PRE-SUBMISSION CONSULTATION DRAFT – TARSET AND GREYSTEAD

Appendix 1

Key for Listed Buildings shown on   Map 1 : Tarset and Greystead – An overview

ID	ListEntry	Name	Grade	NGR
1	1044839	BASTLE ON NORTH SIDE OF ROAD	II*	NY 78786 88982
2	1044840	HIGHGREEN MANOR	II	NY 80853 91052
3	1044841	GARDENERS COTTAGE	II	NY 80654 90683
4	1044842	THORNEYBURN RECTORY	II	NY 78651 87634
5	1044843	DOVECOTE CIRCA 100 YARDS SOUTH OF REDHEUGH FARMHOUSE	II	NY7839588394
6	1044856	DALLY CASTLE	I	NY7748284384
7	1044857	CHURCH OF ST LUKE	II	NY 77075 85812
8	1044858	FOOTBRIDGE OVER RIVER NORTH TYNE	II	NY 77587 86133
9	1044966	BOUNDARY STONE C 50 YARDS SOUTH OF SUNDAYSIGHT	II	NY 81772 88938
10	1156429	BLACK MIDDENS BASTLEHOUSE CIRCA 1/2 MILE SOUTH-EAST OF COMB	II*	NY 77312 89992
11	1156438	BASTLE ON SOUTH SIDE OF ROAD	II	NY 78789 88942
12	1156445	STABLE BLOCK CIRCA 20 YARDS WEST OF HIGHGREEN MANOR	II	NY 80812 91030
13	1156449	TARSET CASTLE	II*	NY 78797 85482
14	1302858	CHURCH OF ST AIDAN	II	NY 78620 87688
15	1302860	STABLE AND COACH HOUSE CIRCA 30 YARDS NORTH-WEST OF THORNEYBURN RECTORY	II	NY 78626 87645
16	1302863	REDHEUGH FARMHOUSE	II	NY 78406 88497
17	1370502	BORBIE CASTLE CIRCA 1/2 MILE NORTH-WEST OF COMB	II	NY 76153 90991
18	1370503	LIMEKILN CIRCA 1/2 MILE NORTH OF HEATHERY HALL	II	NY 78638 90228
19	1370504	BRIDGE OVER TARSET BURN	II	NY 78789 85872
20	1370505	HIGH THORNEYBURN FARMHOUSE	II	NY 76651 86809
21	1370509	CHIRDONBURN BRIDGE	II	NY 78322 85046
22	1370510	GREYSTEAD RECTORY	II	NY 77104 85851
23	1370511	SNABDAUGH FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED COTTAGE	I	NY 78686 84679

Key for Scheduled monuments as shown on Map1 – Tarset and Greystead – An overview

ID	ListEntry	Name	NGR
1	1006429	Gatehouse South bastle	NY 78786 88943
2	1008988	Romano-British farmstead 170m north of Cleugh Head	NY 80008 87598
3	1008989	Romano-British farmstead, 330m north west of Sidwood Cottage	NY 77285 89249
4	1008991	Shilla Hill bastle 350m west of Comb	NY 76362 90390
5	1008992	Bastle and associated buildings 730m north west of Comb	NY 76124 91005
6	1010034	Hill House bastle and associated enclosures, 850m NNW of Sidwood Cottage	NY 77059 89778
7	1010035	Two shielings 90m north of Irthing Head	NY 62921 78526
8	1010036	Shieling, 120m west of Paddaburn Crags	NY 64748 78921
9	1010037	Two shielings 150m NNW of Tom's Crags	NY 63762 78234
10	1010040	Round cairn, 220m north of Tom's Crags	NY 63807 78322
11	1011643	Two bastles, an 18th century farmhouse and associated enclosures at Black Middings	NY 77330 90034
12	1013514	Woolfe Kennel cave shieling at Kennel Crags	NY 63982 78414
13	1015527	North Bastle, Gatehouse	NY 78786 88982
14	1015528	Tarset fortified house, 180m east of Tarset Hall	NY 78831 85473
15	1018537	Dally Castle fortified house and tower house	NY 77492 84377

