APPENDIX B – Revised draft list of local validation requirements (with new text highlighted in grey)

INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	TYPES OF APPLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THAT REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION	WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED	WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE	
1 Affordable Housing Statement	NPPF - paragraphs <u>47,50,54,</u> <u>89,</u> <u>159,173,174 and</u> <u>177</u> <u>CSS</u> Policy CSP6.	Urban area - developments of 15 or more dwellings as designated in the CSS. Rural area – developments for 10 dwellings or more or those that have a combined gross floorspace of more than 1000 square metres Rural area – developments other than those of 10-units or less, and which have a maximum combined gross floorspace of no more than 1,000 square metres (gross internal area) Proposals map to identify urban and rural area. Where the proposal is for affordable housing on a "rural exceptions site."	 Details of the numbers of residential units; the mix of units with nos. of habitable rooms and/or bedrooms; floor space of habitable areas; if different levels or types of affordability or tenure are proposed for different units this should be fully explained; details of any RSL acting as partners in the development 	Affordable House SPD	Commented [GB1]: Question – given the wording of CSP6 with respect to rural areas, would we actually need an affordable housing statement in the case of an application for less than 5 dwellings, even if the floor area was more than 1,000 sq.m ??
2 Agricultural Land Quality Assessment	NPPF - paragraph <u>112</u> .	Development involving agricultural land of Grades 1, 2 or 3a.	 The Assessment should consider the following issues:- The degree to which soils are going to be disturbed/harmed as part of this development and whether 'best and most versatile' agricultural land is involved. This may require a detailed survey if one is not already available. For further information on the availability of existing agricultural land classification 		

Development Management, Regeneration and Development Directorate, Newcastle-under-Lyme BC, Civic Offices, Merrial Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs, ST5 2AG

INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	TYPES OF APPLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THAT REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION		WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE
2 Agricultural Land Quality Assessment (continued)			 information see www.magic.gov.uk. Natural England Technical Information Note 049 - Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land also contains useful background information. If required, an agricultural land classification and soil survey of the land should be undertaken. This should normally be at a detailed level, e.g. one auger boring per hectare, (or more detailed for a small site) supported by pits dug in each main soil type to confirm the physical characteristics of the full depth of the soil resource, i.e. 1.2 metres. The Environmental Statement should provide details of how any adverse impacts on soils can be minimised. Further guidance is contained in the <u>Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites</u> 	
3 Air Quality Assessment	NPPF – paragraphs 109,120,122 and 124 <u>CSS</u> Policy SP1, SP3 and CSP1.	 There are three types of development of relevance: major development¹ that may on its own bring about on new or increased air quality problems; specific types of development where impact should be understood in case they bring about an air quality problem; 	A demonstration of the likely changes in air quality or exposure to air pollutants, as a result of a proposed development (including preparation, construction, and demolition phase). Where possible these changes will be quantified, although in some instances a qualitative assessment may be sufficient (in consultation with the Environmental Protection team).	Planning Practice Guidance – Air Quality and Natural Environment - Biodiversity and ecosystems The EU Air Quality Directive 2008 Air Quality Management Areas

INFORMATION POLICY D	GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THAT REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION	WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED	WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE	
3 Air Quality Assessment (continued)	REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION and - small to medium sized development proposed for an area already with an existing air quality problem. These three types are described below. All planning applications which involve development within the Borough (should provide the relevant information by way of an Air Quality assessment): • Large residential development. (>100 dwellings or 10K square metres floor space) • Major1 commercial development (e.g. superstore, commercial development). • Industrial development requiring PPC registration. • Schools and hospitals. The following types of planning applications also require an assessment of air quality, following consultation with the Environmental Protection team: • Proposals that include biomass boilers or CHP plant (there is no established criterion for the size of plant that might require assessment. Reference should be made to the Environmental Protection UK's guidance on biomass); • Smaller industrial process (those	Ultimately the planning authority has to use this information to decide the "significance" of the air quality impacts, including cumulative impacts in the locality, and thereby the priority given to air quality concerns in determining the application. The assessment therefore needs to provide sufficient information to allow this decision to be made. The proposed assessment methodology should be agreed with the LPA. If a quantitative approach is taken then this will be either a screening or detailed assessment. The basis of the assessment should be to compare the air quality following completion of the development with that expected at that time without the development. Applications within the AQMA will need to consider air quality, both in terms of any increase in levels and in terms of the effect of the exiting levels of air quality on the residents or users of the development itself. A development, particularly one within the AQMA, could be designed to mitigate the impact on, and from, air quality.	explained by Defra The Newcastle Under Lyme Air Quality Management Areas, Action Plan and AQS IAQM construction dust guidance (and mitigation guidance) IAQM/EPUK Guidance on land use planning and development control: Planning for Air quality Chimney Height Approval Form Chimney Height Approval Form Chimct the Environmental Protection Team 01782 742590/ envprotection@newcastle- staffs.gov.uk	Commented [GB2]: Should this footnote, which appears on a number of pages be found at the bottom of the first page it appears rather than right at the end ?

