders and advice from the Government Office. In preparing Local Development Frameworks, local planning authorities should consider the interim figures in table 3A alongside the revised figures, which should be treated as material considerations.</u></p>	Reflects representations.
SPECIAL AND HAZARDOUS WASTE		

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3.196	Special waste includes a range of waste streams such as acids, alkalis, pharmaceutical compounds, solvents, clinical waste, asbestos and others that are potentially harmful to human health and the environment. Information from the Environment Agency indicates that special waste arising in the Region amounted to 313,000 tonnes in 2002. The majority of this waste was produced in Tyne and Wear (43%) and Tees Valley (35%). During 2002, 223,000 tonnes of special waste was managed in the Region. There is a high level of movement of special waste both into and out of the Region, with the Region being a net exporter of special waste, to fully registered sites in other regions.	Reflects representations.
INTERNATIONAL GATEWAYS		
FPC127 Para 3.218 Policy 49	<p>The RSS strategy focuses upon enhancing rail loading gauge capacity to Teesport that would enable the 9' 6" container market to be expanded providing the opportunity to re-route some of the container traffic destined for Southern ports to the North East.</p> <p>49.2. Ports</p> <p>To support the Region's ports, strategies, plans and programmes should seek to achieve good surface access and multi-modal links to all the Region's ports. Particular priorities will be:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">a. Rail loading gauge enhancements to Teesport</p>	Improves accuracy of term.
REGIONAL TRANSPORT CORRIDORS		
Policy 50	<p>50.2. Particular priorities should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● East Coast Main Line power supply ● Rail loading gauge enhancements to Teesport; 	In response to representation.
Para 3.224	The Regional Rail Study (2004) has suggested that there is a large untapped market in the North East, which does not have access to direct rail services to London; these areas	Grammar change – text brought up to date.

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	include Sunderland and settlements along the Durham Coast via parts of the Tees Valley city region. These will be are being met by the provision of the new direct services from Sunderland to London, recently approved following approval by the Office of the Rail Regulator.	
PARKING AND TRAVEL PLANS		
Policy 54	54.2. To complement these statements, Local Transport Plans and other strategies, plans and programmes, and planning proposals should: a. seek to minimise parking provision for non-residential developments, linked to coordinated proposals for public transport and accessibility improvements and demand management; b. apply guidance set out in national planning policy on residential parking standards, reflecting local circumstances; c. ensure travel plans are prepared for all major development proposals that will generate significant additional journeys which should seek to maximise travel by public transport, cycling, and walking and car sharing . At the Key Employment Locations and Brownfield Mixed-Use Locations consideration should be given to developing a coordinated approach for the whole site, including overall levels of parking provision; and	In view of representation.
ACCESSIBILITY IN RURAL AREAS		
3.255	The development of a core and feeder network is promoted whereby the main rural service centres as outlined in Policy 8 will provide the hub of a rural transport network with other services feeding into them from the rural hinterlands. The timing of buses to arrive at Alnmouth train station to access the express services from the ECML is a successful example of how an effective core and feeder system can work in rural areas.	In view of representation.
SUSTAINABLE FREIGHT DISTRIBUTION		
Policy 57	Local Transport Plans and other strategies, plans and programmes should: a. prioritise strategic freight movements, alongside strategic passenger movement on the Regional Transport Corridors;	In response to representation.

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	b. support rail loading gauge enhancements to Teesport and the Port of Tyne, particularly from the East Coast Main Line;	
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW		
After 4.17	<p><u>The Sub National Review, published in July 2007, proposed that there should be a Single Regional Strategy which sets out the economic, social and environmental objectives for the region. Subject to legislation, this will bring together the RSS and the Regional Economic Strategy in order to provide a clear framework which enables the public and private sectors to understand regional objectives for sustainable development.</u></p> <p><u>It is envisaged that the Regional Development Agencies will have responsibility for developing the Single Regional Strategy, working closely with local authorities and other partners. Under planning reform, they will also assume executive responsibilities currently held by regional assemblies for planning, housing and transport strategy development.</u></p> <p><u>Under local government reorganisation, by April 2009 the region will have moved to having 12 unitary authorities. Joint working between counties and districts is underway in Northumberland and Durham to prepare new Local Development Schemes for the new unitary authorities.</u></p>	New text in response to representations and to update context.
KEY DIAGRAM, INSET (N), INSET (S)		
	Amendments made to positioning and depiction of symbols and images.	Updated to reflect amendments to policies and text. Also in response to representations.
GLOSSARY OF TERMS		

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Allocation	<u>An RSS allocation refers to a development requirement allocated to a local planning authority (for example policy on housing numbers or employment land). In the context of local planning, an allocation can mean similarly and can also mean an area of land identified on a proposals map for a particular land use.</u>	
Appropriate Assessment	<u>In response to the EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC, the purpose of an Appropriate Assessment is to ensure that the protection of the integrity of European sites is a part of the planning process at a regional and local level. The assessment should be confined to the effects on the internationally important habitats and species for which the site is classified,</u>	Completeness.
Best Practicable Environmental Option	The waste management option that provides the most benefit or least damage to the environment as a whole, at an acceptable cost, in both the short and long terms.	PPS10 replaced PPG10, so no longer valid.
Government Office for the North East	One of nine regional offices that together with the Regional Co-ordination Unit, form part of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister represent central government in the regions.	Completeness.
Countryside Agency	The organisation responsible for advising Government and taking action on issues affecting the social, economic and environmental well being of the English countryside.	No longer exists.
English Nature	Government advisors on nature conservation in England.	No longer exists.
Town Centres	Includes a range of different sized centres, including market and country towns, traditional suburban centres, and quite often, the principal centre(s) in a local authority's area. <u>Town centres contain a Primary Shopping Area, the area where retail development is generally concentrated.</u>	PPS6.
Catchment Flood	Voluntary plans through which the Environment Agency works with other key decision-makers with river catchments to identify and agree policies for sustainable flood risk	Completeness.