Appendix 2

Community Action Proposals

Themes	Issues	How issue is to be addressed	Lead Body	Project Partners	Delivery Timescale	Funding Sources
General maintenance of roads	Pot holes, winter clearing / gritting	PC to lobby NCC	PC		Ongoing	NCC
Traffic issues	Motorbikes – speeding, noise, number	PC to Lobby NCC & local police	PC		Ongoing	
Traffic issues	Logging wagons –speed, cutting corners	PC to Lobby NCC & local police	PC		Ongoing	
Traffic issues	Parking – required at School and village hall	NCC/ Village Hall Committee	NCC/VHC	NCC/VHC		
Traffic issues	Poor condition of road signs	PC to lobby NCC	PC			NCC
Walking and cycling routes	Better maintenance	PC to lobby forestry	PC	Forestry and others	Ongoing	
Walking and cycling routes	Develop old railway line into cycle / footpath	Future potential, currently not supported by landowner				
Bridle ways	Change some footpaths to bridleways in Sidwood to allow access for horses	Discussions with forestry and others required.	PC	Forestry & others		
Litter	Includes provision for dog waste bins	PC to arrange litter picks. Dog waste bins not possible	PC		Ongoing	PC
Broadband and mobile provision	Access to superfast speed broadband	PC to lobby BT (fibre optic is now to the exchange)	PC	BT	Ongoing	BT
	Establish mobile connection in Parish	PC to encourage providers	PC		Ongoing	
Water	More households to have access to mains water supply	PC to encourage Northumbrian Water	PC		Ongoing	NWL

Themes	Issues	How issue is to be addressed	Lead Body	Project Partners	Delivery Timescale	Funding Sources
Community Facilities /Assets	Submit list of community facilities/assets	PC is now in process of creating list	PC		6 months	
High fuel and heating costs	Make efforts to have subsidised fuel within rural area.	PC to lobby MP re road fuel subsidy Buying Group already exists	PC	G.Opperman M Murray	Ongoing	
High fuel and heating costs	Establish car share	Publicise via Tarset Mailing	PC			
High fuel and heating costs	Establish source for local hydroelectricity	2050	2050			
Help for businesses	Active encouragement from Parish Council and National Park with Fiscal / start up help	PC	2050, NNPA			
Help for businesses	Encourage apprenticeship schemes	PC/NP	NNPA			
Help for businesses	Help to sell more products locally	PC/NP	NNPA			
Historic and natural features	Enhance protection of historic and natural features by compiling database of Heritage Assets	Archive Group	TAG/ 2050			
Eco-museum	To designate the Parish as an eco-museum	Archive Group/2050	TAG/ 2050		Ongoing	
Promote area	Promote cycle and walking routes e.g. guided tours events, clubs	PC to lobby Wild Northumbria	Wild N.		Ongoing	
Promote area	Organise events connected with, e.g., Bastle trails Dark Skies, bird watchers, fungi/moth collectors	PC to encourage Wild Northumbria/TAG	Wild N.		Ongoing	
Promote area	Better internet links for all local attractions	As above re internet in Parish	PC			
Create better children' play park	Adventure trail in Sidwood	PC to discuss with forestry	PC			
Local flora / fauna	Timing of verge cutting	PC (Discussions underway with NCC) liaising with NNPA and TAG	NCC	NNPA and TAG	Ongoing	
Local flora / fauna	Management of Thorneyburn Churchyard	Church PCC	Church PCC		Ongoing	
Security	Farm watch / neighbourhood watch	Police – in place	Police		Ongoing	

Appendix 3

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Prehistoric and Roman Periods

Relatively little is known of earlier prehistoric (Palaeolithic-Bronze Age) settlement in Tarsetdale and Tarretdale. However, the attractions of the area for early hunter-gatherer populations can be readily appreciated and, in an extensively forested landscape, these valleys would have provided convenient routes for seasonal migration from the coast to the uplands. Communities in this Mesolithic – Middle Stone Age - period would have been small - essentially extended family groups – and probably foraged over very extensive areas.

Following the introduction of farming c. 4000-3500 BC, more permanent settlement was possible, but evidence for Neolithic – New Stone Age – occupation and dwellings in the Parish has proved elusive.The highly decorated Beaker drinking vessels founds in association with cist* burials at Smalesmouth and The Sneep and the broadly contemporary flint dagger recovered as a stray surface find near a spring close to Highfield Hope demonstrate, however, that people were living in this area during the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, whilst the presence of substantial Neolithic and Bronze Age burial cairns further up North Tynedale implies these individuals belonged to larger social groupings (clans or tribes?). A pattern of unenclosed settlements comprising round houses and irregular field systems is suspected by analogy with other parts of upland Northumberland.

