

Foxton Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report

Prepared by Harborough District Council On behalf of

Foxton Parish Council

4th March 2016

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i. Introduction

- 1.1 This screening report is used to determine whether or not the contents of the Foxton Neighbourhood Plan (FNP) 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.
- 1.2 The purpose of the Foxton Neighbourhood Plan is to reflect the desires of the community.
- 1.3 Vision for Foxton 2031
 - An attractive place to live work and visit
 - Foxton Locks is a thriving tourism resource contributing positively to village life
 - Local housing needs are met
 - Foxton's unique character and heritage is conserved
 - Vehicular traffic does not intrude upon village life
 - A full range of basic, village services and facilities
- 1.4 There are many issues that are of importance to the residents of Foxton that have emerged through the consultation process. Below are the objectives that have provided the framework for the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. They are derived from the vision:
 - To conserve Foxton's character, history and local surroundings
 - To protect the intrinsic character and beauty of Foxton's countryside
 - To conserve and enhance Foxton's natural environment
 - To conserve heritage assets
 - To secure high quality design in new development
 - To retain community facilities and services
 - To make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and reduce the impact of vehicular traffic on resident's quality of life
 - To support sustainable tourism within the parish
- 1.5 The Foxton Neighbourhood Plan specifically considers a number of Foxton specific planning policies grouped around the key policy issues identified by the community as being of special importance to them. These include policies:
 - to protect the countryside;
 - concerned with renewable energy;
 - to preserve tranquility;
 - to preserve a Foxton 'Green Zone';
 - to protect ecology and biodiversity;
 - to conserve the canal as a heritage asset;
 - to protect local heritage assets;
 - that deal with design of buildings

- to designate Local Green Spaces
- to protect trees
- to determine housing numbers for Foxton
- to deal with infill housing
- to allocate specific site for housing at Fishers Farm, North Lane and Vicarage Drive, Foxton and Hog Lane Foxton.
- to determine housing mix
- to deal with affordable housing
- to retain key services and facilities
- to manage water
- to help sustain Foxton Locks

1.6 The vision and objectives of the Pre-Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan are based on the key issues raised by local people. They have been summarised and refined by the Steering Group to form the basis of the Neighbourhood Plan for Foxton.

1.7 The Neighbourhood Plan (draft February 2016) has the following policies at its core:

Policy F1: Countryside. The Countryside (land outside the Foxton Limits to Development as defined on the Policies Map) will be protected for the sake of its intrinsic character and beauty, the diversity of its landscapes, heritage and wildlife, the wealth of its natural resources and to ensure it may be enjoyed by all. Development in the Countryside will be limited to that which requires a rural location.

Policy F2: Renewable Energy. Foxton parish is an unsuitable location for wind turbine developments. Solar farms will be permitted where: A. They are on previously developed and non-agricultural land; B. They are located outside the Foxton Green Zone; C. There is no significant adverse visual impact on the landscape. Particular consideration will be given to the following key viewpoints: Foxton Locks, Foxton village, Grand Union Canal, public roads and footpaths; and D. The installations are removed when no longer in use and the land is restored to its previous use.

Policy F3: Tranquillity. Development that reduces local tranquillity will not be supported. In particular the following will be discouraged: A. Developments that generate significant levels of traffic; B. Industrial, commercial, leisure, recreation and sporting developments that introduce new sources of noise, particularly night-time noise; C. Developments requiring floodlights, security lights and streetlights. Planning conditions will be applied to ensure that such installations do not form part of new developments.

Policy F4: Foxton Green Zone. The open and undeveloped character of the Foxton Green Zone, as defined on the Polices Map, will be retained. The construction of new buildings and the development of new caravan (including lodges) sites will not be supported unless it preserves the openness of the Green Zone and does not conflict with its purposes

Policy F5: Ecology and Biodiversity. Development should not harm the network of local ecological features and habitats. New development will be expected to maintain and enhance existing ecological corridors and landscape features (such as watercourses, hedgerows and tree-lines) for biodiversity.

Policy F6: The Canal. The Grand Union Canal is to be conserved as a heritage asset, a key strategic Green Infrastructure and wildlife corridor, recreation and tourism resource, so that it can be enjoyed for its contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations. It is a key feature that contributes to the character of Foxton and the design of new development in the vicinity should not detract from it.

Policy F7: Local Heritage Assets. The following Local Heritage Assets (identified on the Policies Map) should be conserved and enhanced: 1. Mount Farm, Main Street 2. Forge House, Main Street 3. The Shoulder of Mutton Inn, Main Street 4. Old Baptist Chapel, Main Street 5. Old Court House and mud wall, Main Street 6. Robert Monk Hall, Middle Street 7. Orchard House, Vicarage Drive 8. Old Mill House, Swingbridge Street 9. The Old Manse, Swingbridge Street 10. The Hermitage, Swingbridge Street 11. Dale Cottage, Swingbridge Street 12. The Chestnuts, Swingbridge Street 13. The Boiler House, Foxton Locks

Policy F8: Design. All new developments should reflect the distinctive character of Foxton and meet the requirements of the Foxton Village Design statement (Appendix 1).

Policy F9: Local Green Spaces. The Local Green Spaces identified on the Policies Map will be protected and enhanced. Development which is harmful to these Local Green Spaces will not be supported.

Policy F10: Trees. Planning permission will not be supported for developments which directly or indirectly threaten trees that make a significant contribution to the appearance of Foxton, the local streetscene or local amenity. Developments which have inadequate or inappropriate landscape proposals will not be supported. Trees to be retained on development sites must be appropriately protected during construction works. Where trees are to be felled, replacement tree planting will be required.

Policy F11: Housing Provision. The minimum housing provision for Foxton for the period to 2031 is 27 dwellings. This will be met by:

A. Existing commitments;

B. Development within the Foxton Limits to Development in accordance with Policy F12;

C. The allocation of a housing site at Fisher's Farm, North Lane in accordance with Policy F13;

D. The allocation of a housing site between Middle Street and Vicarage Drive in accordance with Policy F14; and

E. The allocation of a housing site at the junction of Vicarage Drive and Hog Lane in accordance with Policy F15.

Policy F12: Infill. Permission for housing development within the Foxton Limits to Development, as defined on the Policies Map, will be supported if the development:

A. Is in keeping with the scale, form and character of its surroundings;B. Protects important features such as traditional walls, hedgerows and trees;

C. Does not result in the loss of garden space;

D. Does not significantly adversely affect the amenities of residents in the area, including daylight/sunlight, privacy, air quality, noise and light pollution; and

E. Has safe and suitable access to the site for all people.

Policy F13: Fisher's Farm, North Lane. Some 0.83 hectares of land at Fisher's Farm, to the north of north Lane, as shown on the Policies Map, is allocated for housing development. Housing development will be supported subject to the following criteria:

A. The development provides for around 10-12 dwellings;

B. At least 40% of these shall be Affordable Houses unless it can be demonstrated that this requirement would make the development undeliverable;

C. The layout and design of the site should incorporate the construction of a row of terraced and/or semi-detached, two and three bedroom houses along the southern frontage to the site;

D. A new footway is constructed along the north side of North Lane along the full frontage of the development providing a safe, continuous pedestrian route to the village shop;

E. The existing footpath shall be retained;

F. Improvements to the junction of North Lane and Main Street;

G. A landscaping scheme should be implemented to provide for an improvement in biodiversity and include the retention or replacement of the hedge along the southern boundary of the site;

H. The site is to be completely cleared before development commences and any contamination present should be safely remediated prior to any development of the site;

I. A Flood Risk Assessment will be required to address flood risk and surface water disposal from the site; and

J. A surface water drainage solution will need to be identified and implemented prior to the construction of hard standing areas this should incorporate an appropriately designed, constructed and maintained sustainable drainage system.

Policy F14: Land at Middle Street and Vicarage Drive. Some 0.38 hectares of land between Middle Street and Vicarage Drive, as shown on the Policies Map, is allocated for housing development. Housing development will be supported subject to the following criteria:

A. The development provides for around six dwellings. At least 40% of these shall be Affordable Houses;

B. The layout and design of the site should incorporate: 1. The construction of two and three bedroom, single-storey dwellings along the Middle Street frontage of the site. The design of these buildings should reflect the design of the range of farm buildings on the west side of Middle Street; and 2. The construction of two and three bedroom dwellings along the Vicarage Drive frontage of the site.

