



Otterburn Camp Supplementary Planning Document



View north from Otterburn Ranges, Northumberland National Park © Simon Fraser

April 2007

PREFACE

As an adopted Supplementary Planning Document, the guidance within this document will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

The aim of this Otterburn Camp Supplementary Planning Document is to:

- provide a long-term planning and development framework for Otterburn Camp which supplements policies contained in the Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan, adopted Northumberland National Park Authority Local Plan and the emerging Local Development Framework; and
- ensure that all proposed development within the Otterburn Camp conforms to National, Regional and Local Planning Policy and the vision for Northumberland National Park as set out in the Management Plan.

As a part of the process of preparing the Otterburn Camp SPD we asked the people who live in, work in and use the National Park what they feel is important. Between 27 December and 7 February 2007 we consulted on a draft document and held several consultation events. Following consultation we revised the draft document taking account of your comments.

This revised Otterburn Camp SPD was adopted by the National Park Authority as a Supplementary Planning Document on 23rd April 2007.

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Alternative formats of this document are available, such as large print, audio or translated – Please contact the Forward Planning and Performance Team who will be happy to discuss your needs.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Northumberland National Park Authority has produced this Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) for Otterburn Camp working in conjunction with the Ministry of Defence. It will replace the existing Supplementary Planning Guidance for Otterburn Camp, which was adopted by the authority in March 2003. This update is necessary to:

- Ensure conformity with the new planning system which was introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004;
- Reflect the removal of Crown Immunity, which took effect from July 2006; and
- Reflect the changed needs and aspirations of the camp.

1.2 Northumberland National Park Vision

We have set out how we want to see the National Park in 2020 in our vision:

“Northumberland National Park Authority will be proactive, innovative and forward-looking, working towards a National Park with thriving communities and a sustainable local economy grounded in its special qualities, including a richness of cultural heritage and biodiversity, a true sense of tranquillity and a distinct character associated with a living, working landscape, in which everyone has an opportunity to understand, enjoy and contribute to those special qualities.”

As our Vision Statement emphasises, we believe that the future of the National Park lies in maintaining and enhancing its special qualities. That includes keeping it as a living, working landscape and so we are working towards:

- Sustainable land use – so that the people who live in the National Park make a good living from the land, while leaving it in good condition for future generations;
- A landscape rich in biodiversity – by protecting and enhancing the whole range of distinctive habitats, and the species they support, across the National Park;
- A rich cultural heritage – conserving, enhancing, and celebrating the historical legacy¹ of the National Park, and developing it as a part of contemporary culture;
- A true sense of tranquillity – the peace and quiet which are increasingly rare and precious in the rest of the country;
- Opportunities for all to understand and enjoy and contribute to the special qualities – for the benefit of visitors and residents, and because well informed passionate people will help to support all our other aims;
- A thriving community and economy grounded in the special qualities – for the benefit of residents and visitors, and to underpin all our other aims.

¹ The cultural heritage includes both the physical remains and the living inheritance of the National Park

This SPD will assist in the achievement of the vision by maintaining Sustainable Land Use on the Otterburn Camp, which in term will contribute to the economy of the National Park.

1.3 The Supplementary Planning Document

This SPD for Otterburn Camp should be read along side the Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan (2005), Northumberland National Park Authority Local Plan (1996), the emerging Northumberland National Park Authority Local Development Framework and other supplementary guidance.

This SPD relates to Otterburn Camp as identified in Figure 1: Location Plan. Any reference to the wider Otterburn Training Area is for the purposes of background information only.

1.4 Aims and Application

The purpose of this SPD is to provide a long-term planning and development framework for Otterburn Camp which supplements policies contained in the Structure and Local Plan and the emerging LDF.

This document will help to ensure that all proposed development within the Otterburn Camp conforms to National, Regional and Local Planning Policy and the vision for Northumberland National Park as set out in the Management Plan.

This document has been prepared in light of Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (2004) and is a **material consideration in the determination of Planning Applications relating to Otterburn Camp**. As such it is important for The Ministry of Defence to refer to the document when considering future development. Development on all other parts of the Otterburn Training Area within Northumberland National Park will continue to be considered in the light of the Structure and Local Plan, emerging LDF and other undertakings and material considerations.

1.5 Otterburn Training Area

Otterburn Training Area is the second largest military training area in the UK after Salsbury Plain and is used to provide live firing and other training facilities for The Ministry of Defence. The Training Area covers approximately 23, 000 hectares, the majority of which is hill and moorland used for upland hill grazing. Aside from roads, vehicle parking and other operational areas, the built estate of Otterburn Training Area comprises;

- Otterburn Camp (to which this SPD relates);
- A number of former farm houses and agricultural buildings located throughout the training area used as troop shelters to support 'dry' (non live firing) training exercises;
- The Barracker Sike Ammunition Compound;
- Minor buildings and infrastructure associated with Field Firing Areas and other similar facilities; and
- Agricultural and residential properties.