Development Management, Regeneration and Development Directorate, Newcastle-under-Lyme BC, Civic Offices, Merrial Street, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs, ST5-2AG Website: <u>www.newcastle-staffs.gov.uk</u> e-mail: <u>planningapplications@newcastle-staffs.gov.uk</u> Telephone: (01782) 742408

INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	TYPES OF APPLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THAT REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION	WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED	WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE	
3 Air Quality Assessment (continued)		 falling under PCC registration thresholds); In addition, if the following planning application is within an Air Quality Management Area the following developments also require an air quality assessment: Small and medium sized residential development (1-99 dwellings and 0 - 10K square metres floor space); Schools, hospitals and care homes. 			
4 Biodiversity survey and report	NPPF – paragraphs <u>109</u> , <u>177,118, 119</u> and <u>192</u> . To view click and <u>LP</u> Policies N2, N3 & N4. To view click	 If the application includes the modification, conversion, demolition of buildings and structures (especially roof voids) involving the following: All agricultural buildings (e.g. farmhouses and barns) particularly of traditional timber framed building (e.g. barn) or traditional farm building brick and stone construction; All buildings with weather boarding, hanging tiles or soffit boxes that are within 200m of woodland and/or water, are close to lines of trees and/or a network of hedges; or to mature gardens, parks, cemeteries or other urban open space. Pre-1960 detached buildings and structures within 200m of woodland and/or water; 	 Where survey information is required, the application should be accompanied by: An initial ecological assessment of the site. Impact on the ecological condition of water courses and bodies. Full ecological report including likely impact of the proposal and mitigation measures, if required as a result of the initial assessment. Reports should include reference to international statutory sites subject to The Habitats Regulations (i.e. Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Area of Conservation (SACs) and Ramsar sites; Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs); Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and local 	The Wildlife and Countryside Act1981 (as amended)The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994Protection of Badgers ActTo access the above legislation click hereCircular 06/2005 The Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system.Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice. To	Commented [GB4]: Is this still extan

INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	TYPES OF APPLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THAT REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION	WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED	WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE
4 Biodiversity survey and report (continued)		 Pre-1914 buildings within 400m of woodland and/or water; Pre-1914 buildings with gable ends or slate roofs, regardless of location; All caves, tunnels, mines, kilns, icehouses, adits, military fortifications, air raid shelters, cellars and similar underground ducts and structures; All bridge structures, aqueducts and viaducts (especially over water and wet ground). Proposals involving lighting of churches and listed buildings. Flood lighting of green space within 50m of woodland, water, field hedgerows or lines of trees 	wildlife sites; and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS); legally protected species; biodiversity habitats and species; geological and geomorphological features. If a development is likely to have an impact on an internationally or nationally designated area (Natura 2000 site, Site of Special Scientific Interest) the application should be supported by a report identifying the interest features of the site that may be affected. A full assessment of the likely effects of the development, and avoidance and or mitigation measures if applicable should be included. It is advisable for applicants to seek advice on the scope of	view click herePlanning Practice Guidance – Natural Environment.The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010The UK Biodiversity Action PlanThe Staffordshire Biodiversity Action PlanGuidance on Survey Methodology published by the Chartered Institute of Ecology
		 water, held hedgerows of lines of trees with obvious connectivity to woodland or water. Proposals affecting woodland, or field hedgerows and/or lines of trees with obvious connectivity to woodland or water bodies. Proposals affecting: mature and veteran trees that are older than 100 years; trees with obvious holes, cracks or cavities, trees with a girth greater than 1m at chest height; Proposals affecting quarries and natural cliff faces and rock outcrops with 	the assessment from Natural England prior to the submission of the application in these circumstances. Assessment/survey information will normally be required on developments that are likely to affect protected species, locally designated sites and priority habitats and species. All surveys should be carried out at an appropriate time of year, employ methods that are suited to the local circumstances and be compliant with published guidance and best practice. It is essential this work is undertaken by a reputable, experienced and suitably licensed ecological consultant. Surveys should aim to identify the following	and Environmental Management. To view click Bat Surveys Good Practice Guidelines. Bat Conservation Trust 2 nd Edition 2012 3 rd Edition 2016. Natural England's Experience in Bat Mitigation: Guidance for Ecologists (2013) Natural England's Bat Mitigation Guidelines 2006 Natural England's Great Crested Newt Mitigation Guidelines 2001

INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	TYPES OF APPLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THAT REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION	WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED	WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE
4 Biodiversity survey and report (continued)		REQUIRE THIS INFORMATIONcrevices, caves or other fissures.Proposed development affecting any buildings, structures, feature or locations where protected or priority species are known or strongly suspected to be presentWhere there are no existing great crested newt records: ponds within 500 m of Major development1 proposals; ponds within 250 m of or Minor proposals; Where there are local records and no barriers to movement all	 information: Description of the proposal – details of the type, scale, location, timing and methodology of the proposed works, including relevant plans, diagrams and schedules; Surveys – thorough and robust survey of the development site and any other areas likely to be affected by the proposals; Impact assessment – clear assessment of the likely impacts of the proposal; Mitigation strategy – to clarify how the 	FURTHER ASSISTANCE Natural England's Guidance on Wind turbine/farms BS42020:2013 Biodiversity "Code of practice for planning and development". To purchase click here Defra/Natural England standing advice for protected species and sites Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2010
		ponds within 500 m of all proposal sites. (Note: A major development ¹ proposals is one that is more than 10 dwellings or more than 0.5 hectares or for non- residential development is more than 1000m ² floor area or more than 1 hectare)	likely impact will be addressed. This should be proportionate to perceived impacts and must include clear site- specific prescriptions rather than vague, general or indicative possibilities and be feasible and deliverable.	UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework Defra's The natural choice: securing the value of nature
		Proposals affecting or within 50 m of rivers, streams, canals, lakes, swamps, reedbeds or other aquatic habitats. Proposals affecting 'derelict' land	Biodiversity Opportunity Mapping is encouraged to inform landscape-scale assessment and planning for ecological connectivity.	TheEUWaterFrameworkDirective 2000Joint Nature Conservation Committee advice re the Water Framework Directive
		(brownfield sites), allotments, mature gardens and railway land including bare ground that may support ground-nesting birds or invertebrates. Proposals affecting arable, pasture, semi-natural habitats and uncultivated		