C. Highway improvements at the junctions of Vicarage Drive/Main Street and Middle Street/Main Street;

D. A new footpath is constructed along the north side of the site linking Middle Street and Vicarage Drive;

E. Land to the north of the site, as shown on the Polices Map, is to be planted and managed as a community orchard and designated as Local Green Space; and

F. A landscaping scheme should be implemented to provide for an improvement in biodiversity and include the retention or replacement of trees and hedges of native species along the boundary of the site.

Policy F15: Land at Junction of Vicarage Drive and Hog Lane. Some 0.08 hectares of land at the junction of Vicarage Drive and Hog Lane, as shown on the Policies Map, is allocated for housing development.

Housing development will be supported subject to the following criteria: A. The development provides for no more than three dwellings. At least one of these shall be an Affordable House;

B. The layout and design of the site should incorporate the construction of two and three bedroom, two-storey dwellings along the Vicarage Drive frontage of the site. Buildings shall be set back so that that they are no further forward than the building line established by nos. 11 and 13 Vicarage Drive; and

C. A landscaping scheme should be implemented to include the retention or replacement of trees and hedges of native species along the boundary of the site.

Policy F16: Housing Mix. New housing development shall provide for a mix of housing types that will be informed by the most up to date Strategic Housing Market Assessment and local evidence of housing need. In particular, applicants will need to demonstrate how the housing needs of older households and the need for smaller, low-cost homes will be met.

Policy F17: Affordable Housing. The need for affordable housing will be largely met by the housing allocations identified in Policies F13 and F14. On windfall housing developments of three dwellings or more, the minimum affordable housing provision is 40%. Affordable housing may also be permitted on rural exception sites within or adjoining Limits to Development where:

A. The housing is demonstrated to meet an identified local need for affordable housing that will not be met by the housing allocations identified in Policies F13, F14 and windfall development;

B. The development is in keeping with the scale, form and character of its surroundings;

C. The development does not significantly adversely affect the amenities of residents in the area; and

D. Safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people. All affordable housing will be subject to conditions, or a planning obligation will be sought, to ensure that when homes are allocated, priority is given to people with a local connection to Foxton Parish (i.e. including living, working or with close family ties in the Parish).

Policy F18: Retention of Key Services and Facilities. Development that fails to protect existing facilities providing for people's day-to-day needs will not be supported, unless the facility is replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location.

Policy F19: Water Management. New development should incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) with attenuation, storage and treatment capacities incorporated.

Policy F20: Foxton Locks. The value of the Foxton Locks Area (as defined on the Foxton Green Zone Map on page 11) will be sustained by giving priority to:

A. The conservation and enhancement of heritage assets;

B. The quiet enjoyment of the Foxton Locks Area for waterside and countryside recreation; and

C. Reducing visitor impact on quality of life for Foxton village residents. Developments which support and maintain the positive management of the Foxton Locks Area through improved conservation, presentation and interpretation will be supported where:

A. There are no adverse effects on the physical fabric, character, appearance, setting or views into or out of the Foxton Locks Area;B. New visitor attractions are directly associated with Foxton Locks;C. They do not generate new sources of noise, disturbance or light

pollution;

D. They are unlikely to significantly increase the level of vehicular traffic; and

E. There are measures in place to reduce the impact of traffic on Foxton village. These shall include car parking and traffic management, public transport improvements, road signage and junction improvements. The creation of new, permanent overnight accommodation other than through the re-use of existing buildings will not be permitted. The provision of residential moorings will not be permitted.

1.7 The legislation set out below outlines the regulations that require the need for this screening exercise. Section 4 provides a screening assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Foxton Neighbourhood Plan and the need for a full SEA.

2. Legislative Background

- 2.1 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is <u>European Directive 2001/42/EC</u> and was transposed into English law by the <u>Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004</u>, or SEA Regulations. Detailed Guidance of these regulations can be found in the Government publication <u>'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (ODPM 2005)</u>.
- 2.2 Schedule 2 of the <u>Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012</u> makes provision in relation to the Habitats Directive. The Directive requires that any plan or project, likely to have a significant effect on a European site, must be subject to an appropriate assessment. To achieve this, paragraph 1 prescribes a basic condition that the making of a neighbourhood plan is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site. Paragraphs 2 to 5 of the Schedule amend the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 so as to apply its provisions to neighbourhood development orders and neighbourhood plans. In particular paragraph 4 inserts new regulation 78A which provides that a neighbourhood development order may not grant planning permission for development which is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site.

- 2.3 Schedule 3 of the <u>Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012</u> makes provision in relation to the <u>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive</u>. The Directive requires that EIA development must be subject to a development consent process. To enable this, Schedule 3 prescribes a basic condition that applies where development which is the subject of a proposal for a neighbourhood development order is of a type caught by the EIA Directive, and applies the relevant provisions of the <u>Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment)</u> Regulations 2011(3) ("the EIA Regulations") with appropriate modifications (<u>regulation 33</u> and paragraphs <u>1 to 4 and 6 of Schedule 3</u>). Paragraphs 5 and 7 to 13 of Schedule 3 correct errors in the EIA Regulations
- 2.4 This report focuses on screening for SEA and the criteria for establishing whether a full assessment is needed in light of the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment undertaken for the Core Strategy in 2010. A copy of the SA Report can be viewed here; <u>Harborough District Council Sustainability Appraisal</u> (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

3. Criteria for Assessing the Effects of Neighbourhood Plans (the 'plan')

3.1 Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in Article 3(5) of Directive 2001/42/EC are set out below:

1. The characteristics of neighbourhood plans ("plan"), having regard, in particular, to

- the degree to which the plan 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 influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy,

- the relevance of the plan for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,

- environmental problems relevant to the plan,

- the relevance of the plan 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 trans boundary 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.

Source: Annex II of SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

4. Assessment





4.2 The table below shows the assessment of whether the Neighbourhood Plan (NP) will require a full SEA. The questions below are drawn from the diagram above which sets out how the SEA Directive should be applied.

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 preparation of and adoption of the NP is allowed under The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011.The NP will be prepared by Foxton Parish Council (as the 'relevant body') and will be 'made' by HDC as the local authority. The preparation of NPs is subject to the following regulations: The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 and The Neighbourhood Planning (referendums) Regulations 2012
2. Is the NP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (<u>Art. 2(a)</u>)	Y	Whilst the Neighbourhood Plan is not a requirement and is optional under the provisions of The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011, it will if 'made', form part of the Development Plan for the District. It is therefore important that the screening process considers whether it is likely to have significant environmental effects and hence whether SEA is required under the Directive.
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	Whilst the NP covers a range of land use issues and allocations, it does not set the framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive (see Appendix 2 for list).
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 NP is unlikely to have a substantial effect on the Natura 2000 network of protected sites. A full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report was carried out as part of the Core Strategy preparation process in 2011. The report concludes that the Harborough Core Strategy alone, or in combination with other plans, is unlikely to have an adverse impact on any of the <i>Natura 2000</i> sites within approximately 25kms of the boundary of the district.
		Of the 3 Natura 2000 sites looked at in the Screening Report, Ensor's Pool SAC is closest to Foxton lying some 30 km away in Nuneaton. However, <u>Ensor's Pool</u> was found to be essentially a self contained eco system. The report concluded that its vulnerabilities are very local in nature and unlikely to be caused harm by the Harborough Core Strategy. The <u>River Mease SAC</u> and <u>Rutland Water SPA</u> were also considered in the Habitat

		 Regulations Assessment Screening Report. They lie approximately 50km and 25km respectively from Foxton. The Screening Report concluded that the Core Strategy would not lead to significant adverse effects on either area given that: the River Mease SAC is separate to any water courses in the district and does not contribute to the water supply or drainage of the district; and any effects on Rutland Water SPA would be indirect and relate only to a greater number of visitors being attracted to the site from additional development in the District. It is considered that the NP will not affect the 3 specified Natura 2000 sites over and above the impacts identified in the Habitats Regulation Assessment Screening Report carried out for the Core Strategy in 2011. Therefore, it is concluded that a full Appropriate Assessment is not deemed to be required. The full Habitat Regulation Assessment Screening Report for the Core Strategy can be viewed at: Habitat Regulations Screening Report
5. Does the NP determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to <u>Art. 3.2</u> ? (Art. 3.3)	Y	Determination of small sites at local level only
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 NP is to be used for determining future 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 EAFF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)	N	
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (<u>Art. 3.5</u>)	N	The Foxton NP is a relatively self contained plan and considers sites only at a local level to meet requirement figures as determined through consultation and in support of those set out in the Core Strategy and subsequent Local Plan. The level of development proposed is not going to impact on any Natura 2000 site The Neighbourhood Area does not have any sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs) within it although the Kilby – Foxton Canal SSSI is just outside the Neighbourhood Area. It is not considered that any of the proposals with the Neighbourhood Plan will have a detrimental effect on this site

	 Proposed development will not impact on any nationally recognised landscape designations. Flood risk is an issue in Foxton and the NP considers this issue specifically in F19. The policy requires that SuDS systems should be incorporated into new development. This matter will also remain as part of the Local Plan and statutory consultees ensure that appropriate development with mitigation measures against flooding only takes place which will not increase the risk of flooding in the vicinity or the wider area. More locally, the Neighbourhood Area contains one Local Wildlife Site at Foxton Locks as listed by Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust. Policy F5 of the NP deals with this issue The listed buildings within the Neighbourhood Area (see appendix 1) are recognised within the NP and other buildings and structures identified as being locally important have also been identified for preservation and enhancement. The NP also identifies Local Green Space considered of special significance to the community. The NP proposes 27 dwellings within the Neighbourhood Plan to be built during the plan period
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These questions are answered using the flow diagram above. The result is given by following the logical steps shown by the black arrows on the flow diagram. Note: some of the questions may not be applicable depending on previous answers.

