

Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan

Screening Report for:

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulation Assessment

October 2015

**Prepared on behalf of Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group by
Daventry District Council- Local Strategy team**



Contents

	Page No
Section 1: Introduction	3
Section 2: Requirement for SEA/HRA and Legislative Background	4
Section 3: Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan	5
Section 4: SEA and HRA Screening: Assessment	8
Section 5: Conclusions and recommendations of the screening assessments	13
List of Appendices	
Appendix A: Assessment table of general conformity of policies against the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy, the potential for significant effects on the environment and the likely significant effects upon the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA/pRAMSAR and Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR sites.	14
Appendix B: Draft Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan	
Appendix C: Map showing distances from Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR and Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA/RAMSAR sites	19
Appendix D: Map of the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Area	20
Appendix E: Responses from Statutory Bodies	21

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 To meet the 'basic conditions' which are specified by law a Neighbourhood Development Plan must be compatible with EU obligations. Furthermore as at 9th February 2015 Regulation 15 of the 2012 Neighbourhood Planning Regulations was amended¹ to require that when a plan is submitted to the Local Planning Authority it should include either an environmental report prepared in accordance with the applicable regulations or where it has been determined as unlikely to have significant environmental effects, a statement of reasons for the determination.
- 1.2 This screening report is designed to determine whether or not the content of the draft Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan (Appendix B) requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004; and/or a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU habitats Directive and with Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). The draft screening report which formed the basis this document, was subsequently sent to the relevant statutory bodies; Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency to clarify whether they agreed with our findings as to whether the plan requires a full SEA and/or HRA assessment. The results of the consultation with the statutory bodies is set out in section 5.0 and the responses are set out in Appendix E.
- 1.3 Regarding Regulation 15 of the 2012 Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (as amended) referred to above, the final outcome of this assessment will subsequently inform what is submitted under Regulation 15 (1)(e). If it is concluded that no further assessment is required it is considered that this report will fulfil the requirement at 15 (1)(e)(ii).
- 1.4 The report is broken down into the following four sections;
- Section 2 outlines the legislative background to SEA and HRA
 - Section 3 provides some background to the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan and the wider Development Plan context
 - Section 4 provides a screening assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan for SEA and HRA and also considers 'In combination effects' for HRA.
 - Section 5 considers the findings from section 4 and provides a conclusion on the need, or not for a full SEA and/or HRA.

¹ Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 available at http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/20/pdfs/ukxi_20150020_en.pdf

2.0 Requirement for SEA/ Legislative Background

- 2.1 A Neighbourhood Development Plan must meet the basic conditions². This includes demonstrating that the plan does not breach and is compatible with EU obligations.
- 2.2 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC and was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, or SEA Regulations. Detailed Guidance of these regulations can be found in the Government publication 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (ODPM 2005).
- 2.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 required Local Authorities to produce Sustainability Appraisals (SA) for all local development documents to meet the requirement of the EU Directive on SEA. It is considered best practice to incorporate requirements of the SEA Directive into an SA. This is also discussed in paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework in paragraph 165.
- 2.4 However, the 2008 Planning Act amended the requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal so that they are only required for Development Plan Documents (DPD's). However the Act did not remove the requirement to produce a Strategic Environmental Assessment. A Neighbourhood Plan is not a development plan document (also known as a Local Plan) and therefore it does not legally require a Sustainability Appraisal. Where appropriate, however, an SEA assessment may need to be undertaken, specifically where a neighbourhood plan could have significant environmental effects.
- 2.5 Whether a neighbourhood plan requires a strategic environmental assessment, and (if so) the level of detail needed, will depend on what is proposed in the draft neighbourhood plan. A strategic environmental assessment may be required, for example, where:
- a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development;
 - the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan;
 - the neighbourhood plan may have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan.
- 2.6 Consequently to establish whether the plan might give rise to significant environmental affects it is necessary to screen the plan against the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. This process is carried out in Section 4 of this report.