1.6 The AS90 / MLRS Project

The Artillery System 90 (AS90) and the Multi Launch Rocket System (MLRS) are modern artillery systems that are now in service with UK Armed Forces. Otterburn Training Area was identified by the Ministry of Defence as the principal location in the UK for live firing training with the AS90 and MLRS. The proposal to develop the infrastructure of Otterburn Training Area to enable training to take place with the AS90 / MLRS was the subject of two sittings of a non-statutory Public Inquiry² in 1997 and 1999. The Secretary of State approved the proposal in 2001, as part of this approval a number of undertakings were agreed by the Ministry of Defence including;

- An Environmental Steering Group, comprising representatives of the Northumberland National Park Authority, Ministry of Defence and other statutory bodies has been established; and
- An Establishment Development Plan has been prepared by the Ministry of Defence to provide a long-term development framework for Otterburn and Redesdale Camps. The Environmental Steering Group has been consulted on the Establishment Development Plan

One objective of this SPD is to integrate the Establishment Development Plan into planning policy for Otterburn Camp and to provide the opportunity for public consultation on the strategy.

1.7 Otterburn Camp

Otterburn Camp is the most built up area of Otterburn Training Area. The primary role of the Camp is to provide living accommodation for visiting troops on training exercises. It offers approximately 1, 300 bed spaces and also includes;

- Administration and office facilities;
- Storage facilities; and
- Technical facilities and garages.

² This type of inquiry is governed under the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act 1921, which is used for matters of vital public importance or where an event has caused a 'nationwide crisis of confidence'. There is flexibility in the conduct of the inquiry, and there are no formal powers to compel witnesses and documents.

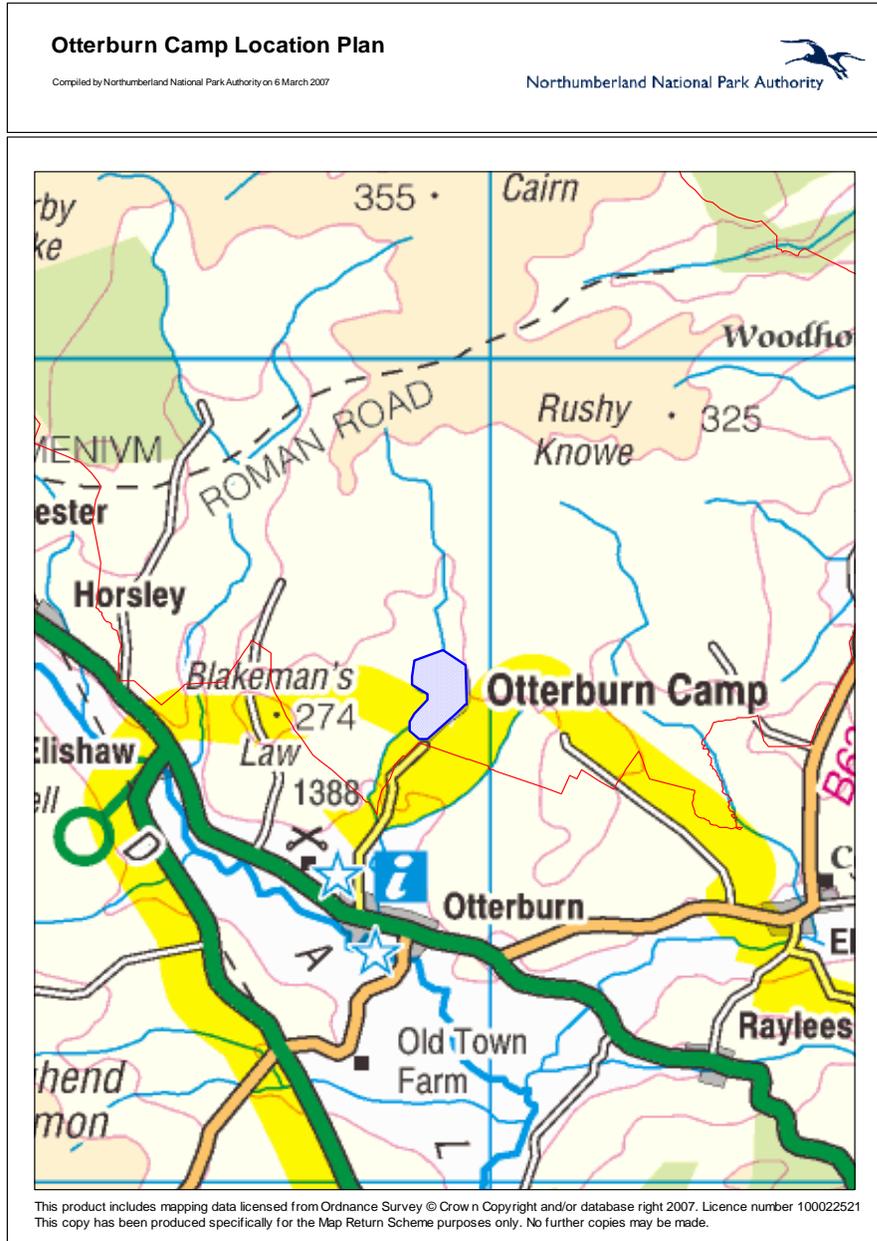


Figure 1: Location Plan (Not to Scale)

2.0 PLANNING CONTEXT

Planning policy relevant to Otterburn Camp is contained in a hierarchy of policy and guidance from the national to the local level as indicated in Figure 2 (Planning Policy Framework).

