

Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Determination Report

Prepared by Harborough District Council On behalf of

Tur Langton Parish Council

July 2018

Table of Contents

Introduction,	3
Legislative Background,	11
Assessment,	14
Sustainability Appraisal,	17
Screening outcomes,	20
Appendix 1 SSSI/Listed Buildings/Scheduled Monuments, Appendix 2,	18 30 36
Appendix 4 Detailed assessment of policies	52

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Local Authorities are required to give a Screening Opinion to determine whether a SEA is required for a neighbourhood plan in order to meet European legislation. A SEA may not always be required although of course a qualifying body must demonstrate how the plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.2 This determination is issued by the Harborough District Council and is the Council's opinion on whether a full SEA is required. After consultation with the Statutory Consultees it is the Councils opinion that a full SEA is not required for the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.3 National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was updated in February 2015 clarifying instances where a SEA may be required for a neighbourhood plan. A neighbourhood plan may require an environmental assessment if it is likely to have a significant effect on the environment. Where this is the case the draft neighbourhood plan may fall within the scope of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. This may be the case, for example, where a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development.
- 1.4 A qualifying body is strongly encouraged to consider the environmental implications of its proposals at an early stage, and to seek the advice of the local planning authority on whether the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 are likely to apply.
- 1.5 In order to demonstrate that a draft neighbourhood plan or Order contributes to sustainable development, sufficient and proportionate evidence should be presented on how the draft neighbourhood plan or Order guides development to sustainable solutions. There is no legal requirement for a neighbourhood plan to have a sustainability appraisal. However, qualifying bodies may find this a useful approach for demonstrating how their draft plan or order meets the basic condition. Material produced as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan may be relevant to a neighbourhood plan.
- 1.6 The SEA Directive and NPPG guidance is clear in that a SEA Environmental Report need only be as detailed as appropriate to the content and level of detail of the neighbourhood plan¹. An environmental report must identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the neighbourhood plan policies and of the reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the neighbourhood plan². NPPG guidance goes on to

state that reasonable alternatives must also be sufficiently distinct, realistic and deliverable³.

- 1.7 At no point does the SEA legislation or guidance state that reasonable alternatives are a requirement for each and every policy area in a plan and it is considered that a proportionate approach, taking into account legislation and guidance above, should be satisfactorily undertaken.
- 1.8 Regulations state that the Environmental Report should consider whether certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels of the planning system to avoid duplication⁴.
 - ¹ Para 030 of http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-neighbourhood-plans/#paragraph 033
 - ³Para 038 <a href="http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-neighbourhood-plans/#paragraph 033

2. About this Determination

- 2.1 This report is used to determine whether or not the contents of the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan (TLNP) 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.
- 2.2 The result of consultations from the statutory consultees is shown below.

Consultee	response
Natural England	Planning consultation: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Report for Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan
	Thank you for your consultation on the above document.
	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.
	Natural England welcomes the Screening Report which assesses the requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

⁴ Regulation 12(3)(d) - http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/pdfs/uksi_20041633_en.pdf

	I can confirm that Natural England concurs with the report's conclusion that it is unlikely there will be any significant environmental effects arising from the policies in the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan submission version as at the date of this assessment, that were not covered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy or the interim Sustainability Appraisal for the Local Plan. As such, the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan does not require a full SEA to be undertaken.
Environment Agency	SEA Screening Report for Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan The Environment Agency has reviewed the documents attached to your email dated 29 August 2017 and we concur screening outcome that the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan does not require a full SEA to be undertaken.
Historic England	No response

- 2.3 Each policy of the Tur Langton Plan has been individually assessed for its effects on Habitat Regulations (and other environmental effects) (see appendix 4). The HRA for the Core Strategy and Local Plan 2011 to 2031 have determined that no European sites lie within Harborough District. Outside the district, the nearest European site is Rutland Water SPA and Ramsar site, which is located 7km to the north-east of the district boundary but 22km from the main population centres (Market Harborough and Thurnby/Scraptoft) as the district is largely rural with a fairly sparsely distributed population.
- 2.4 The HRA for the Local Plan concluded in 2017 that:

It is possible to conclude that development in the Harborough Local Plan will not have a likely significant effect on any internationally important wildlife sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects. These conclusions are based on the findings of this screening which conclude that no Natura 2000 sites are located within the district and no impact pathways have been identified linking Natura 2000 sites outside of the district e.g. Rutland Water SPA/Ramsar to development within Harborough District. Therefore an Appropriate Assessment is not required.