² Basic Conditions as set out in Para 065 of the National Planning Practice Guidance available at <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/neighbourhood-planning/the-basic-conditions-that-a-draft-neighbourhood-plan-or-order-must-meet-if-it-is-to-proceed-to-referendum/>

2.7 Requirement for HRA / legislative Background

- 2.8 Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) requires that an appropriate assessment of plans and programmes is carried out with regard to the conservation objectives of European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) and that other plans and projects identify any significant effect that is likely for any European Site. In the context of neighbourhood planning, a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is required where a Neighbourhood Plan is deemed likely to result in significant negative effects occurring on protected European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) as a result of the plan's implementation.
- 2.9 As illustrated on the map in appendix C, Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Area is 25km from the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA/RAMSAR and 47km from Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR. Consequently the impact on these sites will need to be considered. Further commentary on this is set out in section 4.

3.0 Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan

- 3.1 Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Area was designated on 25th July 2013. The village is situated towards the West of Daventry District, on the border with Rugby Borough. A map showing the designated area is set out in appendix D. Following designation the Steering group carried out consultation with the community based on a village questionnaire to all households, businesses and landowners.
- 3.2 This has led to the formulation of a draft plan which is set out in full in appendix B. However to assist with this screening report a summary of the plan is provided below.
- 3.3 The Vision for Barby and Onley is set out on page 15, it is as follows;
"In the future Barby and Onley will be a parish that retains and enhances its rural form and character, maintains existing amenities and services and maintains its separation from the surrounding villages whilst developing in an organic and sustainable way that meets the needs and wishes of all who live and work in it."
- 3.4 To deliver the vision the plan has the following objectives;

Design, Natural and Built Environment

1. To protect and preserve the size, form and character of the village
2. To maintain the separation of Parish from the surrounding settlements
3. To protect and enhance the local landscape and significant views
4. To protect and enhance open and green spaces

Housing

5. To ensure any new housing is small scale and includes a range of house sizes and types

Traffic and Highways

6. To reduce traffic problems and improve highway safety
7. To improve walking and cycling
8. To improve parking at the school

Employment

9. To support home working and small business

Community Facilities and Infrastructure

10. To protect and enhance community assets

11. To ensure that proper infrastructure is in place for all new development

3.5 The delivery of the vision and objectives is governed by a number of policies which are summarised as follows;

General Development Policy

Policy BO-GP1 General Development Principles

Requires all new development to enhance the positive attributes of the villages and local design features. It also sets out criteria for assessing all new development within the designated area which includes prioritising the use of brownfield sites, not having a detrimental effect on residential amenity and not resulting in the loss of an area that makes a significant contribution to public amenity by virtue of its open space character, appearance and function.

Design, Built and Natural Environment

BO-D1 Design of Development in Barby and Onley

Policy permits all new development that makes a positive contribution to the distinctive character and is good quality design. It also sets a range of criteria for development to take into account which includes retaining local identity, use of local materials, consideration of the setting of key views and the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.

Policy BO-D2 Protecting and enhancing local landscape character and views

Requires development proposals to incorporate a series of landscape design principles which include preserving the character of the village, preserving and enhancing local wildlife corridors, protecting a series of key views, delivering high quality green infrastructure and protecting the area's historic street pattern.

Policy BO- D3 Water Management and Surface Water Run-off

Requires new development to be designed so as to maximise the retention of surface water on the development site and to minimise run-off.

Housing

Policy BO- H1 Scale and type of new housing in Barby and Onley

Sets criteria for new housing development that includes that it should be located on an infill site, be small scale (up to 10 dwellings), maintains an appropriate density not exceeding 25dph, delivers an appropriate mix of dwelling types and reflects the scale and function of the settlement. The policy then goes on to define infill, confirming that it is within the settlement that does not involve an outward extension of that area.

Policy BO-H2 Housing In Open Countryside

Sets out that isolated development in the open countryside outside the defined villages will not normally be permitted in order to protect the landscape and wider environment. It then sets a series of criteria where proposals would be acceptable.

Policy BO-H3 Ensuring an appropriate range of tenures, types and sizes of houses
Requires all proposals for new housing development to demonstrate how they contribute to providing suitable dwellings to ensure there is a mix of types and size of dwelling in the parish.