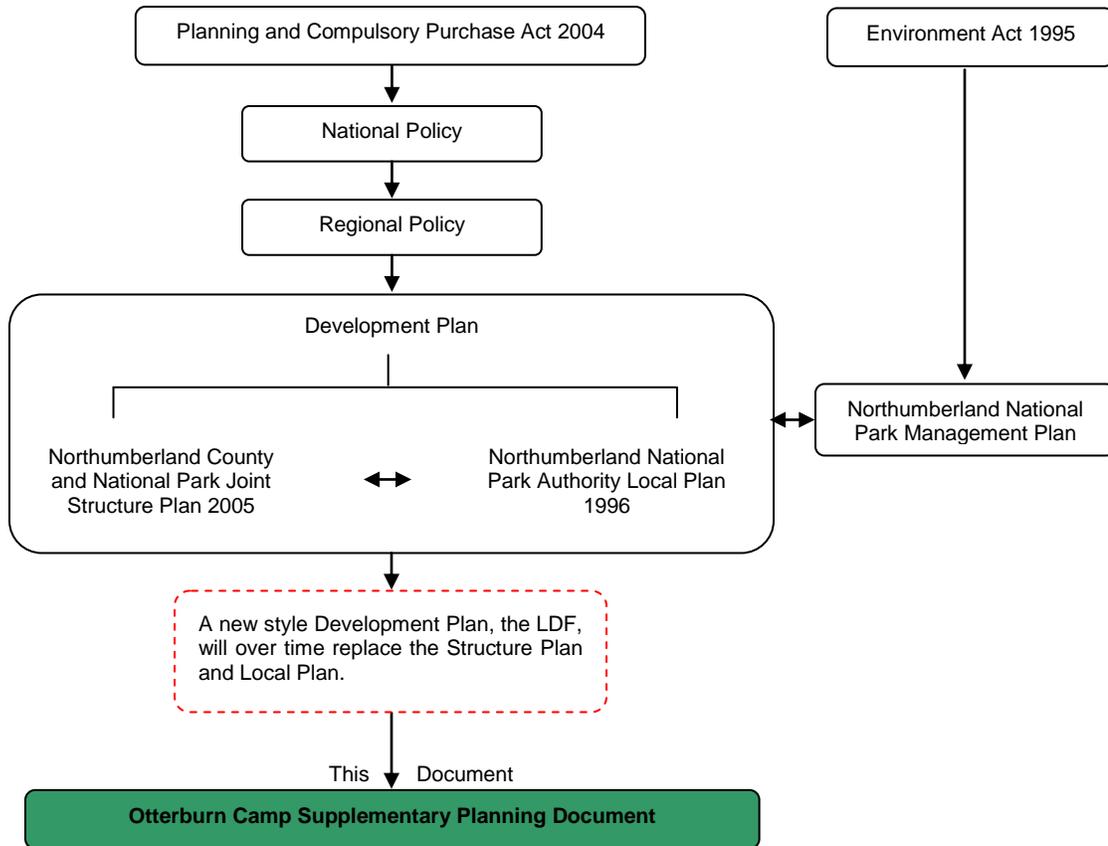


Figure 2: Planning Policy Framework

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new development plan regime. For Northumberland National Park this means that the Joint Structure Plan and Local Plan will over time be replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF). However the new regime has a ‘phase-in’ period during which the Joint Structure Plan and Local Plan policies are still relevant until they are replaced by the LDF. This Supplementary Planning Document is part of Northumberland National Park Development Plan, currently linked to the Joint Structure Plan and Local Plan. It also forms part of the new LDF which over time will replace the Development Plan. This document will conform to all parts of the LDF and in particular the Core Strategy and Development Policies.

2.1 National Policy Guidance

This SPD has been developed in accordance with the policies contained in relevant national and regional planning policy guidance, particularly;

- PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development;
- PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas;
- PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation;
- PPS12: Local Development Frameworks;
- PPS 22: Renewable Energy; and
- PPS25: Development and Flood Risk.

2.2 Regional Policy Guidance

Regional Planning Guidance for the North East (RPG1) was adopted in November 2002. Since its publication, the Government has introduced reforms to the planning system, which were set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). This included converting RPG1 into the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and making it part of the Statutory Development Plan. This SPD has been prepared in accordance with RPG1 and emerging Regional Spatial Strategy. Policies of particular importance include;

- RPG1: Policy ENV7 National Designations; and
- Submission Draft RSS: Policy 9 Protecting and Enhancing the Environment; Policy 33 Landscape Character; and Policy 35 Biodiversity and Geodiversity.