2.5 The recent CJEU ruling (*People Over Wind and Sweetman v Coillte Teoranta (C-323/17) (April 2018)*) states that:

"In the light of all the foregoing considerations, the answer to the question referred is that Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive must be interpreted as meaning that, in order to determine whether it is necessary to carry out, subsequently, an appropriate assessment of the implications, for a site concerned, of a plan or project, it is not appropriate, at the screening stage, to take account of the measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the plan or project on that site" (paragraph 40).

- 2.6 The SEA Screening Report of May 2018 for the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan did not take account of measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the Plan. The harmful effects, if any, have been considered in the preparation of the Screening Report of May 2018 and the LPA believes they have been demonstrated to be nil or very minor to the natural and historic environment, Natura 2000 sites and Habitat Regulations.
- 2.7 Should the TLNP policies substantially change a further screening opinion may be required.
- 2.8 The vision statement for TLNP is as follows:

'The vision for Tur Langton is that the Parish remains a high-quality and sought-after rural location set within attractive open countryside and continues to be a place that people want to live and work in and to visit, with a range of services and facilities that meet people's needs within a vibrant and thriving community'.

2.9 The Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan seeks to achieve the vision through the following objectives:

The Built Environment

- Supporting sensitive development which protects and enriches the landscape and built setting within the village and its surroundings
- To be located within the built-up area and within updated Limits to development
- To meet a local need in terms of scale, size and tenure

The Natural Environment

- To protect and where possible enhance the open spaces surrounding the village
- To protect the setting of designated heritage assets
- To preserve the character of Tur Langton by retaining important views and areas of separation
- Improving access to countryside and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors of all ages to enjoy

Community facilities and amenities

- To support the enhancement and growth of community facilities in Tur Langton for all ages, including the Village Hall
- To support the employment area in Tur Langton where there is no detrimental impact on local amenity
- 2.10 The core objectives of the Pre -Submission Draft (Regulation 14)
 Neighbourhood Plan emerged through the consultation exercises and the work of the
 Theme Group/Advisory Committee discussions. The development of these objectives
 helped to provide the basis for the policies.
- 2.11 The submission version of the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan has the following policies at its core:

POLICY S1: LIMITS TO DEVELOPMENT - Development proposals within the Neighbourhood Plan area will be supported on sites within the Limits to Development as identified in Figure 2 (above) where it complies with the policies of this Neighbourhood Plan and subject to design and amenity considerations.

POLICY S2: DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS OUTSIDE THE DEFINED LIMITS OF DEVELOPMENT - Land outside the defined Limits to Development will be treated as open countryside, where development will be carefully controlled in line with local and national strategic planning policies.

POLICY H1: WINDFALL SITES - Small residential development proposals of up to three dwellings on infill and redevelopment sites within the Limits to Development will be supported subject to proposals being well designed and meeting all relevant requirements set out in other policies in this Plan and the District-wide planning policies and where such development:

- a) Comprises a restricted gap in the continuity of existing frontage buildings or on other sites within the Limits to Development;
- b) Does not reduce garden space to an extent where it adversely impacts on the character of the area, or the amenity of neighbours and the occupiers of the dwelling; and
- c) Involves single-fronted dwellings where appropriate and avoids tandem development.

POLICY H2: HOUSING MIX - Developments comprising housing of 3 or fewer bedrooms and those suitable for older people will be supported on sites that meet the policies of this plan. Rental units are supported. Dwellings with 4+ bedrooms will only be supported where local need is adequately evidenced.