5. Sustainability Appraisal and SEA for New Local Plan

- 5.1 A number of scenarios for housing growth have been tested in the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment for the New Local Plan. The outcome for Foxton is shown in Appendix 4 below.
- 5.2 The summary of the outcomes for Foxton is shown in the table below.

Summary of effects for Foxton

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2a	Scenario 2b	Scenario 3a	Scenario 3b
Natural Environment (SA Objectives 1 and 2)	×	-	-	-	-
Built and Natural Heritage (SA Objective 3)	××	×	×	-	-
Health and Wellbeing (SA Objectives 4 and 5)	~	~	-	×	-
Resilience (to climate change) (SA Objective 6)	?	-	-	-	-
Housing and Economy (SA Objectives 7 and 8)	~	~	-	×	-
Resource Use (SA Objective 9)	×	-	-	~	~

5.3 Only scenario 1 (high growth of 33 -51 dwellings) is showing a moderate negative impact on built and natural heritage. Foxton proposes growth of 27 dwellings which would fall into scenario 2a indicating only a minor negative impact on Built and Natural Heritage. The identified negative effect on trees and hedgerows has been considered as part of the Foxton Neighbourhood Plan. (Policy F10)

6. Screening Outcome

- 6.1 As a result of the assessment in Section 4 and Section 5, it is unlikely there will be any significant environmental effects arising from the Foxton Neighbourhood Plan Pre-Submission Draft as submitted at the date of this assessment, that were not covered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy and the New Local Plan 2015. As such, the Foxton Neighbourhood Plan does not require a full SEA to be undertaken.
- 6.2 The Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England will be consulted on this Screening Report and their responses will be made available through the Foxton Neighbourhood Plan Evidence base.

6.3 If the issues addressed in the Neighbourhood Plan should change then a new screening process will need to be undertaken determine whether an SEA will be required. Please contact Harborough District Council for advice in this circumstance.

Appendix 1

SSSI/LISTED BUILDINGS/Scheduled Monuments WITHIN THE PARISH OF FOXTON

Settlement	Occurrence
feature:	
Conservation Area	The village of Foxton is set in agricultural land. It slopes down from the church in the south to a small brook that skirts the north of the village. A major feature of the village is that it is bisected by the Grand Union Canal, which cuts along the slope and through the south end of the oval of roads enclosing most of the village. The existence of the canal has affected the character of the area and its development, with the area to the south of the canal differing from that to the north.
	The Conservation Area embraces almost the whole of the village comprising the oval of roads (Main Street and Swingbridge Street). It also includes all the land between Main Street and North Lane, a back lane completing the village pattern. It includes to the south of the canal, the Manor House and its extensive grounds as well as the Black Horse Public House, which was rebuilt in 1900 from an older inn on the site, the church and churchyard to the far south.

Land south of the canal is less densely developed than the remainder of the village and rises noticeably. The medieval Church of St. Andrew, standing in its churchyard overlooks the village from its prominent position near the top of the hillside. Between it and the canal are the mature gardens and grounds of the 18th century stone and red brick Manor House and outbuildings. The Manor House itself fronts Swingbridge Street.

The main part of the village lies to the north of the canal and is basically comprised of three parallel streets, Swingbridge Street, Middle Street and Main Street with cross connecting roads and tracks. Swingbridge Street which crosses the canal by a low swing bridge has several older houses and farmsteads. It provides a vivid contrast between 17th and 18th century red brick houses to the east and inter and post-war public housing to the west. The older part of this street is enhanced by numerous mature garden trees. The southern end of Middle Street turns abruptly and rejoins Main Street just north of the canal. Middle Street contains some older cottages; whilst Woodgate (the canal end spur off Middle Street) includes the former 19th Century village school and an in-fill of small scale housing of 1991. Main Street again is a mix of older buildings, including the former Baptist Chapel and The Old Court House and more contemporary buildings including Farmyard House.

Although the canal is set apart from the village by not being connected to its road system, it is a significant feature affecting its development. The character of the village is the mixture of old and new buildings, the many roads and the dispersed open areas. These spaces are important and are predominantly large garden areas or paddocks. The latter are notably between Swingbridge Street and Middle Street. Paddocks and open areas lie at the fringe of the Conservation Area between North Lane and the developed area east of Main Street. Another significant open area lies between Main Street and The Shoulder of Mutton Public House which is set back from Main Street and at the edge of the fringe of paddocks. This space provides a setting for the Shoulder of Mutton and links it to the rest of the village as well as providing views to the open countryside beyond.

Foxton with its three parallel roads sloping downhill from the Church and canal presents a large village for the area, with a variety of older and 20th century buildings, mainly in brick with some stone (as the quality Robert Monk Memorial Hall) interspersed with open areas.

Scheduled	Inclined plane immediately east of Foxton Locks
Monuments	Heritage Category: Scheduling
	Grade:
	Location:
	Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
	17 listings
Listed	MILEPOST CIRCA 47 METRES EAST OF BRIDGE NUMBER 62, GRAND UNION CANAL
Buildings/Features:	Heritage Category: Listing
	Grade: II
Grade I, Grade II*,	Location:
Grade II	 MILEPOST CIRCA 47 METRES EAST OF BRIDGE NUMBER 62, GRAND UNION CANAL, FOXTON, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
	LOCK KEEPER'S COTTAGE WITH ADJOINING STABLE BLOCK AND FOXTON CANAL CRAFT
	SHOP, ADJACENT TO FOXTON BOTTOM LOCK, GRAND UNION CANAL
	Heritage Category: Listing
	Grade: II
	Location:
	 LOCK KEEPER'S COTTAGE WITH ADJOINING STABLE BLOCK AND FOXTON CANAL CRAFT SHOP, ADJACENT TO FOXTON BOTTOM LOCK, GRAND UNION CANAL, FOXTON, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
	BRIDGE NUMBER 60, GRAND UNION CANAL
	Heritage Category: Listing
	Grade: II

 BRIDGE NUMBER 60, GRAND UNION CANAL, GUMLEY ROAD, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
WALL IN THE CHURCHYARD TO EAST OF THE CHURCH OF ST ANDREW
Heritage Category: Listing
Grade: II
Location:
 WALL IN THE CHURCHYARD TO EAST OF THE CHURCH OF ST ANDREW, SWINGBRIDGE STREET, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
ROW OF 5 TOMBSTONES TO SADDINGTON FAMILY IN THE CHURCHYARD TO EAST OF
CHURCH OF ST ANDREW
Heritage Category: Listing
Grade: II
 Location: ROW OF 5 TOMBSTONES TO SADDINGTON FAMILY IN THE CHURCHYARD TO EAST OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW, SWINGBRIDGE STREET, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
SCHOFIELD FARMHOUSE
Heritage Category: Listing
Grade: II
Location:
 SCHOFIELD FARMHOUSE, SWINGBRIDGE STREET, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
FOXTON LODGE
Heritage Category: Listing
Grade: II
 FOXTON LODGE, SWINGBRIDGE STREET, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
BENTS CLOSE