From the later 1st century AD, North Tynedale, along with the rest of the Northumbrian uplands, fell under the control of the Roman empire. The principal bases of Roman power lay to the east and northeast of the Parish at the forts of Risingham (*Habitancum*) and High Rochester (*Bremenium*), both on Dere Street, the main road into Scotland, and to the west at Bewcastle (*Fanum Cocidii*). No official Roman sites have been identified in North Tynedale north of the Hadrian's Wall zone.

In contrast to the doubtful evidence for an official Roman military presence in upper North Tynedale, the local rural population have left abundant traces in the shape of the rectilinear enclosed sites which were the characteristic form of settlement here during this period. Several fine examples survive in the immediate vicinity of Tarset and Greenhaugh, notably at Boggle Hill, Sidwood and at Cleugh Head above Greenhaugh. These settlements typically comprise an enclosure, defined by a stone wall or a ditch and bank. Just inside, a couple of yards or pens, probably for livestock, can generally be found while three or four roundhouses usually lay towards the rear.

Medieval period

The distribution and form of early medieval settlement in Upper North Tynedale is unclear given the lack of documentary sources or archaeological evidence. However in the early 12th century Tarset became incorporated in the newly formed baronial holding, the Liberty of Tynedale. Covering more than 200,000 acres in total, this was not an ordinary barony, as the baron was responsible for performing the administrative and judicial tasks undertaken elsewhere by the sheriff and other royal officials. Its continuance was conditional on the goodwill of the English Crown, although in the Northumberland Assize Roll of 1279 Tynedale is described as 'outside the kingdom of England in the kingdom of Scotland'. Despite this, however, the Tynedale Liberty remained as English territory and, for the English monarchy the Liberty represented a pragmatic and economical means of administering and policing the remote uplands of Northumberland. The manor of Tarset was the largest of the three constituent manors, the centre (or *caput*) lying at Tarset Hall or Castle beside the confluence of the North Tyne and the Tarset Burn. The castle is known to have been occupied between the mid-13th and early 14th centuries, but may have been active both earlier and later. The entire holdings of the Liberty in North Tynedale were incorporated within a single vast parish, that of Simonburn, covering over 130,000 acres.

Sidwood Romano-British Iron Age Settlement

Tarset was the centre of a vast upland manor during the high medieval period. The principal components were the fortified manor house of Tarset Castle, a park, a fulling mill and perhaps an adjacent settlement. Only the castle is clearly evident on the ground today, although the location of the park can be traced through placenames; it is hoped fieldwork and further documentary analysis might identify additional components.

In this disputed border landscape, the other main fortification in the Parish, Dally Castle, originally belonged to the Scottish de Lindsay family. Certainly in existence by 1237, it is one of the first hall houses in Northumberland. By 1326 the fortification had reverted to the English crown. Dally Castle House

was built in the 18th century next to the mound; later a corn mill was added by the burn.

In the wider area, it is unclear whether the dramatic increase in the number of sites known from 13th century documents represents an expansion of settlement in response to improving climatic and economic conditions, or is simply due to an expansion of documentary evidence. The settlement at Tarset is more likely to have been a hamlet rather than the kind of village characteristic of lowland Northumberland, inhabited by a core population of unfree tenants (bondagers) cultivating a system of open ploughfields. Greenhaugh originated as a sheiling* site, and is first mentioned in an Inquisition Post Mortem of 1326. It may have become a permanent settlement by the later 15th century or perhaps earlier, and had certainly achieved that status by the 16th century, by which time it was probably a small hamlet.

In the later medieval period feudal overlordship in the valley weakened as the Liberty of Tynedale passed through the hands of a rapid succession of lords and we see the emergence of kinship-based social groups in the valley, the North Tynedale 'surnames'. These provided some measure of self-protection in the disordered conditions which followed the onset of prolonged conflict between England and Scotland.