POLICY H3 Building Design Principles - All new development proposals of one or more houses, replacement dwellings and extensions are encouraged to have regard to the building design principles outlined below:

a) New development should enhance and reinforce the local distinctiveness and character of the area in which it is situated, particularly within the Conservation Area, and proposals should clearly show how the general character, scale, mass, density and layout of the site, of the building or extension fits in with the aspect of the surrounding area. Care should be taken to ensure that the

development does not disrupt the visual amenities of the street scene and impact negatively on any significant wider landscape views;

- b) New buildings should follow a consistent design approach in the use of materials, fenestration and the roofline to the building. Materials should be chosen to complement the design of the development and add to the quality or character of the surrounding environment and of the Conservation Area;
- c) Adequate off-road parking should be provided as a minimum of two car parking spaces for dwellings of three bedrooms or less and three spaces for dwellings of four bedrooms or more, in line with Leicestershire County Council policy;
- d) All new housing should reflect the character and historic context of existing developments within the Parish. However, contemporary and innovative materials and design will be supported where positive improvement can be robustly demonstrated without detracting from the historic context;
- e) Redevelopment, alteration or extension of historic farmsteads and agricultural buildings within the Parish should be sensitive to their distinctive character, materials and form;
- f) Proposals should minimise the impact on general amenity and give careful consideration to noise, odour and light. Light pollution should be minimised wherever possible and security lighting should be appropriate, unobtrusive and energy efficient;
- g) Development should incorporate features that promote biodiversity and relate well to the topography of the area, with existing trees and hedges preserved whenever possible;
- h) Where possible, enclosure of plots should be of native hedging, wooden fencing, or stone/brick wall of rural design. Any enclosures that are necessarily removed through the development process should be reinstated in keeping with the original;
- i) Development should incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques to meet high standards for energy and water efficiency, including the use of renewable and low carbon energy technology, as appropriate; and
- j) Development should incorporate sustainable drainage systems with maintenance regimes to minimise vulnerability to flooding and climate change; ensuring appropriate provision for the storage of waste and recyclable materials.

POLICY ENV 1: PROTECTION OF LOCAL GREEN SPACES - Within the

of Local Green Space sites designated in this policy and identified on the map below (Figure 4), development is ruled out other than in very special circumstances.

- Old Pits Meadow (inventory site and map reference 239)
- East Field (240)
- Old Chapel paddock (417)
- Manor Gardens earthworks meadow (418)
- South Meadow (433)

POLICY ENV 2: PROTECTION OF OTHER SITES OF ENVIRONMENTAL (NATURAL AND HISTORICAL) SIGNIFICANCE - The following sites (environmental inventory and map figure 5) are of local significance for wildlife and/or history. They are important in their own right and are locally valued. Development proposals that affect them will be expected to protect or enhance their identified features.

Field with site of Roman villa (inventory site 404)

Field with Anglo-Saxon site and woodland (411)

John Stanhope Memorial Wood (413a)

Ridge and furrow field north of village (120)

Small enclosure field north of 'St Andrews View' (122)

Small enclosure field north of South View farm (125)

Long field west of Shangton Road (130)

Field east of [name] (238)

Gravel pits spinney (231)

Ridge and furrow field with pond north of Cranoe Road (234)

King Charles's Well field (225)

Croxfield spinney and field (213) Ridge and furrow field (228)

Ridge and furrow field with stream and pond (221)

POLICY ENV 3: IMPORTANT WOODLAND, TREES AND HEDGES - The wooded appearance of the village is a valued characteristic. The trees of current landscape value or arboricultural significance have been identified (map below) at the following locations.

- 1. Roadside and layby, Shangton Road east
- 2. Paddock opposite Jasmine Cottage, Shangton Road east
- 3. 'Village Green north'
- 4. Cranoe Road south
- 5. 'Village Green south'
- 6. 'The Elms', Main St
- 7. St Andrews churchyard
- 8. 'The Chestnuts', Main Street
- 9. Pond House
- 10. 'The Laurels', Main Street
- 11. Buckey Lane
- 12. 'Greystones'
- 13. Entrance to The Manor
- 14. Verge in front of Village Hall

- 15. Yew Tree House
- 16. Grounds of The Crown Inn
- 17. Crox Barn garden

Trees and hedgerows of good arboricultural, biodiversity and amenity value should be protected from loss or damage as a result of development. Wherever possible, they should be integrated into the design of development proposals and their enhancement will be supported. Proposals should be accompanied by a tree survey of at least (currently) BS5837 standard, or the standard in force at the time, that establishes the health and longevity of any affected trees. (maps below, figures 6.1 and 6.2).

Development should seek to preserve these trees and hedgerows and where damage is unavoidable replacements should be planted

POLICY ENV 4: BIODIVERSITY - Development proposals will be expected to protect local habitats and species, and where possible and viable, to create new habitats for wildlife.