Heritage Category: Listing
Grade: II
Location:
 BENTS CLOSE, SWINGBRIDGE STREET, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
THE MANOR HOUSE
Heritage Category: Listing
Grade: II
Location:
THE MANOR HOUSE, SWINGBRIDGE STREET, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
BRIDGE NUMBER 61 FOXTON BOTTOM LOCK, GRAND UNION CANAL
Heritage Category: Listing
Grade: II
Location:
 BRIDGE NUMBER 61 FOXTON BOTTOM LOCK, GRAND UNION CANAL, FOXTON,
Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
LANGTON FARMHOUSE
Heritage Category: Listing
Grade: II
Location:
 LANGTON FARMHOUSE, SWINGBRIDGE STREET, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
THE OLD VICARAGE
Heritage Category: Listing
Grade: II
Location:
 THE OLD VICARAGE, VICARAGE DRIVE, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
FOXTON LOCKS, GRAND UNION CANAL LEICESTER LINE

	Heritage Category: Listing
	Grade: II*
	 Location: FOXTON LOCKS, GRAND UNION CANAL LEICESTER LINE, FOXTON, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire LOCK-KEEPER'S COTTAGE ADJACENT TO FOXTON TOP LOCK, GRAND UNION CANAL
	Heritage Category: Listing
	Grade: II
	 LOCK-KEEPER'S COTTAGE ADJACENT TO FOXTON TOP LOCK, GRAND UNION CANAL, FOXTON, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW
	Heritage Category: Listing
	Grade: II*
	 Location: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW, SWINGBRIDGE STREET, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire FORMER FOXTON BOARD SCHOOL AND SCHOOL YARD PERIMETER WALLS
	Heritage Category: Listing
	Grade: II
	Location:
	 FORMER FOXTON BOARD SCHOOL AND SCHOOL YARD PERIMETER WALLS, WOODGATE, Foxton, Harborough, Leicestershire
Local Green Space	10 areas indicated on the policies map but not referenced

	Parish Plaine Foxton Village - Policies Green zone, limits to development, local green spaces and development sites Foxton CP
	Fishel's Farmyord (Policy F12) Dahd between Middle SLand Vicarage Dr(Policy P3) Jn Vicarage Drive and Hog Lane (Policy F14) Unit to Development Sizes Development Sizes Divergent Sizes Div
Archaeological	There are other buildings and structures that have been identified as being locally important to the architectural and
sites	historic heritage of Foxton and need to be preserved and enhanced. These include
	1. Mount Farm, Main Street
	2. Forge House, Main Street
	3. The Shoulder of Mutton Inn, Main Street
	4. Old Baptist Chapel, Main Street
	5. Old Court House and mud wall, Main Street

6. Robert Monk Hall, Middle Street
7. Orchard House, Vicarage Drive
8. Old Mill House, Swingbridge Street
9. The Old Manse, Swingbridge Street
10. The Hermitage, Swingbridge Street
11. Dale Cottage, Swingbridge Street
12. The Chestnuts, Swingbridge Street
13. The Boiler House, Foxton Locks

Appendix 2

Annex I

- 1. Crude-oil refineries (excluding undertakings manufacturing only lubricants from crude oil) and installations for the gasification and liquefaction of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale per day.
- 2. Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 300 megawatts or more and nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors (except research installations for the production and conversion of fissionable and fertile materials, whose maximum power does not exceed 1 kilowatt continuous thermal load).
- 3. Installations solely designed for the permanent storage or final disposal of radioactive waste.
- 4. Integrated works for the initial melting of cast-iron and steel.
- 5. Installations for the extraction of asbestos and for the processing and transformation of asbestos and products containing asbestos: for asbestos-cement products, with an annual production of more than 20 000 tonnes of finished products, for friction material, with an annual production of more than 50 tonnes of finished products, and for other uses of asbestos, utilization of more than 200 tonnes per year.
- 6. Integrated chemical installations.
- 7. Construction of motorways, express roads (1) and lines for long-distance railway traffic and of airports (2) with a basic runway length of 2 100 m or more.
- 8. Trading ports and also inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic which permit the passage of vessels of over 1 350 tonnes.
- 9. Waste-disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment or land fill of toxic and dangerous wastes.

(1) For the purposes of the Directive, 'express road' means a road which complies with the definition in the European Agreement on main international traffic arteries of 15 November 1975.

(2) For the purposes of this Directive, 'airport' means airports which comply with the definition in the 1944 Chicago Convention setting up the International Civil Aviation Organization (Annex 14).

Annex II

1. Agriculture

(a) Projects for the restructuring of rural land holdings.

(b) Projects for the use of uncultivated land or semi-natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes.

(c) Water-management projects for agriculture.

(d) Initial afforestation where this may lead to adverse ecological changes and land reclamation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use.

(e) Poultry-rearing installations.

(f) Pig-rearing installations.

(g) Salmon breeding.

(h) Reclamation of land from the sea.

2. Extractive industry

(a) Extraction of peat.

(b) Deep drillings with the exception of drillings for investigating the stability of the soil and in particular:

- geothermal drilling,
- drilling for the storage of nuclear waste material,
- drilling for water supplies.

(c) Extraction of minerals other than metalliferous and energy-producing minerals, such as marble, sand, gravel, shale, salt, phosphates and potash.

(d) Extraction of coal and lignite by underground mining. (e) Extraction of coal and lignite by open-cast mining. (f) Extraction of petroleum.

(g) Extraction of natural gas.

(h) Extraction of ores.

(i) Extraction of bituminous shale.

(j) Extraction of minerals other than metalliferous and energy-producing minerals by open-cast mining.

(k) Surface industrial installations for the extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gas and ores, as well as bituminous shale.

(I) Coke ovens (dry coal distillation).

(m) Installations for the manufacture of cement.

3. Energy industry

- (a) Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (unless included in Annex I).
- (b) Industrial installations for carrying gas, steam and hot water; transmission of electrical energy by overhead cables.
- (c) Surface storage of natural gas.
- (d) Underground storage of combustible gases.
- (e) Surface storage of fossil fuels.
- (f) Industrial briquetting of coal and lignite.
- (g) Installations for the production or enrichment of nuclear fuels.
- (h) Installations for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuels.
- (i) Installations for the collection and processing of radioactive waste (unless included in Annex I).
- (j) Installations for hydroelectric energy production.
- 4. Processing of metals
- (a) Iron and steelworks, including foundries, forges, drawing plants and rolling mills (unless included in Annex I).
- (b) Installations for the production, including smelting, refining, drawing and rolling, of nonferrous metals, excluding precious metals.
- (c) Pressing, drawing and stamping of large castings.
- (d) Surface treatment and coating of metals.
- (e) Boilermaking, manufacture of reservoirs, tanks and other sheet-metal containers.
- (f) Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles and manufacture of motor-vehicle engines.
- (g) Shipyards.
- (h) Installations for the construction and repair of aircraft.
- (i) Manufacture of railway equipment.
- (j) Swaging by explosives.
- (k) Installations for the roasting and sintering of metallic ores.
- 5. Manufacture of glass
- 7. Chemical industry

- (a) Treatment of intermediate products and production of chemicals (unless included in Annex I).
- (b) Production of pesticides and pharmaceutical products, paint and varnishes, elastomers and peroxides.
- (c) Storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products.

8. Food industry

- (a) Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats.
- (b) Packing and canning of animal and vegetable products.
- (c) Manufacture of dairy products.
- (d) Brewing and malting.
- (e) Confectionery and syrup manufacture.
- (f) Installations for the slaughter of animals.
- (g) Industrial starch manufacturing installations.
- (h) Fish-meal and fish-oil factories.
- (i) Sugar factories.
- 9. Textile, leather, wood and paper industries
- (a) Wool scouring, degreasing and bleaching factories.
- (b) Manufacture of fibre board, particle board and plywood.
- (c) Manufacture of pulp, paper and board.
- (d) Fibre-dyeing factories.
- (e) Cellulose-processing and production installations.
- (f) Tannery and leather-dressing factories.
- 10. Rubber industry

Manufacture and treatment of elastomer-based products.

- 11. Infrastructure projects
- (a) Industrial-estate development projects.

- (b) Urban-development projects.
- (c) Ski-lifts and cable-cars.
- (d) Construction of roads, harbours, including fishing harbours, and airfields (projects not listed in Annex I).
- (e) Canalization and flood-relief works.
- (f) Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis.
- (g) Tramways, elevated and underground railways, suspended lines or similar lines of a particular type, used exclusively or mainly for passenger transport.
- (h) Oil and gas pipeline installations.
- (i) Installation of long-distance aqueducts.
- (j) Yacht marinas.
- 12. Other projects
- (a) Holiday villages, hotel complexes.
- (b) Permanent racing and test tracks for cars and motor cycles.
- (c) Installations for the disposal of industrial and domestic waste (unless included in Annex I).
- (d) Waste water treatment plants.
- (e) Sludge-deposition sites.
- (f) Storage of scrap iron.
- (g) Test benches for engines, turbines or reactors.
- (h) Manufacture of artificial mineral fibres.
- (i) Manufacture, packing, loading or placing in cartridges of gunpowder and explosives.
- (j) Knackers' yards.