2.3 Development Plan Policies

The Northumberland National Park Local Plan (1996) forms part of the development plan and to ensure conformity, this SPD is linked to local plan policies C1, MD1 and CD1. The wording of these policies is outlined below in Figure 3.

Policy C1 - The National Park Authority will conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the National Park. Development which would adversely affect the quality and character of the landscape will not be permitted. Major developments will only be permitted in the most exceptional circumstances where they conform with Policy MD1.

Policy MD1 - The National Park Authority will only permit major development schemes in the National Park in exceptional circumstances and will subject proposals to the most rigorous examination. Proposals will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a. the development is in the public interest and would contribute to meeting an overriding national need;
- b. the cost and scope for the development outside the National Park has been examined and that no alternative site is available;
- c. the cost and scope for meeting the need in some other way has been examined and no suitable alternative is available;
- d. for proposals affecting sites of international nature conservation interest, they meet the additional tests set out in Policy C3.

Should the proposal meet these tests it will be further assessed in terms of its

- i. impact on the landscape, nature and heritage conservation;
- ii. impact of emission to air, land and water;
- iii. impact on the local community and economy, including agricultural land and holdings;
- iv. impact on the transport network;
- v. the cumulative impact of the development, when viewed with other proposals;
- vi. the scope for adequate restoration of the land once the use has ceased;
- vii. the extent to which the proposal contains measures to mitigate any impact on the environment.
- viii. the extent to which the proposal is designed and sited to respect the character of the landscape and, where appropriate, the settlement in which it lies.

Policy CD1 - All development proposals in the National Park, including alterations and extensions, will be required to conform with the following:

- a. be in sympathy with the character of the landscape and the form of the settlement in which they lie;
- b. respect traditional local building styles and be in sympathy with existing buildings in terms of scale, height, proportions, materials, colour and architectural detailing;
- c. not result in an increase in the demand for travel which cannot be accommodated in the transport network;
- d. incorporate appropriate means of access and parking standards, as set out in Appendix Two;
- e. be able to be served with adequate public utilities with minimal intrusion in the landscape and without adversely affecting supplies to existing properties;
- f. where oil and LPG tanks are necessary they are of a size, design and external appearance which is unobtrusive and would not adversely affect the character of the surrounding area;
- g. be connected to mains sewage disposal where available and where a septic tank is necessary, these are sited to ensure that they do not adversely affect existing properties or contaminate water courses;
- h. not adversely affect the water environment, either ground or surface water, through contamination or their location in the flood plain;
- i. not adversely affect adjacent land and uses in terms of noise and other forms of pollution;
- j. not result in the loss of recreational facilities including school playing fields. Where necessary development would result in such a loss, it may be permitted provided that equivalent, equally accessible, replacement provision is made.

Developers will be encouraged to consult Supplementary Planning Guidance on Design and to enter into preliminary discussions with the Park Authority prior to submitting a planning application to ensure that only development of a satisfactory design standard is carried out in the National Park.

Source: Northumberland National Park Authority Local Plan (1996)

Figure 3: Local Plan Policies

2.5 The Production of this SPD

This SPD has been prepared in accordance with the advice contained in PPS12 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. These requirements state that the SPD should be produced in conformity with 'saved' development plan policy or policy contained in an adopted development plan document in the local development framework. The guidance and regulations also require that the SPD is produced in liaison with stakeholders (particularly the community), in accordance with the Authorities Statement of Community Involvement, to ensure that the statutory represents a realistic, deliverable and 'sound' document with broad support.

We consulted on a draft document in accordance with the adopted Statement of Community Involvement and have worked closely with the Ministry of Defence. A Statement of Consultation has also been produced detailing how we consulted.

Under the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) Sustainability Appraisals must be undertaken for Local Development Documents, including SPD's.

A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has been undertaken on the draft document, which has informed the development of this SPD. The SA considers the SPD's implications from a social, economic and environmental perspective by assessing options and the SPD against available baseline data and sustainability objectives. The SA is available for on our website: <http://www.northumberland-national-park.org.uk>

3.0 MINISTRY OF DEFENCE POLICY

The duty of the MoD toward National Park purposes is set out in S62 (2) of the Environment Act 1995 and the Government Policy on Military Activity in National Parks Circular 12/96.

Parts of some of the National Parks have a long tradition of defence use, which pre-dates the designation of the Parks by many years. While the Government accepts these existing uses will continue into the foreseeable future, it is nevertheless committed to ensuring that new, renewed or intensified use of land in the National Parks for defence purposes should be subject to formal consultation with the National Park Authorities and the Countryside Commission and to an environmental impact assessment, and should be tested against any provisions set out in planning policy guidance. It acknowledges however, that there can be conflicts between defence use and Park purposes, but believes these will be best resolved through cooperation with the National Park Authorities. The Ministry of Defence will continue to give a high priority to conservation.

Defence use of National Parks makes a major contribution to the country's defence capability, and provides essential facilities which could not be easily replicated elsewhere. It can also be an important factor in contributing to the local economic and social well-being of Park communities.