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4 Biodiversity survey and report (continued)		 land. Proposals for wind turbines/farms turbines and farms. Proposals involving previously undeveloped, or long abandoned sites of over 1/4 hectares and sites within designated areas (such as Sites of Biological Importance). Planning applications that may affect protected sites or species, habitats or species of principal importance, or significant geological/ geomorphological features require submission of survey and assessment information to show how the proposed development may affect these environmental assets. 		
5 Coal Mining Risk Assessment	NPPF – <u>120 and</u> <u>121</u>	All applications for planning permission (excluding householder) which fall within Coal Mining Referral Areas as defined by The Coal Authority and held by the Local Planning Authority.	 A Coal Mining Risk Assessment (CMRA) should be prepared by a suitably qualified and competent person. It should contain: Site specific coal mining information including past/present/future underground mining, shallow coal workings, mine entries (shafts or adits), mine gas, within an area which has a current license to extract coal, geological features, any recorded surface hazards, or within a former or present surface mining [old opencast] area. 	Coal Authority guidance The Coal Authority Planning and Local Authority Liaison Department can be contacted by: Telephone: 01623 637119 (direct) Email: planningconsultation@coal.gov. uk

INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	APPLICATIONS LOCATION(S) INFORMATION	AND THAT	WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED	WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE
5 Coal Mining Risk Assessment (continued)				 Identify what risks these coal mining issues, including cumulative effects, pose to the proposed development. Identify how coal mining issues have influenced the proposed development and whether any other mitigation measures are required to manage those issues and/or whether any changes have been incorporated into the development. Any development that involves intrusive activities which intersect, disturb or enter any coal seams, coal mine workings or mine entries will require the prior written permission of The Coal Authority. follow the Guidance for Developments provided by the Coal Authority and in particular: Present a desk-based review of all information on coal mining issues which are relevant to the application site Use that information to identify and assess the risks to the proposed development from coal mining legacy, including the cumulative impact of issues Set out appropriate mitigation measures to address the coal mining legacy issues affecting the site, including any necessary remedial works and/or demonstrate how coal mining issues have influence the proposed development 	Planning Practice Guidance – Land Stability

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5 Coal Mining Risk Assessment (continued)			the requirements of national planning policy with regard to development on unstable land.	
6. Design Review	NPPF paragraphs 17, 56, 57, and 63- 66. To view click <u>here</u> and <u>here</u>	All major development ¹ applications Development significantly affecting Newcastle Town Centre Development in a historically or environmentally sensitive area Development with special architectural or environmental qualities.	Full response of an independent design review panel and any further review that has been undertaken. A written statement setting out how the comments received during the design review process have been addressed within the submitted planning application.	Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Guidance SPD Design Council Document, Design Review –Principles and Practice (2013) Planning Practice Guidance – Design
7 Flood Risk Assessment and Sustainable Drainage	NPPF – paragraphs <u>99-</u> <u>104</u> and <u>192</u> . <u>CSS</u> Policy CSP3.	 a) Flood Risk Assessment Planning applications on sites of 1 hectare or more in Flood Zone 1 and all proposals for new developments located in Flood Zones 2 and 3. b) Sustainable Drainage All Major applications (10 or more dwellings or 1000 sq.m. or more of new floorspace) A site-specific Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) is required for: All proposals of 1 hectare or greater in Flood Zone 1; 	 a) A Flood Risk Assessment must demonstrate: whether any proposed development is likely to be affected by current or future flooding from any source; that the development is safe and where possible reduces flood risk overall; whether it will increase flood risk elsewhere; and the measures proposed to deal with these effects and risks. designs which reduce flood risk to the development and elsewhere, by incorporating sustainable drainage systems and where necessary, flood 	Planning Practice Guidance – <u>Flood Risk and Coastal Change</u> The Environment Agency's <u>Flood Maps</u> The Environment Agency's <u>new</u> <u>development and flood risk</u> <u>standing advice</u> RSPB and WWT <u>Sustainable Drainage Systems –</u> <u>Maximising the Potential for</u> <u>People and Wildlife</u>