12. Modifications to development projects included in Annex I and projects in Annex II undertaken exclusively or mainly for the development and testing of new methods or products and not used for more than one year

Appendix 4

Sustainability Appraisal for Foxton within the New Local Plan SA and SEA

The reasonable alternatives against which the housing growth for Foxton has been assessed are shown below.

Table 2.2: Strategic options for housing and employment (i.e. the reasonable alternatives tested in the SA)

Option	Description
Option 1: Rural Continue the current distribution strategy with a rural focus)	60% of the District's future housing need would be met in the urban settlements (Thurnby, Bushby and Scraptoft, Market Harborough, Lutterworth and Broughton Astley) and 40% met in the rural settlements (Rural Centres and Selected Rural Villages). The bulk of employment provision would be in Market Harborough (approximately 10ha), with at least 4ha at Lutterworth and approximately 3ha at Fleckney to balance its relatively high potential housing growth.
Option 2: Core Strategy Distribution Continue to use the Core Strategy distribution strategy	Distribution of future housing need would continue as identified in the Core Strategy with approximately 70% of future new housing planned for the urban settlements and 30% planned for the rural settlements. The bulk of employment provision would be in Market Harborough (approximately 10ha) with at least 4ha at Lutterworth and approximately 3ha at Fleckney to balance its relatively high potential housing growth.
Option 3: Urban Continue the current distribution strategy with an urban focus	80% of the District's future housing need would be met in the urban settlements and 20% met in the rural settlements. The bulk of employment provision would be in Market Harborough (approximately 10ha) with at least 4ha at Lutterworth and approximately 3ha at Fleckney to balance its relatively high potential housing growth.

Option	Description				
Option 4: Scraptoft / Thurnby SDA Scraptoft / Thurnby Strategic Development Area and reduced growth in other parts of the District	A proposal which would provide a significant extension to the east of Scraptoft and Thurnby has been received by the Council. The proposal is for at least 1000 dwellings with community facilities together with a link-road between Scraptoft village and the A47. Further assessment of transport impacts, landscape and viability is needed. However, delivery of this strategic development area would reduce the requirement for all other settlements in the District. The bulk of employment provision would be in Market Harborough (approximately 10ha) with at least 4ha at Lutterworth and approximately 3ha at Fleckney to balance its relatively high potential housing growth. The potential SDA at Scraptoft does not include proposals to deliver employment land.				
Option 5: Kibworth SDA Kibworth Strategic Development Area and reduced growth in other parts of the District	Two proposals near the Kibworths have been received. Both proposals offer new road infrastructure, community and employment facilities and around 1,200 houses. One proposal involves development to the north of Kibworth Harcourt and a potential relief road for the existing A6. The other involves development to the west of the Kibworths and linking road infrastructure between the A6 and Saddington Road. Further assessment of transport impacts, landscape and viability is needed in terms of both proposals. <u>This Option would include just one of these two strategic development areas</u> . Delivery of either potential strategic development area would reduce the requirement for all other settlements in the District.				
Option 6: Lutterworth SDA Lutterworth Strategic Development Area and reduced growth in other parts of the District	A proposal which could result in development of approximately 1,950 dwellings, local facilities and employment land by 2031 to the east of Lutterworth has been received by the Council. This would involve provision of a road link between the A4304 (to the east of Lutterworth) and A426 (Leicester Road to the north of Lutterworth) thus providing relief for Lutterworth town centre. It would lead to approximately 550 dwellings delivered in this location after 2031. There is also scope for provision of a motorway service facility adjoining M1 Junction 20 and land for logistics and distribution. Further assessment of transport impacts, landscape and viability is needed. Delivery of this strategic development area would reduce the requirement for all other settlements in the District. Approximately 10ha of employment land would be delivered at Lutterworth in conjunction with delivery of the Lutterworth SDA. A further approximately 10ha of employment land would be delivered in Market Harborough along with approximately 3ha at Fleckney to balance its relatively high potential housing growth.				

Option	Description
Option 7: Scraptoft / Thurnby SDA and Kibworth SDA	This would involve two strategic development areas in the District: approximately 1,200 dwellings at the Kibworths; and approximately 1,000 dwellings to the east of Scraptoft / Thurnby. Further housing in each of the proposed strategic development areas may take place beyond 2031. Other settlements would receive limited housing growth.
Strategic Development Areas at Scraptoft / Thurnby and Kibworth and limited growth in other part of the District	Approximately 5ha of employment land would be delivered at Kibworth in conjunction with delivery of one of the potential Kibworth SDAs. A further approximately 10ha of employment land would be delivered in Market Harborough, at least 4ha in Lutterworth and approximately 3ha at Fleckney to balance its relatively high potential housing growth.
Option 8 Scraptoft / Thurnby SDA and Lutterworth SDA Strategic Development Areas at Scraptoft / Thurnby and Lutterworth and limited growth in other part of the District)	This would involve two strategic development areas in the District: approximately 1,950 dwellings to the east of Lutterworth; and approximately 1,000 dwellings to the east of Scraptoft / Thurnby. Further housing in each of the proposed strategic development areas may take place beyond 2031. Other settlements would receive limited housing growth. Approximately 10ha of employment land would be delivered at Lutterworth in conjunction with delivery of the Lutterworth SDA. A further approximately 10ha of employment land would be delivered in Market Harborough and approximately 3ha of employment land at Fleckney to balance its relatively high potential housing growth.
Option 9: Lutterworth SDA and Kibworth SDA Strategic Development Areas at Lutterworth and Kibworth and limited growth in other part of the District)	This would involve two strategic development areas in the District: approximately 1,950 dwellings to the east of Lutterworth; and approximately 1,200 dwellings at the Kibworths. Further housing in each of the proposed strategic development areas may take place beyond 2031. Other settlements would receive limited housing growth. Approximately 10ha of employment land would be delivered at Lutterworth in conjunction with delivery of the Lutterworth SDA. Approximately 5ha of employment land would be delivered at Kibworth in conjunction with one of the potential Kibworth SDAs. A further approximately 10ha of employment land would be delivered in Market Harborough and approximately 3ha of employment land at Fleckney to balance its potential housing growth.

Each of the above housing options has been tested against the following sustainability topics.

Sustainability Topic	SA Objectives	Guiding Criteria	Potential Monitoring Indicators
Natural Environment	 Protect, enhance and manage biodiversity. Protect, enhance and manage environmental resources. 	1.1) Would biodiversity interests be affected?2.1) What could be the effects on the quality of water environments?2.2) What could be the effects on land quality?	 Net contribution towards habitat creation / improvement (hectares). Net loss of Best and Most versatile Agricultural land. Effect on condition of SSSIs and overall percentage of SSSI in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition. Net effect on number and area of Local Wildlife Sites. Impact on Water Framework Development compliance. Hectares of contaminated land brought back into productive use. The number of new systems or area of land covered by Sustainable Drainage Systems.
Built and natural heritage	3) Protect, enhance and manage the historic character and distinctiveness of the District's settlements and their surrounding landscapes.	 3.1) How could proposals affect the historic value and character of settlements and/or surrounding landscapes? 3.2) Could proposals hinder or assist efforts to maintain and enhance features (designated and non-designated) of historic, cultural or archaeological interest? 	 Number of heritage features 'at risk'. Development granted contrary to heritage policies. Percentage of people that think the character of their neighbourhood has improved / stayed the same / declined.

Sustainability Topic	SA Objectives	Guiding Criteria	Potential Monitoring Indicators
Health and Wellbeing	 4) Safeguard and improve community health, safety and wellbeing. 5) Improve accessibility to employment, retail, business, health and community services, supporting health and well-being in the district. 	 4.1) How could proposals affect standards of open space, recreation and leisure provision? 4.2) Could proposals have an effect on efforts to maintain and strengthen local identity and community cohesion? 4.3) Could proposals have different impacts on certain social groups (<i>age, gender, social class for example</i>)? 4.4) How could proposals impact upon air quality (particularly in Lutterworth)? 5.1) What impact could there be on local service provision, particularly in rural areas? 5.2) What modes of transport would most likely be encouraged and how would these affect greenhouse gas emissions? 	 Average healthy life expectancy. Participation levels in sport and recreation. Area of green infrastructure provided in conjunction with newhousing. Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard. Number of properties experiencing pollutant concentrations in excess of the standard. Percentage of completed non – residential development complying with carparking standards. Length of new/improved cycleway and pedestrian routes.