Traffic and Highways

Policy BO-TH2 Traffic Management and Transport Improvements
Supports proposals to improve road safety and traffic management and requires developer contributions and CIL payments to be sought towards highway improvement schemes, traffic calming measures and increased public and community transport.

Policy BO-TH3 Footpaths/cycleways/connectivity
Supports proposals for enhancement and improvement of the existing footpath/cycle network.

Employment

Policy BO-E1 Supporting existing local employment
Seeks to protect existing sources of local employment and only permits redevelopment or change of use when premises are no longer viable or equivalent or better provision is made elsewhere within the settlement boundary

Policy BO-E2 New local employment opportunities
Permits new local employment opportunities subject to a number of criteria that includes that it is the re-use of a brownfield site or is the conversion of an existing building, is of an appropriate scale and does not lead to the loss of open space or green infrastructure.

Community Facilities and Open Spaces

Policy BO-CF1 Protection of local green spaces
Designates a number of Local Green Spaces.

Policy BO-CF2 Protection of Local Community Facilities
Policy presumes in favour of protecting a number of existing facilities that are listed. It also sets criteria for change of use.

Policy BO-CF3 Community facilities and Community Infrastructure Levy
Requires development to support proposals for improved community facilities and infrastructure.

- 3.6 To fulfil one of the basic conditions these policies are required to be in general conformity with strategic policies in the development plan for the local area. This comprises the saved policies of the Daventry District Local Plan and The West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy which was adopted on 15th December 2014.
- 3.7 Whilst this condition will be examined more thoroughly when the plan reaches the submission stage it has implications for the screening assessment because the WNJCS was subject to full SEA/SA and Appropriate Assessment where, subject to some modifications (which have been implemented) it was concluded that there would be no significant impact

on the environment or on a protected site. Therefore it is considered that the conformity of the policies set out above with the policies in the WNJCS is a useful starting point for this screening assessment. This has been carried out in detail in the table in appendix A which has informed the assessment in table 1 on page 10. For the purposes of informing this screening assessment it is not considered necessary to assess conformity with the Daventry District Local Plan as this has not been subject to full SEA/SA however this will need to be carried out when the basic conditions are assessed in more detail when the plan is submitted.

4.0 SEA & HRA Screening: Assessment

4.1 The criteria for determining the likely significant effects referred to in Article 3 (5) of Directive 2001/42/EC are set out in figure 1 below;

1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to
 - the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources,
 - the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy,
 - the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,
 - environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme,
 - the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste-management or water protection).
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to
 - the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects,
 - the cumulative nature of the effects,
 - the transboundary nature of the effects,
 - the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents),
 - the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected),
 - the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to:
 - special natural characteristics or cultural heritage,
 - exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values,
 - intensive land-use,
 - the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

Figure 1: Criteria for Assessing the Effects of B&ONDP (Source Annex II of SEA directive)

4.2 Figure 2 (below) illustrates the process for screening a planning document to ascertain whether a full SEA is required:

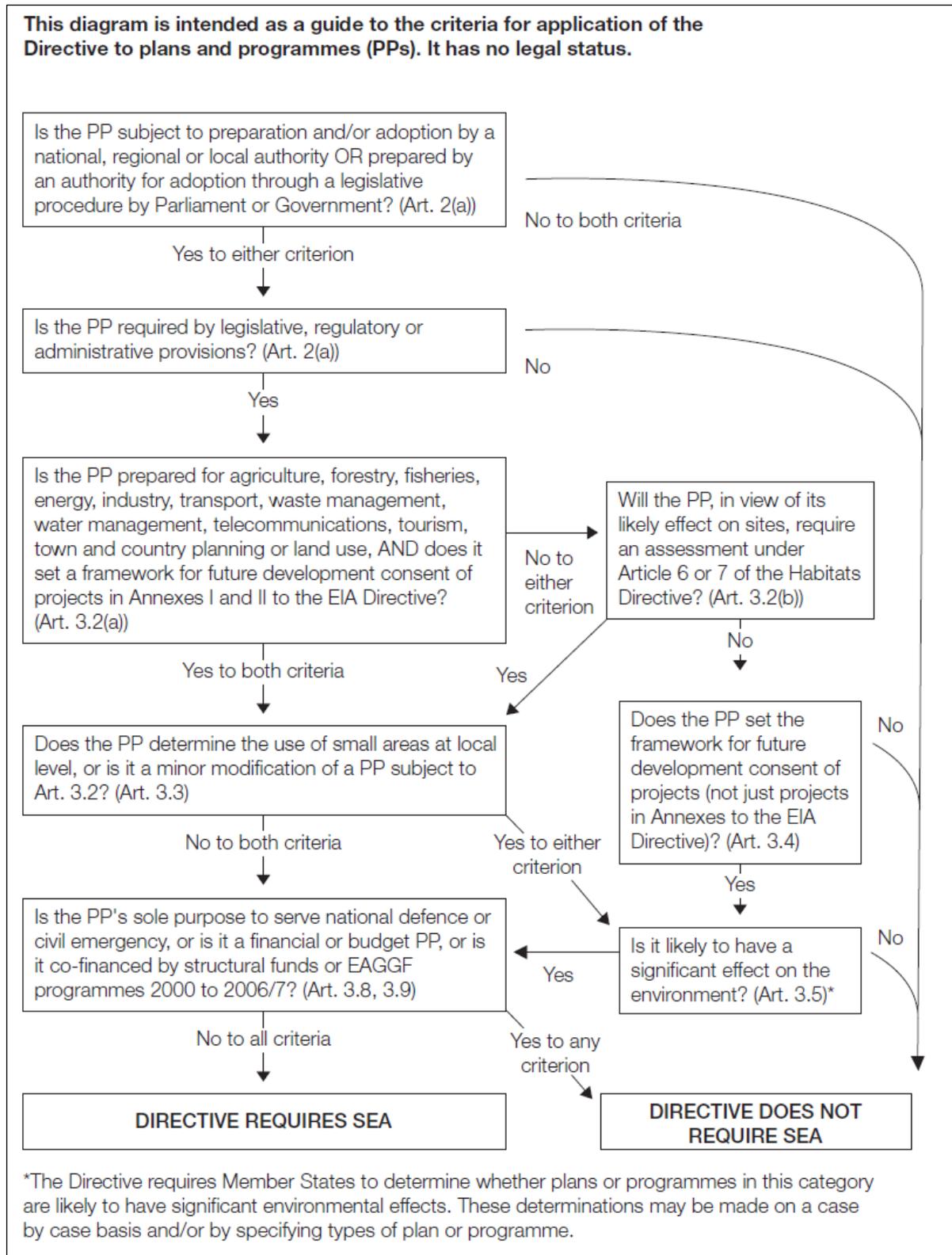


Figure 2. Application of the SEA Directive to plans and programmes

4.3 In the context of the above guidance and considering the findings of the assessment in the table in appendix A, table 1 below shows the assessment of whether or not the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan will require a full SEA. Furthermore stage 4 of the assessment also considers the impact on European sites in the context of HRA:

Stage	Y/ N	Reason
1. Is the NP subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	Y	The Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared by a steering group with the involvement of Barby and Onley Parish Council and not by a national, regional or local authority. However if the plan receives support from the majority of the votes cast through a referendum it will be 'made' by Daventry District Council.
2. Is the NP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Y	As a qualifying body, Barby and Onley Parish Council (BOPC) has the right to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan on behalf of the local community but this is not required by the relevant legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions (The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011) However, if 'made', the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan would form part of the statutory development plan for Daventry District. It is therefore considered necessary to answer the following questions to determine if an SEA is required.
3. Is the NP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II (see Appendix 2) to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	N	The Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan is prepared for town and country planning and land use however as illustrated by the summary of policies set out above it does not set the framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II of the EIA directive .
4. Will the NP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))	N	The appropriate assessment for the Joint Core Strategy identified that the nearest designated sites (Natura 2000 sites) which could be affected were Rutland Water SPA and Ramsar site and the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA and pRAMSAR site. As illustrated on the map at appendix C, Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Area is 25 km from the Upper Nene Valley and 47 km from Rutland Water. Through the appropriate assessment for the West Northants Joint Core Strategy ³ it was concluded that there would be no adverse effect on site