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7 Flood Risk Assessment and Sustainable Drainage (continued)		 All proposals for new development (including minor development and change of use) in Flood Zones 2 and 3, or in an area within Flood Zone 1 which has critical drainage problems (as notified to the local planning authority by the Environment Agency); and Where proposed development or a change of use to a more vulnerable class may be subject to other sources of flooding. A Sustainable Drainage Scheme/ Strategy is required for all major development¹. 	 resilience measures; and identifying opportunities to reduce flood risk, enhance biodiversity and amenity, protect the historic environment and seek collective solutions to managing flood risk. Sequential and Exception tests may be required for all development in Flood Zones 2 and 3 other than changes of use. b) Details must also accompany all major development¹ planning applications setting out how Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) are proposed to be incorporated in the scheme and should clearly demonstrate that the scheme is consistent with the relevant planning policies; in addition to details of how the SUDS will be maintained and protected in the long term. The eleven minimum requirements for the content of a FRA are set out in Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014) 	The Environment Agencies Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) – A Guide for Developers Guidance on Flood Risk Assessment for Planning Applications Flood Zones - Definitions The Floods and Water Management Act 2010 – established the Sustainable Drainage Systems Approving Bodies. Staffordshire County Council's Flood Risk Management Team ('the Lead Local Flood Authority' (LLFA) – 'Information for Planners including the SuDS Handbook and Appendices (including Appendix A – Surface Water Drainage Proforma and Appendix C – Hydraulic Model Parameters). To view click The Lead Local Flood Authority Local Flood Risk Management Strategy

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INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	TYPES OF APPLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THAT REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION	WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED	WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE
7 Flood Risk Assessment and Sustainable Drainage (continued)				
8 Heritage Asset Statement	NPPF – paragraphs <u>128-</u> <u>141</u> <u>CSS</u> Strategic Aim 13 & Policy CSP2. <u>LP</u> Policies B2, B3, B4, B5, B6, B7, B9, B10, B11, B12, B13 & B14	 All developments affecting that have the potential to directly impact on a designated heritage asset (or the setting) which includes; proposals in or adjacent to a designated Conservation Area. proposals directly or indirectly affecting a statutory Listed Building (Grade I, II* or II). directly or indirectly affecting an archaeological asset or scheduled ancient monument. proposals affecting registered parks and gardens. proposals affecting buildings/structures identified on the register of locally important buildings and structures. If located within Historic Urban Character Areas 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 18 and 25 as identified in Newcastle-under-Lyme Extensive Urban Survey (2009) If located in Historic Urban Character Areas 2, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Betley as identified in the Betley Historic 	 The statement should provide/evaluate the following:- A description of the significance of the heritage asset/s affected and the contribution of its setting to the significance. The statutory list description or historic environment record. How the proposal contributes positively to the special interest, character and appearance of the heritage asset. Impact of the loss or alteration of property or feature e.g. wall, which makes a positive contribution to the special interest, character and appearance of the heritage asset. Impact of any proposed new buildings on the special interest, character and appearance of the heritage asset. Justification for demolition of all or part of the historic asset. Justification for the scale, massing, siting, layout, design and choice of materials, and impact of these on the special interest, character and appearance of the heritage asset. 	Planning Practice Guidance – Conserving and Enhancing the Historic EnvironmentConservation Area boundaries and completed Conservation Area Appraisals and Management PlansListed Buildings in Newcastle.Listed Buildings in Newcastle.List of scheduled ancient monumentsRegister of Locally Important Buildings and Structures in Newcastle-under-LymeHistoric England's websiteStaffordshire's Historic Environment RecordAncient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	TYPES OF APPLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THAT REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION		WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE
8 Heritage Asset Statement (continued)		Character Assessment (2012)	 Justification for the proposed use and impact on the special interest, character and appearance of the heritage asset in terms of anticipated levels of traffic, parking and other activity that would result. A schedule of works for new or restored features of architectural and historic importance. Mitigation for loss of all or part of a historic asset such as preservation by record or relocation elsewhere. Where applications are within or adjacent to a conservation area an assessment of the impact of the development on the character and appearance of the area and an assessment of the views into and out of the conservation area. 	The Hedgerow Regulations1997The Hedgerow Regulations1997: A Guide to the Law andGood PracticeStaffordshire County Council'sadvice on Historic Buildings andArchaeologyThe Heritage GatewayHistoric England's guide to therange of information required bythemHistoric England's guide to therange of information required bythem
			 Where the development has the potential to impact archaeological remains as a minimum a desk based assessment should be provided summarising the following; Justification for development affecting a Scheduled Ancient Monument or other archaeological remains of potential national importance. The historic development of the site and surrounding area. The nature and extent of the above- and below-ground remains known/ likely to be present. The impact that the proposed 	Historic England's <u>Making</u> <u>Changes to Heritage Assets</u> (2016) The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) regulations, standards and guidelines regulations, standards and guidelines including the standards and guidance for Historic Environment Desk- Based Assessment <u>Historic Environment Desk-</u>

INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	TYPES OF APPLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THA REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION	-	WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE
8 Heritage Asset Statement (continued)			 development is likely to have on surviving assets. In some cases the developer may need to submit a proposed written scheme of investigation. Early consultation with Staffordshire County Council Historic Archaeologist, Historic England as well as the Borough Council's Conservation Officer is advised to determine the need for and scope of any such archaeological works. As a minimum the Historic Environment Record (HER) which is maintained by Staffordshire Council should be consulted. The County Council can produce a Historic Environment Appraisal Certificate which provides a summary of the historic environment interests, following a review of the HER and sets out recommendations. Where a Character Appraisal or Conservation Area Document has been prepared for the Conservation Area, applicants will be expected to have regard to this when evaluating the impact of a proposal on the area. The above information can be included within the design and access statement when this is required. Early consultation with Historic England is required where an applicants' scheme has the potential to directly impact upon a 	based Assessment (December 2014 - updated January 2017)

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8 Heritage Asset Statement (continued)			Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments or their settings; Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Registered Battlefields. In the case of Grade I and II* Registered Parks the applicant should also consult with the Garden History Society at the earliest opportunity.	
9 Land Contamination Assessment – Preliminary Risk Assessment	NPPF – paragraphs <u>109</u> and <u>120-122</u> <u>LP</u> Policies E4, E5, E11, and H9.	All applications (excluding householder developments) where land contamination can reasonably be expected to be found on or adjacent to the development site (e.g. activities for which DOE industry profiles have been developed, active or closed landfill sites within 250 metres of the development site, coal seems under the development site, areas of infilled land, petrol stations, industrial land, waste sites, transport depots and yards, cleared sites, agricultural to residential conversions). To discuss this in further detail contact the Environmental Protection Team 01782 742590/ envprotection@newcastle-staffs.gov.uk	 Where contamination is known or suspected to be present, or the proposed development is particularly sensitive, the applicant should provide sufficient information to determine whether the proposed development can proceed. The minimum requirement to enable validation of a planning application is a land contamination assessment that includes: A desk study A site reconnaissance (walk over) A preliminary risk assessment that identifies the sources, pathways and receptors, including a conceptual site model. Where the land contamination assessment identifies the potential for contamination to be present, a site investigation may be required to confirm the site conditions. Where contamination poses an unacceptable risk, developers will need to 	The Environment Agency's <u>Guidance on Land</u> <u>Contamination</u> <u>DoE Industry Profiles. To view</u> <u>click here</u> BS 10175:2011 Investigation of potentially contaminated sites. Code of practice. To view click here To purchase click here <u>A Guide for the Redevelopment</u> <u>If Land Affected by</u> <u>Contamination in Staffordshire</u> <u>Newcastle Borough Council's</u> <u>Contaminated Land Strategy</u> <u>Newcastle Borough Council's</u> <u>contaminated land web pages</u> <u>Planning Practice Guidance – Land affected by contamination</u>

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9 Land Contamination Assessment – Preliminary Risk Assessment (continued).			demonstrate that those risks will be successfully addressed via remediation. Remediation works will require verification to confirm their success.	TheEUWaterFrameworkDirective 2000Environment Protection Act1990:Part 2A contaminatedLand Statutory Guidance
10 Landscape/ Visual Impact Assessment	NPPF – paragraphs <u>58,</u> <u>59</u> and <u>109</u> <u>CSS</u> Strategic Aim 13 & Policies ASP6, CSP1 & CSP4. <u>LP</u> Policies N14, N16, N17, N18, N19, N20, N21& N22.	Applications involving major development ¹ in the rural area. Proposals map to identify urban and rural area.	 Having regard to the 'Planning for Landscape Change', the following should be provided: an analysis of the existing landscape form and features, including the wider setting as appropriate. a description of how the proposal will pay due regard to and integrate with the existing landscape. A description of landscape improvement measures associated with the development. drawings showing as appropriate, contours, spot heights and sections, vegetation cover and other features. photos together with a plan showing locations and directions taken from. 	Planning for Landscape Change - SPG to the former Staffordshire and Stoke-on- Trent Structure PlanNewcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Guidance SPDLandscape and Visual Impact Assessment Best PracticeLandscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (3rd Edition consultation draft): Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment. To purchase click hereLandscape Institute Advice Note 01/11Photographyand Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Landscape InstituteAssessmentLandscape Institute Stoke-on-TrentLandscape Institute Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Landscape InstituteLandscape Institute Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Landscape Institute'sLandscape Institute'sVisual

INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	TYPES OF APPLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THAT REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION	WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED	WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE
10 Landscape/ Visual Impact Assessment (continued).				Representation of development proposals Technical Guidance Note 02/17 Planning Practice Guidance – Natural Environment
11 Landscape Master Plan	NPPF – paragraphs <u>58,</u> <u>59</u> <u>CSS</u> Strategic Aim 13 & Policies ASP6, CSP1 & CSP4. <u>LP</u> Policies N14, N16, N17, N18, N19, N20, N21& N22.	Applications involving major development ¹ Applications (other than for householder development) in or adjacent to the Green Heritage Network and in the rural area. <u>Proposals map</u> to identify Green Heritage Network and rural areas.	Development proposals meeting the criteria in the previous column will be required to be supported by a Landscape Masterplan which must be fully integrated with proposals for ecological enhancement. Schemes should include landscaping zones and schedule of likely species and proposals for the long term management and maintenance of such areas. Where contamination is found developers will need to demonstrate in the Land Contamination Assessment that unacceptable risk from it will be successfully addressed through remediation without undue environmental impact during and following development.	Planning for Landscape Change - SPG to the former Staffordshire and Stoke-on- Trent Structure Plan Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Guidance SPD
12 Lighting Assessment	NPPF – paragraph <u>56, 57 , 58, 64</u> and <u>125</u>	 Proposals that involve the provision of any external lighting that are: in the vicinity of residential property, a public highway, a listed building or a conservation area, sensitive wildlife habitats within the open countryside 	The following information is required to demonstrate that the • Layout plan • Light spillage • Hours of illumination • Light levels • Column heights	Planning Practice Guidance – light pollution and design DCLG archived guidance Lighting in the Countryside – towards good practice www.abacuslighting.com/ for