Sustainability Topic	SA Objectives	Guiding Criteria	Potential Monitoring Indicators
Resilience (to climate change)	6) Reduce the risks from local and global climate change upon economic activity, delivery of essential services and the natural environment.	 6.1) What would be the effect in terms of flood risk? 6.2) How would the resilience of local businesses be affected? 6.3) How would the proposal affect the delivery of essential services? 6.4) What will be the effects on green infrastructure and its ability to contribute to climate change resilience? 	 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding. Annual local authority expenditure on flood management measures.
Housing and Economy	 Provide affordable, sustainable, good- quality housing for all. 	7.1) How could proposals affect levels of house building?7.2) How could proposals affect the ability to deliver affordable housing?	 Net additional dwellings. Gross affordable housing completions.

Sustainability Topic	SA Objectives	Guiding Criteria	Potential Monitoring Indicators
	8) Support investment to grow the local economy.	 8.1) Would proposals help to create job opportunities for local residents? 8.2) Would the proposals support the rural economy? 8.3) Would the proposals help to support the vitality of town centres and their retail offer? 8.4) Would the proposals help to secure improvements in telecommunications infrastructure? (<i>For example high speed broadband connectivity</i>) 	 Total amount of additional floor space by type. Employment land available. Jobs created / retained in rural areas. Total number of visitors and spend on tourism. Broadband coverage and speed.
Resource use	9) Use and manage resources efficiently, whilst and minimising Harborough's emissi ons of greenhouse gases.	 9.1) To what extent would proposals lead to an increase or decrease in the use of energy and / or water? 9.2) Do proposals help to achieve / support a reduction in carbon emissions? 9.3) Do proposals encourage the efficient use of minerals? 	 % of developments achieving a higher CFSH homes water efficiency rating than required by building regulations. Carbon emissions from road transport.

The effects of each Scenario for growth in Foxton are presented against the six SA Topics listed below, which encapsulate the SA Framework.

The scenarios for growth are:

Scenario	Range of housing growth for Foxton
1	High growth (33-51 dwellings)
2a	Moderate-high growth (23/31 dwellings) SDA
2b	Moderate-high growth (25 dwellings)
3a	Low/no growth (15/16 dwellings)
3b	Low/no growth (12 dwellings) with SDA

The SA topics are:

SA Topic	SA Objectives covered
1. Natural Environment	Biodiversity, agricultural land, soil, water geodiversity
2. Built and Natural Heritage	Landscape & settlement character, heritage
3. Health and Wellbeing	Education, health, recreation, open space access to services, air quality, community cohesion
4. Resilience to Climate Change	Flooding, green infrastructure
5. Housing and Economy	Housing delivery, rural economy, investment
6. Resource Use	Energy efficiency, water efficiency, carbon emissions, minerals

To determine the effects on each SA Topic, consideration has been given to the factors listed in the SEA Regulations to determine whether the effects are significant or not, for example: the nature of effects (including magnitude and duration); the sensitivity of receptors; the Likelihood of effects occurring; and the significance of effects

These factors have been considered to predict effects against each SA Topic using the following scoring system.

 \checkmark

- Major positive
- Moderate positive
- Minor positive
- Insignificant impacts -
- Minor negative
 ×
- Moderate negative
 ××
- Major negative
 ×××
- Uncertain effect ?

Foxton

Scenarios tested for Foxton

The table below sets out three distinct scenarios for Foxton to assess the implications of the nine strategic housing options and corresponding employment provision. The housing options and employment provision have been grouped into scenarios to reflect potential differential effects that the housing and employment options could have for Foxton. Therefore, if the level of housing and employment is anticipated to have very similar effects for certain options, then these have been grouped together to avoid duplication. The grouping of options has taken into account available land, the scale and rate of growth, and the sensitivity of receptors.

Scen ario	Range of housing growth	Relevant Housing	Local Employment provision*					Assumptions
	grout.	options as shown above	Market Harborough	Lutterworth	Kibworth	Reckney	Total	
1	High growth (33-51 dwellings)	1, 2, 4	10 ha	4 ha	-	3 ha	17 ha	Although there is no employment provision in Foxton, it is possible that an SDA in Kibworth would provide job opportunities that could
2a	Moderate-high growth (23/31 dwellings) SDA	5, 7	10 ha	4 ha	5 ha	3ha	22 ha	be accessed by residents in Foxton. Scenarios 2a and 2b (and likewise 3a and 3b) involve the same scale of housing growth, but
2b	Moderate-high growth (25 dwellings)	6	10 ha	10 ha	-	3ha	23 ha	are differentiated in that scenarios 2a and 3b would involve an SDA at Kibworth and Scenarios 2b and 3a wouldn't. Two housing
3a	Low/no growth (15/16	3	10 ha	4 ha	-	3 ha	17 ha	options fall within Scenario 3a, and these propose different levels of employment in Lutterworth and Fleckney. It is unlikely that these
	dwellings)	8	iona	10 ha	-	STIA	23ha	variations in employment would affect Foxton differently, as the
3b	Low/no growth (12 dwellings) with SDA	9	10 ha	10 ha	5 ha	3ha	28ha	scale of growth in Fleckney is not significant, and Lutterworth is less well related to Foxton than Market Harborough, for which employment growth is anticipated for all housing options.