POLICY ENV 5: RIDGE AND FURROW FIELDS - The surviving areas of ridge and furrow fields are non-designated heritage assets and any harm arising from a development proposal will need to be balanced against their significance as heritage assets.

POLICY ENV 6: FOOTPATHS AND BRIDLEWAYS - Exiting footpaths and rights of way must be preserved. Any development that impacts on rights of way must ensure that adverse impacts are minimised and that any loss is replaced by alternative routes

POLICY ENV 7: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development proposals that are compliant with the aims of a low carbon economy, and contribute to mitigating and adapting to climate change including sustainable design, energy generation, drainage and construction techniques and practices will be viewed positively, where (whether in isolation or in combination with existing infrastructure) the development:

- a) Does not have a materially adverse impact on the health, wellbeing or amenities of local residents and visitors, or on biodiversity;
- b) Does not have a materially adverse impact on the area in relation to views or the character of the surrounding landscape; and
- c) Is of an appropriate scale for the size, character and level of other facilities, the built environment and services in Tur Langton parish.

POLICY ENV 8: RIVERS AND FLOODING - Development proposals of appropriate scale and where relevant will be required to demonstrate that:

- a) Its location takes geology, flood risk and natural drainage into account, including undertaking a hydrogeological study whose findings must be complied with in respect of design, groundworks and construction;
- b) Its design includes, as appropriate, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), other surface water management measures and permeable surfaces;
- c) It does not increase the risk of flooding to third parties.

Policy CF1: THE RETENTION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES - Development leading to the loss of an existing community facility (including the Village Hall, St Andrews Church and Crown Pub) will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a) There is no longer any need or demand for the existing community facility; or
- b) The existing community facility is no longer economically viable; or
- c) The proposal makes alternative provision for the relocation of the existing community facility to an equally or more appropriate and accessible location within the Parish which complies with the other general policies of the Neighbourhood Plan.

POLICY CF2: NEW OR IMPROVED COMMUNITY FACILITIES - Proposals that improve the quality and/or range of community facilities, particularly those for young people, will be supported provided that the development:

- a) Meets the design criteria stated in policy H4;
- b) Will not result in unacceptable traffic movements or other disturbance to residential properties;
- c) Will not generate a need for parking that cannot be adequately catered for; and
- d) Is of a scale appropriate to the needs of the locality and conveniently accessible for residents of the village wishing to walk or cycle.

POLICY CF3: SUPPORT FOR NEW EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES - In supporting additional employment opportunities, new development should:

a) Be within the curtilage of Manor Farm (Figure 10) unless it relates to small scale leisure or tourism activities, or other forms of commercial/employment related development appropriate to a countryside location or there are proven exceptional circumstances; and

- b) Be sited, wherever possible, in existing buildings or on areas of previously developed land; and
- c) Be of a size and scale not adversely affecting the character, infrastructure and environment of the village itself and the Neighbourhood Plan area, including the countryside; and
- d) Not involve the loss of dwellings; and
- e) Not increase noise levels to an extent that they would unacceptably disturb occupants of nearby residential property; and
- f) Not generate unacceptable levels of traffic movement; and
- g) Contribute to the character and vitality of the local area; and
- h) Be well integrated into and complement existing businesses. The development of an Innovation Hub at Manor Farm to support the increasing numbers of people working from home would be supported.

POLICY CF4: BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE - Proposals to provide access to a super-fast broadband service (minimum 30 mbps or greater over the lifetime of the Neighbourhood Plan to reflect currently unforeseen improvements in telecommunications infrastructure) and improve the mobile telecommunication network that will serve businesses and other properties within the Parish will be supported. This may require aboveground network installations, which must be sympathetically located and designed to integrate into the landscape and not be located in or near to open landscapes.

POLICY CF5: WORKING FROM HOME - Proposals for the use of part of a dwelling for office and/or light industrial uses, and for small scale free standing buildings within its curtilage, extensions to the dwelling or conversion of outbuildings for those uses, will be supported where:

- a) There is no significant adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring occupiers, having regard to matters including noise and disturbance, fumes, odour, outlook and privacy; and
- b) Any extension or free-standing building shall be designed having regard to policies in this Plan and should not detract from the quality and character of the building to which they are subservient by reason of height, scale, massing, location or the facing materials used in their construction.
- 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 Neighbourhood Plan and the need for a full SEA.