Dally Castle

Post-medieval 'Reiver' Period up to the Present

One of the most important aspects of Tarset's heritage is the collection of fortified farmhouses or bastles built in the late 16th and early 17th centuries when protection was needed for local people - who had by now established farmsteads in the valleys of the North Tyne and its tributaries - against raiders from both sides of the border. Tarset bastles were repeatedly attacked, and in 1583 Kinmont Willie with around 300 Armstrongs sacked eight farmsteads in Tarset, killing six, taking 30 prisoners and driving away quantities of livestock.

Bastles are of particular importance as the first local stone-built domestic dwellings of the post-medieval period. Tarsetdale contains one of the finest groupings of bastle settlements and was evidently a centre of 'reiver society'.* The *Tarset Bastle Trail*, established in 2011, has proved exceptionally popular with both visitors and residents. Relatively little is known regarding the origins of these dispersed settlements in the late medieval period (late 14th – 15th centuries). What evidence there is suggests that many hamlets and farmsteads in the Parish originated or became permanently inhabited at that time. A large and increasing number of

bastles have been identified in the valleys of the Tarset and the Tarret, often occurring at intervisible sites and forming clusters, as at Gatehouse where the remains of up to six have been identified. Prior to the early 17th century wooden houses were probably the norm, varying from little more than stick-built shacks to the heavy timber strong-houses for family heads (heidsmen) described in 1541 as built of *great square oak trees* with turf and earth roofs. At Snabdaugh, a bastle of c.1600 has survived as a house, the interior including an exceptional survival: a pointed tunnel vault.

In 1604, following the union of the crowns on the accession of James VI of Scotland to the English throne, a survey of the 'debatable and border lands' on the English side of the former Anglo-Scottish frontier showed that family groups held tenancies, usually consisting of groups of small farms, in return for military service. Small farmsteads located close to the valley floor practiced a transhumance type of farming, essentially an extension of the subsistence agriculture that had formed the basis of life in the valley in the late middle ages. Central government decided that this system of land-holding and farming was now obsolete and that the relative overpopulation of the area had driven many to crime. A number of measures were taken which helped to replace the old system with more clearly defined farms leased to individuals for a monetary rent .

However, residual feuding between the leading families of the area, as well as the mid 17th century interruption in government during the Civil War and other factors militated against the development of a settled economic infrastructure in the North Tyne valley, and reasonable prosperity and population growth did not return until the mid-eighteenth century with the development of better-organised agriculture. The townships (e.g. Charlton West Quarter, Tarretburn and West Tarset) were reorganised in 1729 to improve the administration of poor relief; although the documented medieval *vills*, or townships may be partly coterminous with these later township boundaries, the introduction of the poor law townships clearly constituted a significant territorial reorganisation. Many township boundaries survive from various phases of reorganisation in the form of earthworks and fencelines. Agricultural change, based on the reorganisation of territorial units and of the system of land-holding,

undoubtedly underpinned the development of the North Tyne valley during the mid-late 18th and early 19th centuries. A fine early example of such change is Redheugh, a former bastle remodelled in 1732 with a mid 18th century Dovecote, and this period onwards saw the erection of the large number of stone farmsteads with slate roofs which are such a feature of the Parish today.

Redheugh Dovecote

By 1769 Armstrong's map of Northumberland still shows Greenhaugh as indistinguishable from any of the neighbouring settlements in terms of size. However, together with Falstone, Greenhaugh now developed as a village to serve the farming families further north in the valley; its 18th – 19th century rows of housing, the Hollybush Inn and the former blacksmith's shop survive. Important institutions in communal life, churches and schools, also began to be built in these villages, as well as in smaller centres such as Thorneyburn and Greystead in 1818 and Lanehead in 1903. The 'twin' churches at Thorneyburn and Greystead, with their rectories, outbuildings and walled gardens were erected by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital on land confiscated by the Crown from the 3rd Earl of Derwentwater after the 1715 Jacobite rebellion. They form part of a larger North Tyne grouping of new churches and rectories which followed the break up of the massive parish of Simonburn into seven separate parishes in 1811, and were designed by Greenwich Hospital architect H. H. Seward to accommodate retired naval chaplains. However, the division of this stretch of North Tynedale into two parishes, Thorneyburn on the north bank and

Greystead on the south, was never a success and the parishes combined in 1922 to form Thorneyburn with Greystead Parish.