SA findings for Foxton

Natural Environment (SA Objectives 1 and 2)		×	Scenario 2a	-	Scenario 3a	-			
t (SA Objectives 1 and 2)	Scenario 1	*	Scenario 2b	-	Scenario 3b	-			
*For natural environment, there would be no different effects for scenarios 2a and 2b and 3a and 3b as these are only differentiated on the basis of the provision of employment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below covers both sub-options.									
iodiversity									
			he loss of habitat s	uch as l	hedgerows and				
here would be a limited effect on natural resources with Scenario 3 as no or very oportunity for enhancement to biodiversity.	/ little growth wou	ld occı	Ir. However, there v	would al	lso be limited				
nvironmental quality									
There would be loss of land classified as Grade 3 under Scenario 1, 2 and to a lesser extent 3. The scale of development involved would not have an effect on levels of air quality or water quality.									
here is one Local Wildlife Site, the Grand Union Canal Harborough Arm and a nu	umber of TPOs in	Foxto	٦.						
Development may contain habitats of local value to wildlife.									
Agricultural land surrounding Foxton is classified as Grade 3.									
itigation measures such as habitat buffers and ponds could be secured as part o otential for enhancement.	of developments of	on affe	cted sites. This cou	ld also i	include the				
For Scenario 2, it is likely that these effects could be avoided more easily, and hence a neutral effect is predicted. If enhancement was secured through development, it is possible that a minor positive effect could be achieved in terms of biodiversity, but it is not possible to say with certainty at this stage if this would be the case.									
There would be a loss of agricultural land under Scenarios 1 and 2, which would be unavoidable. For Scenario 1 which involves greater levels of development, this constitutes a minor negative effect on soil.									
There would be no effect on natural resources under Scenario 3.									
ic ice hon hff he guiltes oeii he	or natural environment, there would be no different effects for scenarios 2a and 2b and 3c polyment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below con odiversity creased housing on greenfield land (Scenario 1-2) could have a negative effect tes. Effects would be small scale, permanent and would occur in the short, med here would be a limited effect on natural resources with Scenario 3 as no or very portunity for enhancement to biodiversity. Invironmental quality here would be loss of land classified as Grade 3 under Scenario 1, 2 and to a les fect on levels of air quality or water quality. Here is one Local Wildlife Site, the Grand Union Canal Harborough Arm and a me evelopment may contain habitats of local value to wildlife. gricultural land surrounding Foxton is classified as Grade 3. tigation measures such as habitat buffers and ponds could be secured as part of tential for enhancement.	or natural environment, there would be no different effects for scenarios 2a and 2b and 3a and 3b as these a naployment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below covers both sub-option odiversity creased housing on greenfield land (Scenario 1-2) could have a negative effect on biodiversity the see. Effects would be small scale, permanent and would occur in the short, medium and long terr here would be a limited effect on natural resources with Scenario 3 as no or very little growth would portunity for enhancement to biodiversity. <i>Invironmental quality</i> here would be loss of land classified as Grade 3 under Scenario 1, 2 and to a lesser extent 3. The fect on levels of air quality or water quality. here is one Local Wildlife Site, the Grand Union Canal Harborough Arm and a number of TPOs in evelopment may contain habitats of local value to wildlife. gricultural land surrounding Foxton is classified as Grade 3. tigation measures such as habitat buffers and ponds could be secured as part of developments of tential for enhancement. though Scenarios 1 and 2 (to a lesser extent) present the potential for negative effects, mitigation evertheless, Scenario 1 is recorded as a minor negative effect as the higher scale of growth would sturbance, and there are sensitive wildlife habitats nearby. or Scenario 2, it is likely that these effects could be avoided more easily, and hence a neutral effect evelopment, it is possible that a minor positive effect could be achieved in terms of biodiversity, bi s would be the case. here would be a loss of agricultural land under Scenarios 1 and 2, which would be unavoidable. Fer evelopment, this constitutes a minor negative effect on soil.	or natural environment, there would be no different effects for scenarios 2a and 2b and 3a and 3b as these are only a papoyment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below covers both sub-options. Dodiversity creased housing on greenfield land (Scenario 1-2) could have a negative effect on biodiversity through t ess. Effects would be small scale, permanent and would occur in the short, medium and long term. Here would be a limited effect on natural resources with Scenario 3 as no or very little growth would occur portunity for enhancement to biodiversity. Invironmental quality here would be loss of land classified as Grade 3 under Scenario 1, 2 and to a lesser extent 3. The scale fect on levels of air quality or water quality. Here is one Local Wildlife Site, the Grand Union Canal Harborough Arm and a number of TPOs in Foxtor evelopment may contain habitats of local value to wildlife. Articultural land surrounding Foxton is classified as Grade 3. tigation measures such as habitat buffers and ponds could be secured as part of developments on affect tential for enhancement. Though Scenarios 1 and 2 (to a lesser extent) present the potential for negative effects, mitigation meas evertheless, Scenario 1 is recorded as a minor negative effect as the higher scale of growth would make sturbance, and there are sensitive wildlife habitats nearby. For Scenario 2, it is likely that these effects could be avoided more easily, and hence a neutral effect is privelopment, it is possible that a minor positive effect could be achieved in terms of biodiversity, but it is r s would be the case. Here would be a loss of agricultural land under Scenarios 1 and 2, which would be unavoidable. For Sce velopment, this constitutes a minor negative effect on soil.	Scenario 2b or natural environment, there would be no different effects for scenarios 2a and 2b and 3a and 3b as these are only differentiated on the b oployment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below covers both sub-options. opdiversity creased housing on greenfield land (Scenario 1-2) could have a negative effect on biodiversity through the loss of habitat s ese. Effects would be small scale, permanent and would occur in the short, medium and long term. Here would be a limited effect on natural resources with Scenario 3 as no or very little growth would occur. However, there is portunity for enhancement to biodiversity. Invironmental quality here would be loss of land classified as Grade 3 under Scenario 1, 2 and to a lesser extent 3. The scale of development invi- ere is one Local Wildlife Site, the Grand Union Canal Harborough Arm and a number of TPOs in Foxton. Evelopment may contain habitats of local value to wildlife. gricultural land surrounding Foxton is classified as Grade 3. tigation measures such as habitat buffers and ponds could be secured as part of developments on affected sites. This could tential for enhancement. though Scenarios 1 and 2 (to a lesser extent) present the potential for negative effects, mitigation measures could limit the evelopment. though Scenarios 1 and 2 (to a lesser extent) present the potential for negative effects, mitigation measures could limit the evelopment, it is possible that a minor negative effect as the higher scale of growth would make it more difficult to sturbance, and there are sensitive wildlife habitats nearby. or Scenario 2, it is likely that these effects could be avoided more easily, and hence a neutral effect is predicted. If enhance velopment, it is possible that a minor positive effect could be achieved in terms of biodiversity, but it is not possible to say is would be the case.	Scenario 2b - or natural environment, there would be no different effects for scenarios 2 and 2b and 3a and 3b as these are only differentiated on the basis of to ployment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below covers both sub-options. odiversity creased housing on greenfield land (Scenario 1-2) could have a negative effect on biodiversity through the loss of habitat such as tes. Effects would be small scale, permanent and would occur in the short, medium and long term. ere would be a limited effect on natural resources with Scenario 3 as no or very little growth would occur. However, there would a portunity for enhancement to biodiversity. <i>nvironmental quality</i> ere would be loss of land classified as Grade 3 under Scenario 1, 2 and to a lesser extent 3. The scale of development involved vect on levels of air quality or water quality. ere is one Local Wildlife Site, the Grand Union Canal Harborough Arm and a number of TPOs in Foxton. evelopment may contain habitats of local value to wildlife. pricultural land surrounding Foxton is classified as Grade 3. tigation measures such as habitat buffers and ponds could be secured as part of developments on affected sites. This could also is survitueles, Scenario 1 and 2 (to a lesser extent) present the potential for negative effects, mitigation measures could limit the effects evertheless, Scenario 1 is recorded as a minor negative effect as the higher scale of growth would make it more difficult to avoid w starbance, and there are sensitive wildlife habitats nearby. or Scenario 2, it is likely that these e	Scenario 2b - Scenario 3b or natural environment, there would be no different effects for scenarios 2a and 2b and 3a and 3a and 3b as these are only differentiated on the basis of the provision of pipoyment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below covers both sub-options. - Scenario 2b - Scenario 3b portion of pipoyment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below covers both sub-options. - Scenario 2b - Scenario 3b portion of pipoyment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 1-2) could have a negative effect on biodiversity through the loss of habitat such as hedgerows and tess. Effects would be small scale, permanent and would occur in the short, medium and long term. - However, there would also be limited portunity for enhancement to biodiversity. ere would be a limited effect on natural resources with Scenario 1, 2 and to a lesser extent 3. The scale of development involved would not have a feet on levels of air quality or water quality. -<			

Duilt and Mature		Cooperio 4	××	Scenario 2a	×	Scenario 3a	-		
Built and Natura	al Heritage (SA Objective 3)	Scenario 1	XX	Scenario 2b	×	Scenario 3b	-		
	*For built and natural heritage, there would be no different effects for scenarios 2a and 2b a employment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below co			only differentiated o	n the ba	sis of the provision	of		
Nature of	Development of edge of settlement sites could affect the character of the built an	d natural environ	ment, b <u>y</u>	y altering the scal	e of the	e settlement.			
effects	Effects on built and natural heritage would be most prominent for Scenario 1 and	Scenario 2.							
	Foxton is located within the Laughton Hills Landscape Character Area which has one of the most sensitive landscapes in the District.	low - medium la	ndscape	e capacity to acco	nmoda	ite development; i	it is		
	The village sits in the Foxton Conservation Area which covers practically the entire extent of the built up part of the village and also the Grand Union Canal Conservation Area which cuts through the village. Foxton contains 16 listed buildings including two Grade II* Listed Church of St Andrew and Foxton Locks. Grand Union Canal.								
Sensitivity of receptors	There is also a Scheduled Monument, an inclined plane immediately east of Foxton Locks.								
	The area is largely rural in nature and the urban form is small scale, low density with a unique character that could be affected by significant development.								
Likelihood of	Effects could be mitigated through application of plan policies on design. However, at higher levels of development, there will be an inevitable change in the scale of the settlement that will alter its character.								
Likelihood of effects	For Scenario 1 and to a certain extent Scenario 2, it would be likely that developr land. Therefore, the effects on the character of the settlement would be more pro development would need to be to the south of the Settlement, which would prese	nounced. Given t	he flood	constraints to the	e North	, it is likely that	ore		
Significance	Housing is low density in Foxton and if substantial development occurred it could south (which is possible given flood risk to the north) there would be potential effect is predicted for Scenario 1 and a minor negative effect for Scenario 2a and growth, thus a neutral effect is predicted.	ects on the Grand	d Union	Canal. Conseque	ntly, a	moderate negativ			
	Recommendation – Development in Foxton ought to be low density and careful of the settlement. The Conservation Area (CA), Scheduled Monuments and numbers and nu						ter		