Circular 12/96

3.1 Defence Estate Strategy

It is the policy of the MoD to manage its estate in a sustainable manner and the Defence Estate Strategy describes how this is to be achieved. The MoD is committed to best practice in using and managing its estate in a sustainable way in order to maintain and, wherever possible, enhance local landscape quality, character and biodiversity. Environmental and sustainability matters are to be considered as part of the decision-making process and as such the MoD is committed to undertake environmental appraisal of its operations.

3.2 Otterburn Training Area ILMP

The ILPM is an Integrated Land Management Plan and is a strategic management plan with a detailed prioritised action plan. The main focus is on the provision of an optimal and sustainable military training area, whilst safeguarding and where possible enhancing other interests in the area.

4.0 CURRENT LAND USE

The primary role of Otterburn Camp is to provide living accommodation for visiting troops on training exercises and it has approximately 1, 300 bed spaces. The Camp also comprises of;

- Administration and office facilities;
- Storage facilities; and
- Technical facilities and garages.

4.1 The Site and its Setting

The Camp is located among the undulating slopes of the Otter Burn valley. Meandering in a north south direction, this divides the northern part of the Camp and then runs to the west of the site. The buildings are all located on gentle west facing slopes. There are steeper slopes next to the Burn.

The site is broadly triangular. The eastern and western edges are enclosed by woodland. On the eastern side of the Camp there is a mixed conifer and broadleaf wood. The northern edge is open, with grazing land continuing up the slopes.

The Camp can be viewed in part from a number of publicly accessible areas although views from the north are the most significant.

4.2 Access

As part of the AS90/MLRS project, the main access to Otterburn Camp was moved from a local road connecting with the A696 at Otterburn Village to the A68/Bennetsfield junction. Units travelling to Otterburn Camp gain access only via Bennetsfield and A Camp, thus reducing military traffic through Otterburn Village.

4.3 Built Environment

Otterburn Camp is a substantial agglomeration of buildings of a mainly utilitarian or semi-industrial nature constructed over a lengthy period and in a range of architectural styles and materials. However most of the buildings are single storey and are constructed from wood or brick. The light coloured roofs of many buildings increase the visual impact of the Camp within the landscape setting.

4.4 Open Space and Landscaping

The areas of woodland to the eastern and western edges of the site form a substantial landscape feature, provide important screening for the Camp, and are of high nature conservation value.

The landscape of the Camp, around existing buildings, is almost exclusively one of well-maintained grass with informal groups of small trees. However there are a number of individual mature trees with amenity value.

5.0 FUTURE LAND USE STRATEGY

All development, redevelopment and substantive external refurbishment works should be in accordance with the land use strategy and development principles established in this SPD.

The Ministry of Defence Integrated Land Management Plan (ILMP) includes a section, setting out their development schedule for the next 5/10 years (currently Annex MT1 of the ILMP). This annex is updated annually by the MoD and is available to the public via the MoD. Northumberland National Park Authority is consulted by the MoD when they update this development schedule and should be in accordance with this SPD.

5.1 Land Use Plan

The future land use strategy for Otterburn Camp outlined in this SPD reflects the potential need to make provision for replacement accommodation as a consequence of removing Redesdale Camp. A broad Land Use Plan (Figure 5) will form the basis of future land use decisions. The land use plan illustrates:

- The subdivision of the existing built area to form three principle areas of accommodation in the camp. These are A Camp (to the north of the Camp, north of the Otter Burn), B Camp (the heart of the Camp) and C Camp (the southern end of the Camp).
- The Helicopter Landing area;
- A potential development site (Area D) to the east of B Camp and within the existing Camp boundary; and
- A potential Tented Camp area on the site of the sports pitches at the southern end of the Camp.

5.2 Development Locations

The development of additional Camp accommodation and ancillary facilities should be focused broadly within the existing Camp area (identified as Camps A, B and C on Figure 5: Land Use Plan). All new development should, as far as possible, be directed to previously developed land within the Camp. All areas identified on the land use plan fall within Flood Zone 1 which is of the lowest flood risk apart from a small area of Camp A. This area falls within Flood Zones 2 and 3 which are of a much higher risk, further development in this area must be carefully considered in terms of flooding and any proposals in this area should be accompanied by a Flood Risk Assessment.

5.3 Development of Area D

The potential development site (Area D) to the east of Camp B will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the proposed development cannot reasonably be accommodated within existing Camp areas and provided that environmental impacts are minimised. The visual impact of any potential development in this area would be partially mitigated by the rising ground levels behind Area D.

5.4 Potential Tented Camp Site

It is intended that this area should only be used temporarily (up to 28 days) in times of extreme need, after which it must be reinstated as playing pitches.