INFORMATION ITEM	POLICY DRIVER	TYPES OF APPLICATIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION(S) THAT REQUIRE THIS INFORMATION	WHAT INFORMATION IS REQUIRED	WHERE TO LOOK FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE
12 Lighting Assessment (continued)			 Specification and colour of fixture and fittings Means of shielding 	general advice about sports pitch lighting BS EN 12193:2007 "Light and Lighting. Sports Lighting". To purchase click here Institute of Lighting Professionals <u>Guidance Notes</u> for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2012) Royal Commission on Environment Pollution report Artificial light in the Environment
13 Noise and Vibration Assessment	NPPF – paragraph <u>123</u> <u>CSS</u> Policy SP3.	All applications involving wind turbines. All applications likely to have an impact on noise and/or vibration-sensitive development(s), All applications likely to have an impact on noise and/or vibration-sensitive locations. All applications that introduce or expose noise and/or vibration-sensitive development(s) into areas and locations where noise and/or vibration is likely to have an adverse impact.	Applicants are advised to seek specialist expertise and to discuss their proposals in the first instance with the Borough Council's Environmental Health Division on 01782 742571 at an early stage in the design and planning process to establish whether a Noise and Vibration Appraisal is required to be submitted alongside the planning application. Guidance, procedures, recommendations and information to assist in the completion of a suitable noise and/or vibration survey and assessment may be found in the policies and guidance set out in the	Noise Policy Statement for England (March 2010) WHO Guidelines for Communi Exposure (For external recreation and night time LAMax levels) WHO Night Noise Guidelines for Europe 2009 BS 4142: 1997 2014 "Method for Rating Industrial Noise Affecting Mixed Residential and Industrial Areas." To view click here To purchase click here

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13 Noise and Vibration Assessment (continued).			adjacent column. Additional technical information in support of proposed noise surveys will be available from the Environmental Health Division. Change of use applications which propose noise sensitive uses adjacent to sources of noise or for uses that would in themselves be a noise source adjacent to noise sensitive uses such as houses, hospitals and schools should include sound insulation and associated ventilation arrangements/measures in a supporting statement.	BS8233: 1999 2014 Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings: Code of Practice. To view click here. To purchase click here BS5228 – 1:2009 +A1:2014– Noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Noise. To purchase click here BS5228-2:2009 = A1:2014 Noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Vibration. To view click here To purchase click here BS6472-1:2008 Guide to the evaluation of human exposure to vibration in buildings. Vibration sources other than blasting. To purchase click here Planning Practice Guidance – Noise
14 Open Space Assessment	NPPF – paragraphs <u>73,</u> <u>74 and 77</u> <u>CSS</u> Policy	Any development affecting existing areas of open space, sport/recreational facilities. Any development involving 10 or more	If the development affects existing areas of open space or sport/recreational facilities and the Council has not got a robust and up-to-date assessment it must be demonstrated through an independent	Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG17. To view click

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14 Open Space Assessment (continued)	CSP5.	dwellings.	 assessment that the land or buildings are surplus to local requirements. Plans must be provided showing any areas of existing or proposed open space within or adjoining the application site and any access links, equipment, facilities, landscaping to be provided on open space areas. Where open space facilities are proposed to be provided on-site or in-kind you must define them in the application and provide a statement to accompany the planning application setting out: A maintenance specification for the works how the facility will be initially installed and subsequently maintained to the submitted specification for at least 10 years Where open space facilities cannot be provided on-site in part, you will be expected to make a financial contribution through a Planning Obligation. 	here Sport England's Active Places and Active Places Power Sport England's planning for sport – aims and objectives Sport England's role in assessing and commenting on planning applications Sport England's playing fields policy North Staffordshire's Green Space Audit and Green Space Strategy (2009) Green Infrastructure and Open Space Strategies (2017) Planning Practice Guidance – Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space
15 Parking Provision Details	NPPF – paragraphs <u>32,</u> <u>35, 39 and 40</u>	On outline applications where layout is not reserved for subsequent approval.	For outline applications when providing the mandatorily required information on use, the area or zone within the site that is to be	Car parking: What works where originally published by English Partnerships (now Homes and