2. Legislative Background

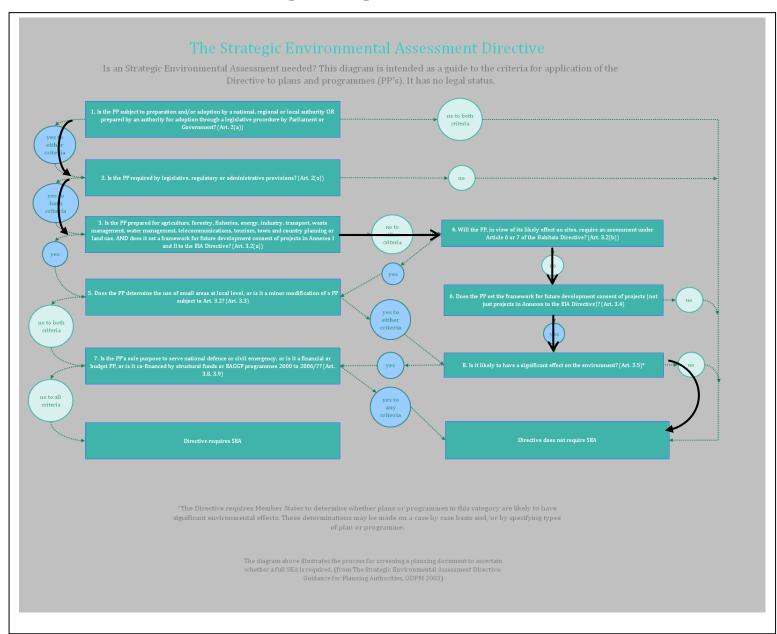
- 2.1 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is <u>European Directive 2001/42/EC</u> and was transposed into English law by the <u>Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004</u>, or SEA Regulations. Detailed Guidance of these regulations can be found in the Government publication <u>'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive'</u> (ODPM 2005).
- 2.2 Schedule 2 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 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 Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 makes provision in relation to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive. 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 Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011(3) ("the EIA Regulations") with appropriate modifications (regulation 33 and paragraphs 1 to 4 and 6 of Schedule 3). 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 and the interim Sustainability Appraisal for the new Local Plan. A copy of the SA Report can be viewed here; Harborough District Council Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the Sustainability Appraisal as part of the New Local Plan during 2016.
- 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

4.1 Black arrows indicate the process route for Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan SEA Screening 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 Tur Langton 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? (Art. 2(a))	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 wide 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 (contained at Appendix 3 of this 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, Rutland Water SPA is closest to Tur Langton lying some 15 km away. However, 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. Ensor's Pool SAC approximately 45km away was found to be essentially a self

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		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 Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report also concluded that the Core Strategy would not lead to significant adverse effects on the River Mease SAC as 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. 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.
5. Does the NP 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)	Y	Determination of small sites at local level. The Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan does not seek to allocate sites for housing development
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 EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)	N	
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	N	The Tur Langton NP is a relatively self contained plan and considers sites only at a local level. The Plan does not allocate site and therefore will not impact on any Natura 2000 sites. The Neighbourhood Area does not contain any Sites of Special Scientific Interest, the
		closest site being the Borrow Pits at Great Bowden and the Kilby to Foxton Canal. It is not considered that the proposals of the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan will have any detrimental effects on these sites.
		Proposed development will not impact on any nationally recognised landscape designations. Flood risk is not identified as being issue in Tur Langton Parish although there has been
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surface water flooding of some properties. The NDP seeks to incorporate SuDS systems into new development and to not increase the risk of flooding to third parties. In this regard the Core Strategy and Local Plan policies will also be used to determine planning applications. The Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan proposes protection to important trees, hedges and woodland (Policy ENV 3). Policy ENV4 also seeks to enhance biodiversity

The Plan also seeks to identified ridge and furrow that are worthy of protection and other sites of natural and historical interest that are listed in appendix 1of this report.

Additionally Local Green Spaces have been nominated for designation and protection for reasons such as having significant environmental features (wildlife, history, landscape, etc.) and as being valued by the community. The Local Green Spaces considered compatible with the criteria in the NPPF 2012 and therefore suitable to designate within the NDP have been listed by the community. The Local Green Space sites are mapped in Appendix 1 of this report.