Other departures from the vernacular farmsteads typical of the Parish are the French château-style High Green Manor, built from c. 1885-1894 for the Morrison-Bell family, with its fine Gardener's Cottage; The Birks, a farmhouse of 1836 later developed into a substantial Victorian house; Greenhaugh Hall; and the 19th century Chapel at Lanehead.

The North Tyne valley, including Tarset, was rich in mineral resources such as coal, limestone and iron ore which had previously been little used other than as sources for local fuel, building materials and, with changes in farming practice, lime; two fine examples of lime kilns survive together with much evidence of coal workings and shafts and the sandstone and limestone quarries that supplied stone for local buildings.The availability of such marketable resources contributed to the establishment of a rail link to Scotland, the Border Counties railway, which formed a key axis through the parish and became fully operational in July 1863. Although the line was never a financial success, it became an important feature of valley life, transporting people as well as tens of thousands of tons of coal annually from the North Tyne and Tarset valleys. Its closure in the 1950s coincided with a period of rapid expansion in the conifer forests which from the 1930s replaced coal as the major source of employment in the area. The tiny station at Thorneyburn of 1862 together with several fine railway bridges survive to chart the line's progress.

Major changes in the 20th century , notably the establishment of Kielder Forest and later Reservoir, which in recent years have developed into a highly important centre for tourism just outside the Parish - the principal access route runs through the Parish's 'North Tyne corridor' - have impacted substantially on Tarset & Greystead. However the same basic settlement pattern continues today. In recognition of its exceptional landscape and rich cultural heritage, this stretch of North Tynedale between Falstone and Bellingham was incorporated in the Northumberland National Park in 1956.The relative density of population in Tarset and Greystead as

compared with other parts of Northumberland National Park has helped the area to retain some services and a degree of 'critical mass', providing the base for what is today a vibrant, varied and sustainable community.

Glossary for Appendix 3
Cist: a small coffin-like box in stone
Sheiling: a hut or huts probably used as temporary accommodation for shepherds looking after sheep grazing hilly areas of Northern England and Scotland in summer
Reiving: local and cross-border raiding

References
The Introduction to the Tarset Archive Group 'Atlas of Archaeological and Historical Sites 2006' by kind permission of The Archaeological Practice and TAG (Currently being updated with new information).

Historic Environment
English Heritage, Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing (May 2012)
John Grundy, Historic Buildings of the Northumberland National Park, Napper Collerton Partnership (1988)
Pevsner architectural guides: Northumberland
Tarset with Greystead 2012: a Pictorial Record of the Parish of Tarset with Greystead in the year of Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee (2012)
www.heritagegateway.org.uk (providing access to the following):
National Heritage List for England
England's Historic Environment Records (HERs)
Pastscape
The NMR Excavation Index
Designation Decision Records
Images of England,
Viewfinder
Parks & Gardens UK
Northumberland Knowledge 2011 – Census Fact Sheet

Landscape
Final Report to Tynedale District Council and Northumberland National Park Authority
A Landscape Character Assessment of Tynedale District and Northumberland National Park (2007)
NNPA Landscape Supplementary Planning Document (2011)
NCC Landscape Documents

APPENDIX 4:

MONITORING, REVIEW AND DELIVERY

Monitoring

Effective monitoring is an essential component in achieving sustainable development and sustainable communities. Monitoring provides crucial information to establish what is happening now and whether policies are working. The Neighbourhood Development Plan sets out the long-term spatial vision the Parish of Tarset and Greystead with an agreed vision, objectives and policies to deliver that vision in the period up to 2035.

Decision-making on planning applications rests with the Development Management Service in either Northumberland National Park Authority or Northumberland County Council who have monitoring procedures in place. Tarset Parish Council propose to also monitor all planning applications that are determined using policies in the Tarset and Greystead NDP to assess whether the policy objectives identified in the Plan are being achieved. This monitoring will evaluate the progress being made towards delivering the vision for the Parish and assess the extent to which the policies are being implemented in accordance with the intentions behind those policies.

Review

The Tarset and Greystead Neighbourhood Development Plan will run concurrently with the Northumberland National Park Core Strategy and Development Policies Document (2009) and the Tynedale Core Strategy (2008) and 'saved policies' from the Tynedale Local Plan (2000). The Tarset and Greystead Neighbourhood Plan will apply until 31st December 2035. The Plan is, however, a response to the needs and aspirations of the local community as understood today and it is recognised that current challenges and concerns are likely to change over the plan period.