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Management Plans	management plans. First generation is due for completion by 2008.	
Climate Change	Changes in climatic conditions, including those brought about by human activities <u>largely brought about through the increase in human emissions. Consequences of climate change for the UK could include more extreme weather events, including hotter and drier summers, flooding and rising sea-levels increasing the risk of coastal erosion.</u>	PPS1: Planning and Climate Change supplement.
Community Involvement	<u>A principle of sustainable development, whereby local communities are actively involved in developing the vision for an area and how this vision can be achieved.</u>	PPS1.
Design quality	<u>Good design ensures attractive, usable, durable and adaptable places and is a key element in achieving sustainable development.</u>	PPS1.
Prestige Employment Sites Key Employment Locations	Those major sites <u>locations</u> that the RSS identifies as critical to delivering accelerated growth in the regional economy.	Representations.
Local Agenda 21	<u>A comprehensive programme of action prepared by local authorities designed to achieve sustainable development.</u>	Completeness.
Major Development	Major development is that which is of more than local significance. It can also include development which may be of regional or sub-regional significance. <u>For the purposes of policies that refer to major development within this RSS, it can be considered as new developments of more than 10 dwellings or 1000m2 of non-residential floorspace.</u> The scale of major development is defined within the Government's Best Value 109 General Development Control Returns PS2 monitoring as: "For dwellings, a major development is one where the number of dwellings to be constructed is 10 or more. Where the number of dwellings to be constructed is not given in the application a site area of 0.5	

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	hectares or more should be used as the definition of a major development. For all other uses a major development is one where the floorspace to be built is 1000 square metres or more, or where the site area is 1 hectare or more.	
Natural England	<u>Government advisors on nature conservation, Natural England's objectives are to seek conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, for its intrinsic value, the wellbeing and enjoyment of people and the economic prosperity that it brings.</u>	Completeness.
North East Assembly (NEA)	At the centre of the regional agenda on a range of issues affecting the lives of people who live and work in the North East, including regional development and economic regeneration; health; social; educational; and European issues. The NEA is the Regional Planning Body responsible for the preparation the Regional Spatial Strategy for the North East. <u>(Note: Subject to legislation, planning reform proposes to transfer these powers to the Regional Development Agency).</u>	Completeness.
Regional Cultural Strategy	<u>The Regional Cultural Strategy aims to highlight the contribution and importance of tourism, sporting businesses and creative industries for the economic and social regeneration of the north east.</u>	Completeness.
Regional Development Agency (RDA)	An RDA is responsible for <u>regional economic</u> strategy and implementing the agenda for economic and business development, regeneration and improvement in English regions. <u>(Note: Subject to legislation, planning reform proposes to transfer some regional planning powers to the Regional Development Agencies).</u>	Completeness.
Regional Funding Allocations	<u>The process through which the Government announces how much funding it intends making available to each of the English regions for certain types of projects over several years, including on housing and transport. Under this process each region advises Government as to which particular projects in their region should be given priority for receiving this funding.</u>	DFT guidance.
Renaissance	<u>Giving rural and urban communities the opportunity to reach their full potential</u>	Our towns and cities:

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	<u>through engaging with local people in a partnership.</u>	The future delivering an urban renaissance DETR
Regional Planning Body (RPB)	The Regional Planning Body responsible for drafting the new RSS, in addition to other functions. In the North East of England, the RPB is the North East Assembly. <u>(Note: Subject to legislation, planning reform proposes to transfer these powers to the Regional Development Agency).</u>	Completeness.
Regional Planning Guidance (RPG1)	<u>RPG1 was regional planning policy and guidance issued for the North East Region in England by the Secretary of State. Existing RPG1 becomes the Regional Spatial Strategy until revised by replacement RSS. It became the Regional Spatial Strategy for the region upon enactment of the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, but RPG1 has now been reviewed and replaced by this RSS.</u>	Update.
Single Regional Strategy	<u>Subject to legislation, under the sub-national review and planning reform a new Single Regional Strategy will be prepared by the Regional Development Agency integrating previous coverage of the Regional Spatial Strategy and Regional Economic Strategy.</u>	Update.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	<u>Assessments carried out by local authorities which support the delivery of sufficient land for housing to meet the community's need for more homes. These assessments are required by national planning policy, set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).</u>	PPS3/ SHLAA guidance.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	<u>Assessments of housing need and demand carried out by local authorities and regional bodies which inform the housing mix and requirement policies of local development documents and regional strategies, as set out in Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (PPS3).</u>	PPS3/ SHMA guidance.
Use Classes	<u>The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order (as amended) puts uses of land</u>	and Completeness.

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Order	<u>buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.</u>	
Sustainable Economic Development	<u>Development which promotes a strong, stable and productive economy and aims to bring jobs and prosperity for all, recognising that economic development can also deliver social and environmental benefits.</u>	Representations / PPS1.