³ Appropriate Assessment for the West Northants Joint Core Strategy available from <http://www.westnorthamptonshirejpu.org/connect.ti/website/view?objectId=6373413>

		<p>integrity for both of these sites as any affect was mitigated through modifications to the plan. Consequently the conformity of the policies in the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan has implications for the impact on these protected sites alongside any site specific impacts that may arise.</p> <p>A detailed assessment of the policies was carried out as part of this assessment (appendix A) and has demonstrated that there will be not be a significant effect on either the Rutland Water SPA and Ramsar site or the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA and pRAMSAR sites.</p>
5. Does the PP Determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)		Not Applicable because of answer to 4.
6. Does the NP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)	Y	The Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan, once adopted, will be used as part of the Development Plan for determining planning applications.
7. Is the NP"s sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8,3.9)		Not Applicable because of answer to 6.
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5 set out in figure 1 above)	N	<p>The West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy was subject to full Sustainability Appraisal which included SEA assessment. This ensured that no significant effects are expected to arise from the implementation of the JCS.</p> <p>As set out in para 3.7 above, the conformity of the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan with the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy has important implications for its likely significant effect on the environment.</p> <p>Consequently as, demonstrated in the table in Appendix A, as the policies of the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan are considered to be in general conformity at this stage with the strategic policies of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy it is not considered that the plan will have a significant effect on the environment.</p>

Table 1: Establishing the need for SEA and HRA

4.4 Screening Outcome

4.5 As a result of the assessment in table 1 which has been informed by the assessment in appendix A, it is considered unlikely that any significant environmental effects will occur from the implementation of the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan that were not considered and dealt with by the Sustainability Appraisal of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy. As such the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan does not require a full SEA to be undertaken.

4.6 With regards Habitat Regulations Assessment, as set out in the table above, in particular the response to question 4, it is not considered that the implementation of the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan, by virtue of its scale and distance, will result in any likely significant effects upon the Upper Nene Gravel Pits site or the Rutland Water site. This is demonstrated in the table in appendix A.

4.7 Habitats Regulations Assessment: In combination effects

4.8 Existing plans and proposals must be considered when assessing new plans or programmes for likely significant effects as they may create 'in combination' effects.

4.9 For reference the relevant plans or programmes which should be considered when reviewing in combination effects are listed below:

- West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy DPD;
- Daventry District Local Plan (saved policies)
- South Northamptonshire Local Plan (saved policies)
- Northampton Local Plan (saved policies);
- Northamptonshire Local Transport Plan;
- Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy;
- Locations for Waste and Minerals Development DPD;
- North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy DPD;
- North Northamptonshire Submission Joint Core Strategy (JCS)
- Rugby Core Strategy DPD.
- Harborough District Council Core Strategy
- Harborough Local Plan Saved Policies
- Stratford on Avon District Local Plan
- Stratford on Avon Proposed Submission Core Strategy

- National Planning Policy Framework

4.10 As the plan is required to be in general conformity and will contribute to delivering the growth identified in the WNJCS rather than exceeding it, it is not considered that it will lead to any significant 'in combination effects'.

5.0 Conclusions and recommendations of the Screening Assessments

5.1 SEA

5.2 A screening assessment to determine the need for a SEA in line with regulations and guidance was undertaken and can be found in section 4 of this report. The assessment finds that no significant effects will occur as a result of the implementation of the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan. The assessment also finds many of the policies are in conformity with the policies of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy which have been subject to a full SA/SEA where no significant effects were identified.

5.3 Consequently from the findings of the screening assessment it is recommended that a full SEA does not need to be undertaken for the Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan. This has been confirmed through the responses from Historic England and Natural England set out in Appendix E. No comments were received from the Environment Agency.