Tarset & Greystead Parish Council, as the Neighbourhood Plan authority, will therefore be responsible for periodically reviewing the Plan. The plan will be reviewed every 5 years, or when there are substantial changes to strategic planning policies either in the Northumberland National Park (envisaged in 2015/16) or in Northumberland County Council (Core Strategy adoption is currently envisaged in 2016), or when there are changes to National Planning Policy which are likely to have an impact on the policies contained in the NDP.

Actions

Actions that have been identified in the Community Action Plan in Appendix 2 of the NDP will be taken forward by the identified bodies throughout the plan period. Regular monitoring will be undertaken by the Parish Council to ensure that relevant Community Actions are delivered within timescales proposed. Monitoring of the implementation of policies will give a clear indication of the effectiveness of the policies in the plan. Where policies are ineffective, an early review of those policies will be undertaken at the first available review date.

Evidence Base

Tarset and Greystead Landscape and Design Assessment – Spence and Dower Architects (2014)

Northumberland National Park Local Development Framework Core Strategy and Development Policies (2009)

Northumberland National Park Design Guide (2011)

Northumberland County Council Local Plan

Tynedale Core Strategy (October 2007)

Historic Statutory : **Scheduled monuments** (throughout Parish)

Flood risk assessments – http://watermaps.environment-agency

Tarset 2050 CIC Strategy into Action (2007)

2011 Census

Historic Buildings in Northumberland National Park – John Grundy

Bastle Trail including map – Mike Ritchie for the Tarset Archive Group (2011)

Tarset and Greystead Biodiversity Map – Tarset Archive Group (2014

Tarset Archive Group Atlas of Archaeological and Historical Sites (2006)

English Heritage, Good Practice Guide for Local Heritage Listing (May 2012)
Napper Collerton Partnership (1988)
Pevsner architectural guides: Northumberland

Tarset with Greystead 2012: a Pictorial Record of the Parish of Tarset with Greystead in the year of Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee (2012)

The Tarset Archive Group Atlas of Archaeological and Historical Sites (2006)
www.heritagegateway.org.uk (providing access to the following):
National Heritage List for England
England's Historic Environment Records (HERs)
Pastscape
The NMR Excavation Index
Designation Decision Records
Images of England,
Viewfinder
Parks & Gardens UK

Habitats and Species - **Ancient and semi natural woodland**

East of Sundaysight	Sundaysight Cleugh, Crag Wood
Part of Sidwood	Gillie Wood, Redheugh Plantation
North of Boughthill	Lord's Bank
West of High Thorneyburn	Hill House Wood, Ryeclose Wood,
West of the Eals	Stokoe Wood, Wedge Wood

http://magic.defra.gov.uk
Designations: **Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSi)**
     Greenhaugh Meadow
     Thorneyburn Meadow (borders on Parish)
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
     North Pennine Dales Meadow (Greenhaugh Meadow,
     Thorneyburn Meadow

Acknowledgements

Photographs and Illustrations

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                     Front cover Northern Gateway

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Page 7   Boggle Hill
Page 7   Industry
Page 28   Black Heugh Head
Page 41   North Gatehouse Bastle – building detail
Page 41   Belling Rigg limekiln
Page 43   Shilla Hill Bastle
Page 44   North Eastern Gateway
Page 73   Dally Castle

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Page 24   Examples of Porches
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Page 45   Rolling Upland Valleys
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Page 50   The Moorland and Forest Mosaic

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                  Moor
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© Andrew Curtis
Page 72   Sidwood Romano-British Iron Age Settlement

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 Page 37   Greystead Church conversion

Renewable Energy sketches
Pages 59, 60   Scottish Borders SPG Landscape and Visual
                       Guidance for Single and Groups of 2 or 3 Wind
                       Turbines in Berwickshire December 2013

Maps

Ed Hudspeth at Northumberland National Park
          Maps 1, 2, 3, and 4

Forestry Commission and Ed Hudspeth
          Map 6 Sidwood

***Mike Ritchie for the Tarset Archive Group – Forestry Commission partnered project 2011**.*
          Tarset BastleTrail Map

Glossary

Affordable housing: Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Amenity: A positive element or elements that contribute to the positive character of an area: openness, landscape, tranquillity characterised by lack of noise and disturbance, odour, dust, vibration, light pollution etc.