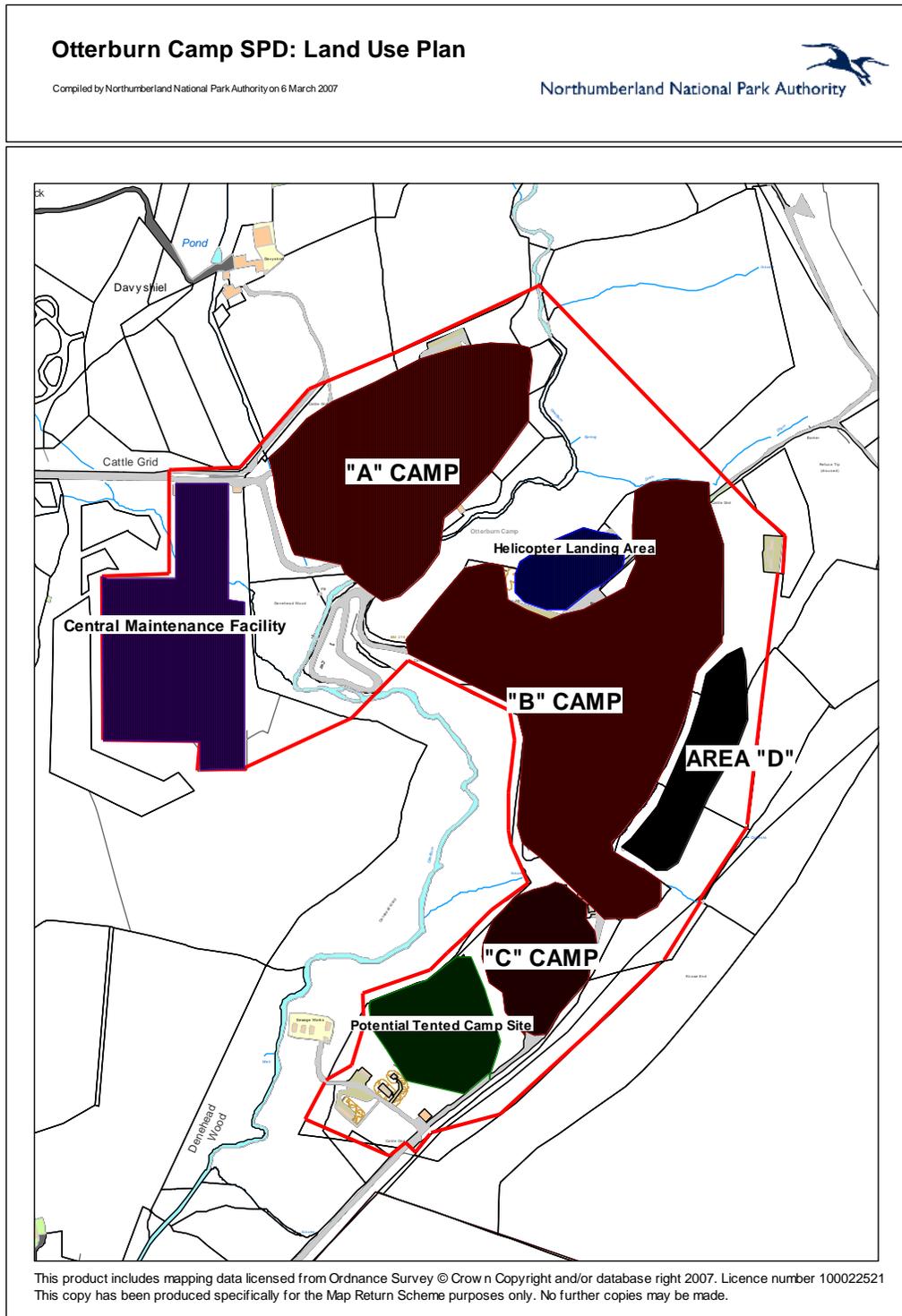


Figure 5: Land Use Plan (Not to Scale)

6.0 DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

All development, redevelopment and substantive external refurbishment works should be in accordance with the development principles established in this SPD.

6.1 Sustainable Development

Northumberland National Park Authority is committed to the principles of Sustainable Development as outlined by the Government in PPS1 and PPS7. This commitment is echoed by The Ministry of Defence in their Estate Strategy 2006. The Authority and The Ministry of Defence will strive to ensure that all future development on Otterburn Camp is delivered in a sustainable manner and that steps are taken to improve the sustainability of existing buildings and infrastructure.

The Ministry of Defence own and manage approximately 23% of all land in Northumberland National Park of which Otterburn Camp forms a small part. However due to it being a predominantly built environment it is essential for the camp to balance its environmental, social and economic impacts to become truly sustainable.

MoD policy is to comply with the Government's Strategy for Sustainable Development. In taking forward the implementation of this strategy MoD will, where appropriate, carry out sustainability appraisals of proposals in accordance with guidance given in the Defence Estates Appraisal Handbook for Sustainability and the Environment. Such an assessment will include consideration of the effects on Biodiversity/Nature Conservation (including protected species) and Landscape and will identify suitable enhancement or mitigation measures where needed. Environmental Impact Assessments will be prepared where required.