5.4 HRA

5.5 A screening assessment to determine the need for HRA in line with regulations and guidance was undertaken and is set out in appendix A of this report and summarised in response to question 4 in table 1. It has found that many of the policies are in conformity with the policies of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy which was subject to full HRA which found no significant or in combination effects. It is considered that due to the plan demonstrating conformity with the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy that it will not result in any significant effects, alone or in combination, upon the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA/pRAMSAR or the Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR sites. This has been confirmed through the responses from Historic England and Natural England set out in Appendix E. No response was received from the Environment Agency.

Appendix A: Assessment table of general conformity of policies against the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy, the potential for significant effects on the environment and the likely significant effects upon the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA/pRAMSAR and Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR sites.

Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in WNJCS	Conformity/conflict between Barby and Onley NP policies & WNJCS policies	Conclusions re SEA	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites (Upper Nene Valley Gravel pits pSPA and pRAMSAR and Rutland Water Spa and Ramsar)	Conclusions re HRA
Policy BO-GP1 General Development Principles	S1: Distribution of Development S10: Sustainable Development Principles R1: Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS in particular protecting the character of the area and giving priority to the use of brownfield sites.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, policy seeks to ensure development protects the character of the area.
BO-D1 Design of Development in Barby and Onley	S10: Sustainable Development Principles S11: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy R1: Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS. It provides additional locally specific design criteria.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect.
Policy BO-D2 Protecting and enhancing local landscape character and views	S10: Sustainable Development Principles BN5: The Historic Environment and Landscape	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS regarding protecting the setting of both Barby and Onley.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, policy seeks to protect the setting of the villages