The listed buildings within the Neighbourhood Area (see appendix 1) are recognised within the Heritage section of the NP.

The conservation area of Tur Langton is recognised in the Neighbourhood Plan. The Plan supports these national designations and the protection this gives from inappropriate development.

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 Tur Langton has not been separately assessed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal and SEA for the New Local Plan, as the Local Plan does not allocate a quantum of housing to this settlement and the village is below SRV level in the settlement hierarchy.

6. LPA Determination of July 2018

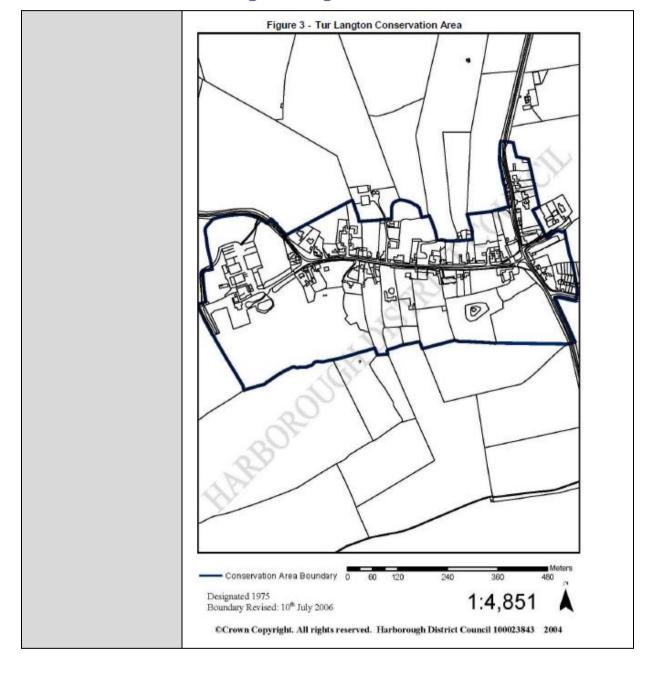
- 6.1 As a result of the assessment in Section 4 above and the further detailed assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policies in Appendix 4 below, it is unlikely there will be any significant detrimental environmental effects arising from the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan Submission Version as submitted at the date of this assessment, that were not covered in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy and Local Plan. <u>As such, it</u> is the LPAs determination that the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan does not require a full SEA to be undertaken.
- 6.2 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/SAMs WITHIN THE PARISH OF TUR LANGTON

Settlement feature:	Occurrence
Conservation Area	The Conservation Area embraces almost the whole of the village which comprises loose linear development along its T shape of roads. These are formed from the main B6047 Melton Road with the long axis being the gently curving Main Street. A special feature of the Main Street is its wide grass verges, frequently backed by brick walls. These verges widen at the eastern end by the junction with the Melton Road where a group of white painted buildings, including the Bull's Head Public House, closes the view. At the far (western) end of the Main Street is Manor Farm, not readily visible, which comprises the early 17th Century stone Manor House, the remains of a 13th Century chapel, now a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and the agricultural buildings. The visible buildings closing the west end of Main Street are a group of 17th century red brick cottages incorporating an arch to the rear and some later 19th century red brick estate cottages.
	The character of Tur Langton is the loosely spaced buildings along Main Street, and the tree filled spaces between. The older buildings are interspersed with 20th century infill houses. The buildings are a variety of ages and type, but are mainly of red brick with slate (including Swithland slate) roofs. There are a number of former farmhouses and farmyards on the main street the most notable of which are close to the junction with the B6047. These include 17th century Crox farmhouse to the north with its cobbled enclosed yard, and its farmyard on the corner adjacent to it. This has a mud wall having slate coping curving around the road corner. This mud wall with wide verge in front is a notable vista stop when approaching the village from the south. Next to it is

Fargate Farm whose farmhouse is timberframed with an extension in mud; it was all formerly thatched. On the opposite side is the 19th century former Elms Farm. The most remarkable building in the Conservation Area is the Church of St Andrew of 1866 by J Goddard. Of red brick with steeply slate roof and offset tower and spire it is set back from the road. It is visible across the fields from the B6047 to the south as well as from the Main Street. The buildings along the Melton Road in general cling to the road and include 19th century vernacular cottages. The mid 20th century developments at the eastern skirts of the settlement are excluded from the Conservation Area.