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15 Parking Provision Details (continued)	LP Policies H4 & T16.	All other applications involving parking provision.	used for parking is to be identified and the level of parking provision shall be specified. In all other cases details of the parking layout and access must be providing on the site/block plan.	Communities Agency). <u>Newcastle-under-Lyme and</u> <u>Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design</u> <u>Guidance SPD</u> <u>Design Council's Building for</u> <u>Life 12 – Section 10 Car Parking</u> The Chartered Institution of Highways & Transportation and Institute of Highways Engineers <u>Guidance Note: Residential</u> <u>Parking</u> University of Huddersfield – <u>Impact of Design and Layout of</u> <u>Car Parking on Crime and Anti- social Behaviour</u>
16 Photographs/ Photomontages and/or Computer Generated Images and 3D models	NPPF paragraphs <u>17,</u> <u>56, 57, 64</u> and <u>128</u> <u>CSS</u> Strategic Aim 16 & Policies ASP4, ASP6 & CSP1.	 Photographs/photomontages are required as follows; for or all major development¹ All development affecting an above ground heritage asset Computer generated images and 3D models will only be required in exceptional circumstances where the scale of the development or the sensitivity of the site justify it. 	Sufficient detail of the wider site context to demonstrate an understanding of the place and local circumstances within which the proposed development is to be located and which can help to show how large developments, or developments in sensitive locations, can be satisfactorily integrated within the street scene anaid good design.	By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System - Towards Better Practice (May 2000). To view click hereNewcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Guidance SPDLandscape Institute Advice Note 01/11Photographyand Photomontage Visual Assessment

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17 Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) for non-waste related development	National Planning Policy for Waste SSJWLP Policies 1.2 and 4.1 To view click here	All applications involving major development ¹	Major development proposals should: i. Use /Address waste as a resource; ii. Minimise waste as far as possible; iii. Demonstrate the use of sustainable design and construction techniques, i.e.: resource-efficiency in terms of sourcing of materials, construction methods, and demolition; iv. Enable the building to be easily decommissioned or reused for a new purpose; and enable the future recycling of the building fabric to be used for its constituent material; v. Maximise on-site management of construction, demolition and excavation waste arising during construction; vi. Make provision for waste collection to facilitate, where practicable, separated waste collection systems; and, vii. Be supported by a site waste management plan. Applicants are encouraged to use the waste auditing and benchmarking tools/SWMP templates developed by BRE and WRAP (examples of free templates provided if you click here and at https://www.smartwaste.co.uk/swmp/login.j sp)	BRE Waste management tools and training and SMARTWASTE Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008 Site Waste Management Plans: Guidance for construction contractors and Clients. Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council's Waste Management and Recycling Planning Practice Guidance Note approved in 2003 and last updated in February 2016 Planning Practice Guidance – Waste

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18 Statement of Agricultural Need	NPPF – paragraphs <u>28</u> and <u>112 and 120</u>	All new agricultural workers dwellings.	 An application should be accompanied by a statement demonstrating the need for the dwelling. The statement should include the following information:- Size of agricultural holding on which the building is to be erected. Details of any additional rented land, these details should include the basis on which the land is rented (i.e. how long it has been rented for, including start and end contract dates and what type of contract there is for each piece of land). Details of other buildings used, including those on the rented land (details should include the floor space of the building and what each part of the building is currently used for). Details of the number of animals kept at the site (where relevant). Details of hows employed at the site, and whether this is on a full or part time basis and their only source of income. Details of how long the unit and agricultural activity have been established for. Demonstration of the length of time that the agricultural business has been established, that it is currently financially sound and has been profit for at least ' year. The need cannot be meant by another existing dwelling on the unit, or any other existing accommodation in the area 	

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18 Statement of Agricultural Need (continued)			which is suitable and available for occupation by the workers concerned.	
19 Statement of Community Involvement	NPPF – paragraphs <u>188</u> and 189 LPA's <u>Statement</u> of Community Involvement	All major development ¹ , major change of use application	A statement setting out how the applicant has complied with the requirements for pre- application consultation set out in the local planning authority's adopted statement of community involvement and demonstrating that the views of the local community have been sought and taken into account in the formulation of development proposals.	
20 Structural Survey	LP Policies H9 & E12.	Development involving the reuse of rural buildings All applications for the demolition of listed buildings and unlisted buildings within the Conservation Area	 The statement should include full details of the structural integrity of all elements of the building to be converted or demolished and outline any repairs or demolition works necessary to facilitate the conversion. Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance the statement should seek to demonstrate; The substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable use of the site; and No viable use of the heritage asset itself 	

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20 Structural Survey (continued)			 can be found in the medium term that will enable its conservation; and Conservation through grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is not possible; and The harm to or loss of the heritage asset is outweighed by the benefits of bringing the site back into use. A marketing report where the demolition of a designated asset is proposed on economic grounds. 	
21 Tele- communications Developments – supplementary Information	NPPF – paragraphs <u>45</u> and <u>46</u> LP Policy T20.	All applications involving telecommunications developments	 Statement including: The area of search, details of any consultation undertaken, details of the proposed structure, and technical justification and information about the proposed development. Evidence that the applicant has explored the possibility of erecting antennas on an existing building, mast or other structure. Planning applications should also be accompanied by a signed declaration that the equipment and installation has been designed to be in full compliance with the requirements of the radio frequency (RF) public exposure guidelines of the International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) taking into account existing masts or base stations and the cumulative exposure arising when 	Code of Practice on Mobile Network Development (2013)