		• • •		Scenario 2a	✓	Scenario 3a	×			
Health and Well	peing (SA Objectives 4 and 5)	Scenario 1	~	Scenario 2b	-	Scenario 3b	-			
Nature of	For Scenario 1 and to a lesser extent Scenario 2a/2b, housing provision would help to improve housing choice and affordability, which ought to have positive effects on residents in the village that wish to form a household or move to larger/specialised accommodation (for example young families). With low growth, as per Scenario 3a/3b, these effects would not occur, and this could lead to an erosion of community identify over time as local residents might need to look for alternative accommodation outside the village.									
effects	Scenarios 1 and (to a lesser extent) 2a/2b would lead to increased pressure on the primary school, and would generate car trips to access employment and services, leading to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Scenarios 1 and 2a/2b would be more likely to help to support the vitality of village shops and services as they would deliver more housing to the area. However, these effects are small scale.									
	Scenario 2a and 3b, which would involve an SDA in Kibworth, would provide enhanced employment opportunities for local residents in Foxton, which ought to have positive effects on health and wellbeing.									
	The population in Foxton has noticeable differences from the District trends. There are considerably larger proportion of the population being aged 55 – 74 and a below average representation of those in the 16-34 age groups.									
Sensitivity of receptors	The primary school in Foxton has limited capacity and an extension may be required. However, the site is constrained with limited space for an extension. Development would also be expected to contribute to improved GP service capacity in Market Harborough.									
	Public transport links are not frequently used, 71% of people use a car or van to	get to work. Just o	over 13	% work from home	e (Cens	sus 2011).				
	There is likely to be a need for special needs housing for an aging population as part of the development. Scenario 1 would best provide for this by planning for a higher level of growth (Which could include specialist housing).									
Likelihood of effects	For Scenario 1 and to a lesser extent 2, it is likely that there would be an increase in greenhouse gas emissions due to new residents being located in this settlement, which has a strong trend of car travel that is likely to continue. Whilst the increased growth under these Scenarios (more so for scenario 1) could help to support the viability of a new village amenities, it is unclear whether this would occur, or if the scale of growth would be adequate.									
	It is possible that the additional demand for education would have to be provided outside of Foxton given that the site is constrained.									
	Scenarios 1 (and to a lesser extent scenarios 2a/2b) will increase greenhouse gather However, these options also support residents to remain in the area by providing to open space through developer contributions. A minor positive effect is predicted	new affordable h								
Significance	A neutral effect is predicted for Scenario 2b, due to the lower scale of growth. However under Scenario 2a there would be a development of an SDA in nearby Kibworth which could offset these effects to an extent and also improve access to employment opportunities. Therefore, a minor positive effect is predicted for 2b.									
	Scenario 3a and 3b do not support new development in Foxton which may affect be preserved in the short term, there could be a decline in the villages housing of balance a minor negative effect is predicted for Scenario 3a. For Scenario 3b, the Kibworth would offset the negative effects to an extent, so on balance a neutral effects to an extent.	ffer in the longer t ese effects would	erm aff still occ	ecting community cur, but the develo	spirit a	nd diversity. On	blı			

Deciliares (to a				Scenario 2a	-	Scenario 3a	-	
Resilience (to c	limate change) (SA objective 6)	Scenario 1	?	Scenario 2b	Scenario 2b _ Scenario 3			
Nature of effects	*For resilience to climate change, there would be no different effects for scenarios 2a and 2b and 3a and 3b as these are only differentiated on the basis of the provision employment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below covers both sub-options. New development could increase surface water run-off under Scenarios 1 and to a lesser extent 2, which would require the development of greenfield land. Scenario 3 would not involve any development, so effects would be neutral. Flood Zones 2 and 3 are identified around the northern edge of settlement and the Grand Union Canal Harborough Arm.							
Sensitivity of receptors	There are Flood Zones 2 and 3 to the north of Foxton.							
Likelihood of effects	It is unlikely that new development would be sited where it is at risk of river flooding, which would limit growth to the north of the settlement. However, with higher levels of growth, the potential for sites to intersect with areas of flood risk would increase. Surface water run-off would need to be managed to ensure that surface water flooding did not occur. Plan policies would require that new development did not increase flood risk elsewhere and include SUDs, so the effects on other areas is also unlikely.							
Significance	Flood risk would be unlikely to be a major issue for any of the development Scenarios. However, for Scenario 1 involving higher levels of growth it may be more difficult to avoid areas of flood risk. Therefore an uncertain effect is predicted for Scenario 1.							

		_		Scenario 2a	✓	Scenario 3a	×			
Housing and Ec	conomy (SA objectives 7 and 8)	Scenario 1	 ✓ 	Scenario 2b	-	Scenario 3b	-			
	Scenario 1 and to a lesser extent Scenario 2 would lead to housing provision in Foxton, which would contribute to meeting housing needs and improving choice.									
Nature of effects	Scenario 3a would not affect the levels of house building in Foxton, which could have negative effects in terms of not meeting local need. Whilst Scenario 3b would also lead to low levels of growth in Foxton, there would be alternative housing at an SDA in Kibworth, which would offset this effect to an extent. It would also provide better access to employment opportunities.									
enects	New homes could also help support the rural economy with more people spending money at village shops, although this is not likely to have a significant effect.									
	There is potential for new homes to be plugged in to fibre optic networks, as existing high spend broadband exists in the area, and this would help support residents to work from home.									
Sensitivity of receptors	There has been no dwellings increase since 2001 in Foxton. There is a need for affordable housing in rural areas. There are only 2% of economically active people in Foxton who are unemployed (Census 2011).									
Likelihood of	Increased housing would improve the offer available in Foxton.									
effects	Scenarios 2a and 3b which include an SDA at Kibworth would provide alternative housing and employment opportunities, which could benefit residents from Foxton.									
Significance	A higher growth Scenario, such as in Scenario 1, would have a positive effect on Foxton. Scenario 2b would provide a moderate amount of growth, and so effects and as a result would have a negative effect in terms of not providing affordable, involve an SDA at Kibworth, which would provide alternative housing choice (albout opportunities. Consequently, the overall effect of Scenario 3b is predicted to be not set.	are predicted to l sustainable and g eit not in Foxton i	be neut good qu tself) ar	ral. Scenario 3b w uality housing. Sce nd would also prov	ould le narios vide em	ad to low/no grow 3b and 2a would ployment	vth			
	In terms of the economy and employment, no Scenario is likely to have a signification spending in the village.	ant effect, althoug	gh Scer	nario 1 may help to	o suppo	ort increased loca	I			

Resource Use (S		O a su a sui a d	×	Scenario 2a	-	Scenario 3a	\checkmark			
Resource Use (SA objective 9)	Scenario 1	*	Scenario 2b	-	Scenario 3b	✓			
	*For resource use, there would be no different effects for scenarios 2a and 2b and 3a and 3b as these are only differentiated on the basis of the provision of employment land in Kibworth. Therefore references to Scenario 2 and Scenario 3 below covers both sub-options.									
Nature of effects	Scenario 1 and to a lesser extent 2 would increase resource use, with more homes needing power and water. However, this would be the case regardless of where development occurs.									
	There would be more car journeys made based on the current trend (reliance on car travel) which will increase greenhouse gas emissions. More car trips would be generated for Scenario 1, and less for Scenario 2.									
	Scenario 3 would lead to lower housing in Foxton, and thus fewer emissions and resource use.									
Sensitivity of receptors	Access to public transport is relatively poor in the rural areas such as Foxton. As such there is a reliance on private transport.									
	Access to mains gas and electricity ought to be available, so new development would not be dependent upon decentralised power sources such as oil heating, which lead to greater emissions of greenhouse gases compared centralised networks.									
Likelihood of effects	Provision of district heating would be unlikely due to a lack of sufficient heat demand in Foxton and any new development would be unlikely to change this.									
	The majority of people travel by private car, and this is likely to continue.									
Significance	The level of growth associated with Scenario 1 would lead to increased numbers of people living in Foxton; which as a sustainable rural village, only has moderate access to jobs and services. Coupled with a reliance on private transport, it is likely that the level of growth under this scenario would therefore contribute to an increase in greenhouse gas emissions across the district (albeit minor). Consequently a minor negative effect is predicted for Scenario 1. Scenario 2a/2b would lead to more modest growth, which is more in line with the historic level of growth in Foxton. Therefore, although there would be negative implications, the effects would not be anticipated to be significant (i.e. they would be neutral).									
	Scenario 3a/3b would limit further greenhouse gas emissions and growth would links, services and jobs. This ought to contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas scenarios.					•	•			

Summary of effects for Foxton

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2a	Scenario 2b	Scenario 3a	Scenario 3b
Natural Environment (SA Objectives 1 and 2)	×	-	-	-	-
Built and Natural Heritage (SA Objective 3)	× ×	×	×	-	-
Health and Wellbeing (SA Objectives 4 and 5)	~	~	-	×	-
Resilience (to climate change) (SA Objective 6)	?	-	-	-	-
Housing and Economy (SA Objectives 7 and 8)	~	~	-	×	-
Resource Use (SA Objective 9)	×	-	-	~	~