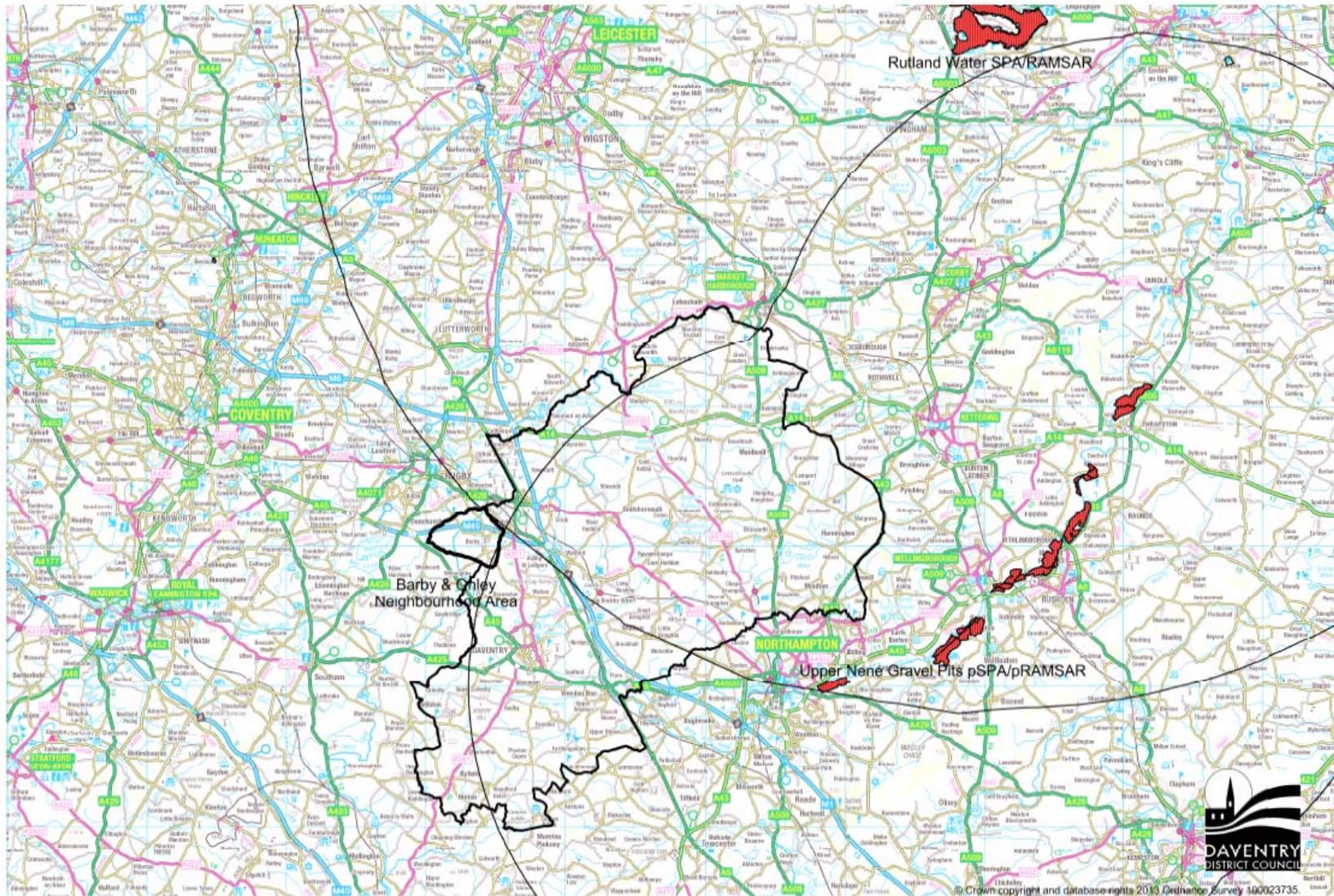
Policy BO- D3 Water Management and Surface Water Run-off	S10: Sustainable Development Principles BN7A: Water Supply, Quality and Wastewater Infrastructure	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS regarding the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, policy seeks to reduce surface water run-off.
Policy BO- H1 Scale and type of new housing in Barby and Onley	S1: Distribution of Development S10: Sustainable Development Principles R1: Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS in particular directing development to be within the confines of the village.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, policy seeks to ensure development is situated within the confines of the village.
Policy BO-H2 Housing In Open Countryside	S1: Distribution of Development S10: Sustainable Development Principles R1: Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS in particular protecting the quality of tranquillity.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, policy seeks to ensure protection of the open countryside.
Policy BO-H3 Ensuring an appropriate range of tenures, types and sizes of houses	S1: Housing Density and Mix and Type of Dwellings R1: Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS in particular seeking to ensure developments provide an appropriate mix of house types and tenures.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect arising as a result of this policy.
Policy BO-TH2 Traffic Management and Transport Improvements	S10: Sustainable Development Principles R3: A Transport Strategy for the	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS particularly	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, seeks to introduce measures to improve pedestrian

	Rural Areas	improving pedestrian safety.			safety.
Policy BO-TH3 Footpaths/cycleways/connectivity	S10: Sustainable Development Principles R3: A Transport Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS particularly promoting the use of sustainable transport modes	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, seeks to promote the use of sustainable transport modes.
Policy BO-E1 Supporting existing local employment	S10: Sustainable Development Principles R2: Rural Economy	This policy is considered to be in conformity with the JCS, particularly policy R2 which seeks to sustain and enhance the rural economy.	No significant effects are identified	None	Policy seeks to support existing businesses and is not considered to lead to a negative effect on protected sites.
Policy BO-E2 New local employment opportunities	S10: Sustainable Development Principles R2: Rural Economy	This policy is considered to be in conformity with the JCS, particularly policy R2 which seeks to sustain and enhance the rural economy.	No significant effects are identified	None	Policy seeks to support new businesses and is not considered to lead to a negative effect on protected sites.
Policy BO-CF1 Protection of local green spaces	S10: Sustainable Development Principles RC2: Community Needs	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, policy seeks to protect existing open spaces.
Policy BO-CF2 Protection of Local Community Facilities	S10: Sustainable Development Principles R2: Rural Economy	This policy is considered to be in conformity with the JCS, particularly policy R2 which seeks to sustain and enhance the rural economy.	No significant effects are identified	None	Policy seeks to protect existing community facilities from loss and therefore is not considered to lead

					to a negative effect on protected sites.
Policy BO-CF3 Community facilities and Community Infrastructure Levy	S10: Sustainable Development Principles R2: Rural Economy	This policy is considered to be in conformity with the JCS, particularly policy R2 which seeks to sustain and enhance the rural economy.	No significant effects are identified	None	Policy seeks to improve existing community facilities and is not considered to have an impact on protected sites.