6.2 Climate Change

The impacts of each and every development on climate change should not be underestimated. Emissions are a major contributing factor to climate change and as such the Ministry of Defence should seek to reduce emissions from Otterburn Camp. The Government has set specific targets relating to the reduction of emissions and these are set out in ANNEX 1 of this document.

6.3 Renewable Energy

The use of renewable energy helps to reduce emissions and therefore reduce the causes of climate change. The National Park Authority supports small-scale renewable energy production where appropriate, however each application is judged on its merits. Small-scale renewable energy production, which may be suitable at Otterburn Camp, includes projects such as the conversion from individual gas boilers to a Biomass distributed heating system and the installation of domestic size wind turbines and Photo Voltaic panels. On-site generation of renewable energy is encouraged. Where new development is proposed, 10% of each scheme's energy requirements should be provided through the incorporation of renewable energy techniques, in conformity with Submission Draft Regional Spatial Strategy Policy 40 – Renewable Energy Generation. However the MoD is encouraged to exceed this 10% target. Renewable energy schemes should be in accordance with NNPA Building Design Guide.

6.4 Movement and Access

The current access point for vehicular traffic via the A68/Bennetsfield junction should be maintained to reduce the traffic flow through Otterburn Village. Light traffic will however be able to access the new main entrance via the Hopefoot Road. The use of the old main entrance will be limited, for example to civilian staff travelling to work via Otterburn Village. Although pedestrian access to Otterburn Training Area is important for leisure and tourism, it is acceptable to restrict access to the Camp for security reasons.

6.5 Built Environment

Design principles for future development that are realistic in terms of cost, functionality, and fulfilling military requirements yet properly respect the National Park designation are expected.

Development and substantive external refurbishment of buildings and other infrastructure at Otterburn Camp should adhere to the following design principles:

- Minimise the visual impact of the Camp on the wider landscape setting;
- Conform to a consistent design theme sympathetic to the characteristic building styles and materials of the National Park;
- External elevations, roof materials, doors and rainwater goods to adhere to the schedule of materials agreed (see ANNEX 2);
- All development and substantive external maintenance works e.g. replacement or re-cladding of roofs, should minimise the impact on the landscape and nature conservation interests; and
- Other aspects of Best Practice contained in the Northumberland National Park Design Guide to be observed where appropriate.

In accordance with Local Plan Policy CD1 and NNPA Building Design Guide.

Proposals for innovative and environmentally friendly construction will be supported in principle where they meet the wider principles established in this document, the Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan (2005), Northumberland National Park Authority Local Plan (1996), the emerging Northumberland National Park Authority Local Development Framework and Building Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.

6.6 Open Space and Landscaping

A statement on landscaping should accompany all planning applications relating to major development within Otterburn Camp. The landscape scheme for a particular project should be consistent with the overall approach for the Camp. The nature of the site gives emphasis to the use of appropriate strategic, screen planting, whilst maintaining site security, over more localised landscape schemes. This should be reflected in the approach to landscaping, with a dual aim of minimising the camps visual impact and maximizing nature conservation. As such landscaping schemes should use native species of plants, trees and shrubs. In accordance with Local Plan Policy CD2.

7.0 PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

7.1 Planning Applications

Previously development by the Crown, including that by the Ministry of Defence, did not require planning permission. Instead, Northumberland National Park Authority would be consulted on all proposed development under what is known as 'Circular 18/84 Consultations'. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Part 7) removed Crown Immunity and as of 7th June 2006 The Ministry of Defence will be required to submit a Planning Application to Northumberland National Park Authority for all proposed development within the park boundary.

7.2 Pre-Application Discussions

Northumberland National Park Authority welcomes pre-application discussions from all potential applicants, in order to ensure that the benefits of each application whilst minimising adverse impacts. This document establishes a link between Northumberland National Park Authority and the Ministry of Defence, which should be maintained.

7.3 The Decision Process

The majority of applications are likely to be of a type, which the Authority should determine within 8 weeks (56 days). The applicant has a right of appeal against non-determination if the Authority fails to issue a decision within 8 weeks of a valid application being received. Applications accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment will be determined within 16 weeks. A Planning Officer will make a site visit and present their recommendations and any objections/support received to the Authority unless otherwise delegated. The Authority will then make a decision on the application. Further details on the decision process can be found in the Development Control Charter (details in section 7.0 of this document).

7.4 Consultation Requirements

All planning applications will be accompanied by a site notice and advertisement in a local newspaper if necessary. The General Permitted Development Order requires that at least 14 days be given that comments by consultees prior to determination of the application, and any comments received shall be taken into account in the determination of the application. Again further details of consultation requirements can be found in the Development Control Charter (details in section 9.2 of this document).

8.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

This document provides a framework for considering future development proposals at Otterburn Camp and to guide major refurbishment works. The SPD reflects the need to maintain the long-term operational capacity of the Ministry of Defence establishment at Otterburn Camp.

The Ministry of Defence should refer to this document in preparing development proposals prior to the submission of any Planning Applications to the Northumberland National Park Authority.