Scheduled Monuments	Remains of a 13th Century chapel at the Manor and Manorial Earthworks
Listed	
Buildings/Features:	LANGTON HOUSE
Grade I, Grade II*, Grade II	List Entry Number: 1294852 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Location: LANGTON HOUSE, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire . WALL AT CROX FARM List Entry Number: 1061582
	Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Location: WALL AT CROX FARM, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire .
	COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY MR BUSBY JUNIOR List Entry Number: 1188204 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Location: COTTAGE OCCUPIED BY MR BUSBY JUNIOR, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire .
	REMAINS OF CHAPEL AT MANOR HOUSE List Entry Number: 1188253 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Location: REMAINS OF CHAPEL AT MANOR HOUSE, Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire .

K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK, HIGH STREET

List Entry Number: 1262984 Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough,

Leicestershire

.

GREYSTONES

List Entry Number: 1360716 Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: GREYSTONES, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire

.

SHANGTON HOUSE

List Entry Number: 1061544 Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: SHANGTON HOUSE, SHANGTON ROAD, Tur Langton, Harborough,

Leicestershire

•

RAILINGS AND WALLS SURROUNDING CHURCHYARD OF ST ANDREW

List Entry Number: 1188200 Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: RAILINGS AND WALLS SURROUNDING CHURCHYARD OF ST ANDREW,

HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire

•

MANOR COTTAGES

List Entry Number: 1188244 Heritage Category: Listing

Grade: II

Location: MANOR COTTAGES, 2, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough,

Leicestershire

FERNIE HOUSE List Entry Number: 1360736 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Location: FERNIE HOUSE, SHANGTON ROAD, Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire **CROX FARMHOUSE** List Entry Number: 1294851 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Location: CROX FARMHOUSE, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire **FARGATE FARMHOUSE** List Entry Number: 1360715 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Location: FARGATE FARMHOUSE, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire COTTAGE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE LATE MR BUSBY SENIOR List Entry Number: 1061543 Heritage Category: Listing Grade: II Location: COTTAGE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE LATE MR BUSBY SENIOR, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire WARREN FARMHOUSE List Entry Number: 1061584 Heritage Category: Listing

	Grade: II
	Location: WARREN FARMHOUSE, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough,
	Leicestershire
	MANOR HOUSE
	List Entry Number: 1360735
	Heritage Category: Listing
	Grade: II
	Location: MANOR HOUSE, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough,
	Leicestershire
	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW
	List Entry Number: 1061583
	Heritage Category: Listing
	Grade: II*
	Location: CHURCH OF ST ANDREW, HIGH STREET, Tur Langton, Harborough,
	Leicestershire
	NA-dissal assessing and business of an advantage of NA-man Hassa
	Medieval manorial earthworks and gardens 140m south of Manor House
	List Entry Number: 1017208 Heritage Category: Scheduling
	Location: Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire
	Location. Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire
	Chapel immediately north west of Manor House
	List Entry Number: 1018837
	Heritage Category: Scheduling
	Location: Tur Langton, Harborough, Leicestershire
Other sites of natural or	In addition there are other locally identified sites that have been included in the
	NDP (Environmental Inventory below) for their natural or historical interest. The
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

historical interest	sites are also mapped below
Ridge and Furrow	Ridge and Furrow has been identified within the NDP and those fields considered worth protection against damage are shown below.

6 Drown copyright and detabase right: All rights reserved (100057017) 2016 6 Contains Distrance Survey Data. Grown cogusts and database right 2016

Figure 4 - Local Green Spaces

6 Grown Copyright, All rights reserved. Harborough District Council 188023843 2014

Figure 5 – Other sites of environmental significance.