Ancient woodland: An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.

AOD: Above Ordnance Datum is the height/ altitude of the land above sea level.

Basic conditions: The Localism Act (the Act) sets basic conditions that neighbourhood development plans must meet:

- must have appropriate regard to national policy and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State.
- must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development
- must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area
- must not breach, and be otherwise compatible with, EU and Human Rights obligations

Biodiversity: The whole variety of life, encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants and animals.

Conservation (for heritage policy): The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Core Strategy: A Development Plan Document setting out the spatial vision, objectives and key strategic policies for an area, having regard to the Sustainable Community Strategy. There is one core strategy for Northumberland National Park and a separate one for Northumberland County.

Designated heritage asset: A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

Development: Defined under the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act as "the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operation in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land." Most forms of development require planning permission (see also "permitted development").

EO-50 IDA: The International Dark Sky Association (IDA) recognises that Northumberland National Park covers a big area, embracing wild remote areas and small settlements. Their Lighting Management Plan includes different guidelines for different areas. Tarset and Greystead is designated an EO-50 zone, where the guidance takes account of public safety and convenience.

Habitat: An area or type of natural area within which certain species or groupings of species can exist naturally. They should not be considered in isolation but instead they are linked, overlapping and take many forms.

Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.

Independent Examination: The process by which an Independent Planning Inspector publicly examines a Neighbourhood Development Plan Document to ensure that it is 'sound' in terms of factors such as the evidence on which it is based, national policy and consultations undertaken.

Infrastructure: The physical entities (for example roads, railways, sewers, pipes, telecommunications lines) that is necessary for communities to function and move around.

International, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity: All international sites (Special Ares of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites), national sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) and locally designated sites including Local Wildlife Sites.

Landscape Character Area: The distinct and recognisable pattern of elements that occur consistently in a particular type of landscape. It reflects particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.

Live / Work accommodation: A specially designed office or workshop that incorporates living accommodation.

Local Needs Housing: Definition of local need on page 16 of this document.

Local Planning Authority: The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.

Local Plan: The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Current core strategies or other planning policies, which under the regulations would be considered to be development plan documents, form part of the Local Plan. The term includes old policies which have been saved under the 2004 Act.

Low Carbon Energy: Energy which requires the burning of fossil fuels (i.e. not renewable) but generated through processes and technologies that release less carbon dioxide than conventional means, for example combined heat and power plants (CHP), and heat pumps.

Material considerations: A material consideration is a matter that should be taken into account in making a decision on a planning application. Material considerations can include (but are not limited to):

- Overlooking/loss of privacy
- Loss of light or overshadowing
- Parking
- Highway safety
- Traffic
- Noise
- Effect on listed building and conservation area
- Layout and density of building
- Design, appearance and materials
- Government policy
- Disabled persons' access
- Proposals in the Development Plan
- Previous planning decisions (including appeal decisions)
- Nature conservation

Micro generation Certification Scheme: internationally recognised quality assurance scheme, supported by the Department of Energy and Climate Change. MCS certifies micro generation technologies used to produce electricity and heat from renewable sources. It is mandatory for receiving government financial subsidy including the Feed-in Tariff and the Renewable Heat Incentive.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): A Government document that sets out nationally important planning issues. It replaces Planning / Mineral Policy Statements and Guidance Notes.

National Trails: Long distance routes for walking, cycling and horse riding.

Neighbourhood Development Plan: A plan prepared by a Parish Council for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

Original building: A building as it existed on 1 July 1948 or, if constructed after 1 July 1948, as it was built originally.

Permitted Development: Certain limited or minor forms of development that may proceed without the need to make an application for planning permission.

Planning obligation: A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

Pollution: Anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural

environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, odour, noise and light.

Ramsar sites: Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

Renewable Energy: Energy produced using renewable sources such as wind, water or biomass.

Significance (for heritage policy): The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

Special Areas of Conservation: Areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive, which is transposed into UK law by the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulations 2010.

Site of Special Scientific Interest: Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Strategic Environmental Assessment: A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Supplementary planning documents: Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

Sustainable development: International and national bodies have set out broad principles of sustainable development. Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future* set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.

Vernacular buildings: Unpretentious, simple, indigenous, traditional structures made of local materials and following well-tried techniques of building, including carpentry and masonry.