Appendix B: Draft Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan (separate document)

Appendix C: Map showing distances from Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR and Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA/RAMSAR sites



Barby & Onley Neighbourhood Area and 25km Buffer from Upper Nene Gravel Pits pSPA/pRAMSAR site and 47km buffer from Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR site

Appendix D: Map of Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Area



Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Area

© Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100023735.

Appendix E: Responses from Statutory Bodies



Historic England

BY EMAIL:
tjames@daventrydc.gov.uk

Our ref: 1084
Your ref:

Telephone: 07769 242872

16 September 2015

Dear Mr James

Request for screening for SEA - Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan

Thank you for consulting Historic England on the above 21 August 2015.

For the purposes of this consultation, Historic England will confine its advice to the question 'Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment?' in respect of our area of concern, cultural heritage. We note the SEA screening statement prepared on behalf of Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group, considers that an SEA is not required. We have identified no significant effects to cultural heritage.

We would like to stress that this is based on the current information provided in the screening request and the current draft Neighbourhood Plan. To avoid any doubt, this does not reflect our obligation to provide further advice on the SEA process, and subsequent draft Plan's.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you wish to discuss any of these comments.

Yours sincerely

Emilie Carr (Mrs)
Historic Environment Planning Adviser
E-mail: Emilie.carr@HistoricEngland.org.uk



Historic England, 2nd Floor, Windsor House, Cliftonville, Northampton NN1 5BE
Telephone 01604 73 5460 HistoricEngland.org.uk

Please note that Historic England operates an access to information policy.
Correspondence or information which you send us may therefore become publicly available.



Date: 15th September 2015

Our ref: 163648



Tom James

Senior Policy Officer (Planning)

Daventry District Council - Business Team

.

BY EMAIL ONLY

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business
Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Tom

Screening consultation: Barby and Onley Neighbourhood Plan Draft SEA/HRA Screening report

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 21st August 2015.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

It is our advice, on the basis of the material supplied with the consultation, that, in so far as our strategic environmental interests are concerned (including but not limited to statutory designated sites, landscapes and protected species, geology and soils) are concerned, that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects from the proposed plan.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Guidance on the assessment of Neighbourhood Plans in light of the SEA Directive is contained within the National Planning Practice Guidance¹. The guidance highlights three triggers that may require the production of an SEA, for instance where:

- a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development
- the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan
- the neighbourhood plan may have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan.

We have checked our records and based on the information provided, we can confirm that in our view the proposals/allocations contained within the plan will not have significant effects on sensitive sites that Natural England has a statutory duty to protect.

We are not aware of significant populations of protected species which are likely to be affected by the policies / proposals within the plan. It remains the case, however, that the responsible authority should provide information supporting this screening decision, sufficient to assess whether protected species are likely to be affected.

Notwithstanding this advice, Natural England does not routinely maintain locally specific data on all potential environmental assets. As a result the responsible authority should raise environmental issues that we have not identified on local or national biodiversity action plan species and/or habitats, local wildlife sites or local landscape character, with its own ecological and/or landscape advisers, local record centre, recording society or wildlife body on the local landscape and biodiversity receptors that may be affected by this plan, before determining whether an SA/SEA is necessary.

Please note that Natural England reserves the right to provide further comments on the environmental assessment of the plan beyond this SEA/SA screening stage, should the responsible authority seek our views on the scoping or environmental report stages. This includes any third party appeal against any screening decision you may make.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

Natural England is in agreement with the conclusion of the screening report in relation to HRA as the location and scale of development included within the plan would not represent a likely significant effect to any European Site.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Ross Holdgate on 0300 060 4657. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

Ross Holdgate

Essex, Herts, Beds, Cambs and Northants Area Team