Northumberland National Park Authority will review this document in consultation with The Ministry of Defence, as appropriate, in the light of changing development plan policies and other planning guidance. The document will also be reviewed in the light of any changes to operational requirements for Otterburn Camp. The continued support of the Ministry of Defence for the SPD is essential to its successful implementation.

The Establishment Development Plan (2002-2017) underpins this SPD. The Ministry of Defence is encouraged to review the document as appropriate and report the findings of the review to the Environmental Steering Group.

This SPD complements the Integrated Land Management Plan (ILMP) for Otterburn Training Area prepared by the Ministry of Defence. The ILMP is to be reviewed on an annual basis.

The Northumberland National Park Authority will take account of the Strategy of the Defence Estates (Ministry of Defence 2005) and any subsequent reviews as appropriate in considering future development proposals at Otterburn Camp.

9.0 CONTACTS AND FURTHER GUIDANCE

9.1 Contacts

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9.2 Further Guidance

The following websites contain information relevant to this Supplementary Planning Document;

Northumberland National Park Authority Planning Pages

<http://www.northumberland-nationalpark.org.uk/VisitorGuide/Planning/default.htm>

Ministry of Defence

<http://www.mod.uk>

Northumberland County and National Park Joint Structure Plan

http://www2.northumberland.gov.uk/reports/structure_plan/strucplan.html

Government Office for the North East Planning Pages

<http://www.gos.gov.uk/gone/planning/?a=42496>

North East Assembly

<http://www.northeastassembly.gov.uk/>

View: Shaping the North East (Regional Spatial Strategy)

<http://www.viewnortheast.co.uk/>

Department for Communities and Local Government (National Planning Policy)

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143104>

ANNEX 1**TARGETS FOR SUSTAINABLE OPERATIONS ON THE GOVERNMENT ESTATE****CARBON EMISSIONS FROM OFFICES**

- Reverse the current upward trend in carbon emissions by April 2007.
- Reduce carbon emissions by 12.5% by 2010-11, relative to 1999/2000 levels.
- Reduce carbon emissions by 30% by 2020, relative to 1999/2000 levels.

CARBON NEUTRAL

- Central Government's office estate to be carbon neutral by 2012.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

- Departments to increase their energy efficiency per m² by 15% by 2010, relative to 1999/2000 levels.
- Departments to increase their energy efficiency per m² by 30% by 2020, relative to 1999/2000 levels.

WASTE ARISING

- Departments to reduce their waste arisings by 5% by 2010, relative to 2004/2005 levels.
- Departments to reduce their waste arisings by 25% by 2020, relative to 2004/2005 levels.

RECYCLING

- Departments to increase their recycling figures to 40% of their waste arisings by 2010.
- Departments to increase their recycling figures to 75% of their waste arisings by 2020.

WATER CONSUMPTION

- Reduce water consumption by 25% on the office and non-office estate by 2020, relative to 2004/2005 levels.
- Reduce water consumption to an average of 3m³ per person/year for all new office builds or major office refurbishments.

ANNEX 2

The following materials have been agreed as appropriate by the National Park Authority in relation to a number of recent development proposals at Otterburn Camp. They should be used as a guide in preparing future development projects. When repairs are carried out, for example replacement windows, they will be replaced “like for like”, for example white UPVC in place of white windows.

The National Park Authority will use the following guidance in commenting on proposed materials for development proposals.

Small buildings e.g. Guardhouse and Armoury:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Roofs | - | Synthetic slate |
| Walls | - | Reconstituted stone (such as Bradstone Pennine, square dressed and random coursed). |
| Windows | - | Windows and Fascia / Soffit to be smooth satin finish PVCu; colour dark brown. |
| Doors | - | Doors to be red (BS 04 E 53) |
| Rainwater goods | - | Black |

Large buildings e.g. CMF Workshop:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Roofs | - | Roof cladding to be coloured 'Olive Green' (BS 12 B 27 – 12 B 29) Profile spacing 'Large'. |
| Walls | - | Reconstituted stone (such as Bradstone, Pennine, square dressed) and / or coloured cladding (as above). |
| Windows | - | Windows and Fascia / Soffit to be smooth satin finish PVCu, colour dark brown. |
| Doors | - | Small doors red (BS 04 E 53); Large doors to be coloured as roof/wall cladding 'Olive Green' (BS 12 B 27- 12 B 29) |
| Rainwater goods | - | Black |

Accommodation Blocks:

- Roofs - Tiles or profiled cladding coloured 'Olive Green' (BS 12 B 27 – 12 B 29).
- Walls - Cladding to be dark brown (BS 08 B 29) Colour to match existing blocks Profile spacing to be 'Small' to give wood plank effect
- Windows - Windows and Fascia / Soffit to be smooth satin finish PVCu, colour dark brown.
- Doors - Doors to be red (BS 04 E 53)
- Rainwater goods - Black

Coloured Concrete:

- CMF - Schofield C24 Charcoal (Brushed Finish)

Security Fence:

- All Areas - Black