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21 Tele- communications Developments – supplementary Information (continued)			operational.		
22 Town Centre Uses – Evidence to accompany applications	NPPF – paragraphs <u>23-</u> <u>27</u> <u>CSS</u> Policy ASP5. <u>LP</u> Policy R12.	Main town centre uses that are not in an existing centre and not in accordance with the Development Plan other than small scale rural offices or other small scale rural development.	A sequential assessment for all applications for main town centre uses. An impact assessment for any application for retail, leisure and office development which is over 2,500sqm. Of floorspace or any threshold that is set in the Development Plan.	Planning Practice Guidance – Ensuring the vitality of town centres	
23 Transport Assessment	NPPF – paragraph <u>32</u>	All applications likely to generate significant traffic movements.	The coverage and detail of the TA should reflect the scale of the development and the extent of the transport implications of the proposal. For smaller schemes the TA should simply outline the transport aspects of the application, while for Major proposals, the TA should illustrate accessibility to the site by all modes of transport, and the likely modal split of journeys to and from the site. It should also give details of proposed measures to improve access by public transport, walking and cycling, to reduce the need for parking associated with the proposal, and to mitigate transport impacts.	Guidance on Transport Assessment, published by the Department for Transport (March 2007) – to view click here DfT Circular 02/2013 The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development Staffordshire County Council's guidance on Transport Assessments and Travel Plans	Commented [GB6]: Could not open t

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23 Transport Assessment (continued)			Applicants are advised to seek specialist expertise and to discuss their proposals with the Highway Authority (Highways England for motorways and trunk roads/Staffordshire County Council for all other roads) at an early stage in the design process.	Manual for Streets Manual for Streets 2 Planning Practice Guidance – Transport evidence bases in plan making and decision- taking.	
24 Travel Plan	NPPF – paragraph <u>36</u>	All applications likely to generate significant traffic movements.	Applicants are advised to seek specialist expertise and to discuss their proposals with the Highway Authority (Highways England for motorways and trunk roads/Staffordshire County Council for all other roads) at an early stage in the design process.	DfT The Essential Guide to Travel Planning (March 2008) To view click here DfT Good Practice Guidelines: Delivering Travel Plans Through the Planning Process (2000. To view click here DfT Circular 02/2013 The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development Staffordshire County Council's guidance on Transport Assessments and Travel Plans Planning Practice Guidance – Travel plans, transport	Commented [GB7]: Could not open this

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25 Tree Survey/ Arboricultural Implications Assessment	NPPF – paragraph <u>118</u> LP Policies N12, N14 & B15.	Any site where there are trees which are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order either on or overhanging the application site Any site within a Conservation Area where there are trees either on or overhanging the application site Any site where there are trees within the application site, or on land adjacent to it that could influence or be affected by the development (including street trees).	 All trees to be numbered on the site plan, with details of their species, age, condition, works proposed and need for works set out on an accompanying schedule. A schedule to the survey must include: List of all trees or groups along with A reference number Species Height in metres Stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level. Branch spread of the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown (to be recorded on the tree survey plan) Height in metres of crown clearance above ground level Age class Physiological condition Preliminary management recommendations, estimated remaining contribution in years Category Rating. Full guidance on the survey information, protection plan and method statement that should be provided with an application is set out in the current BS5837 'Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations'. Using the methodology set out in the BS should help to ensure that	BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction. Recommendations. To view elick-here To purchase click here <u>Town and Country Planning</u> (Trees) Regulations 1999

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25 Tree Survey/ Arboricultural Implications Assessment (continued)			development is suitably integrated with trees and that potential conflicts are avoided.	
26 Ventilation/ Extraction and Flues	NPPF – paragraphs <u>109,</u> <u>120, 123 and 124</u>	Where ventilation or extraction equipment is to be installed, including proposals for the sale or preparation of cooked food, and commercial premises requiring dust and/or odour extraction, cooling or air handing.	 The submitted plans should include details of the external appearance and written details outlining the technical specification of the proposed plant. The technical specifications shall include: A schematic of the proposed ducting showing the location of all components (fans, filters, silencers, etc.) and the position on the building. The noise levels generated by the fan in decibels (dB) at the specified distance (i.e. 1.0m/3.0m/ etc.) Details of the means of mounting the ducting to the structure including details of all anti-vibration measures proposed. Locations, design and appearance of external flues. Arrangements to reduce odours to an acceptable level to safeguard existing amenity. 	Defra <u>Guidance on the Control</u> of Odour and Noise from Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Systems (2005) <u>Newcastle-under-Lyme and</u> Stoke-on-Trent Urban Design Guidance SPD

¹ 'Major' applications are defined as those applications where 10 or more dwellings are to be constructed (or if the number is not given, the site area is more than 0.5 hectares), and, for all other uses, where the floorspace proposed is 1,000 square metres or more or the site area is 1 hectare or more.

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List of Abbreviations

AADT - annual average daily traffic AQMA – Air Quality Management Areas BRE – Building Research Establishment CSS - Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stoke-on-Trent Core Spatial Strategy 2006-2026 Defra - Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment DfT – Department for Transport HGV - Heavy Goods Vehicle LP - Newcastle-under-Lyme Local Plan 2011 NPPF – National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) RSPB – Royal Society for the Protection of Birds SPD – Supplementary Planning Document SSJWP – Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026 SWMP – Site Waste Management Plan TA – Transport Assessment WHO – World Health Organisation WWT – World Wildlife Trust

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