Tur Langton

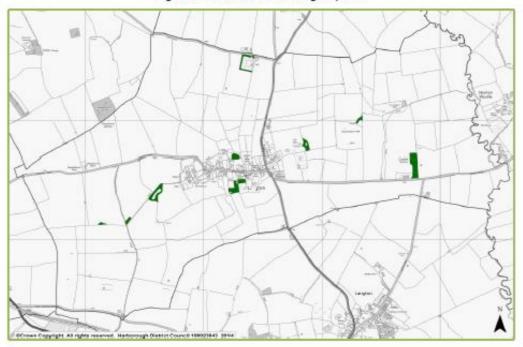
Tur Langton

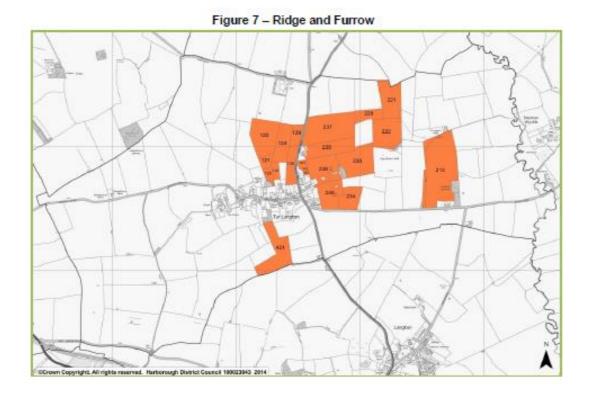
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6 Creating partiest and designate right a harges asserted in SOSSIDITY (2014) Contains Distract Date - Creating parties and designate right 2014

Figure 6.1 - Trees in Tur Langton village

Fig 6.2 - Woodland in Tur Langton parish





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.
- (i) 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.
- (i) 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.
- (i) Knackers' yards.
 - 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 3

Harborough Local Development Framework Core Strategy

Habitat Regulations Assessment - Screening Report

Harborough District Council Built Environment Services – LDF Team October 2010

Contents

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Report
- 1.2 Habitat Regulations
- 1.3 Overview of Harborough Core Strategy

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 Evidence Gathering
- 2.2 Likely Effects of Core Strategy
- 2.3 Cumulative Effect of Other Plans
- 2.4 Summary of Likely Effects at River Mease SAC
- 2.5 Summary of Likely Effects at Rutland Water SPA

3.0 Conclusions

Tables

Table A: Harborough District – Relevant *Natura 2000* Sites

Table B: Assessment of Core Strategy Policies

Table C: Other Relevant Plans

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This Report

Harborough District Council, as planning authority, has a statutory responsibility to adhere to the requirements of the Habitat Regulations. In particular, we must consider whether a full Appropriate Assessment is necessary for the Core Strategy and other land use plans we are scheduled to prepare (i.e. Allocation DPD, Developer Contributions SPD) and carry out such assessments, if required.

The following report considers the effects of the Harborough LDF Core Strategy on the *Natura 2000* network of protected areas. It has been prepared to meet the obligations of EC Habitat Directive 1992 on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna, as interpreted into British law by Regulation 48 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) (Amendment) (England & Wales) Regulations 2007 which inserts a new Part IVA into the 1994 Regulations and came into force in August 2007. It covers the Screen stage of the HRA process and contains a screening statement. The report will be sent to English Nature for a screening opinion and made available, as one of a suite of evidence documents, as part of the Publication Core Strategy Consultation.

1.2 Habitat Regulations

The Habitat Regulations require that any plan or project, including land use plans such as Local Development Frameworks, not directly connected with or necessary to the management of a European site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to an appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the sites conservation objectives.

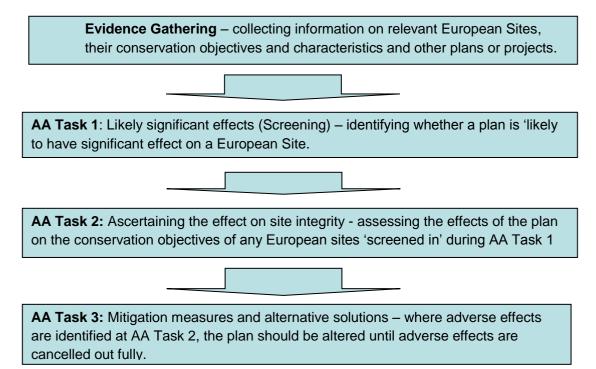
The purpose of a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) is to assess the impact of a land use plan against the conservation objectives of European Sites and consider whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site, in terms of habitat and species.

European sites are made up of Special Protection Areas (SPA) - sites where particular bird species are important, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) where particular habitats are important and Offshore Marine Sites (OMG). Although not European Sites within the meaning of the legislation Ramsar sites — internationally important wetlands are also covered by the requirement for an Appropriate Assessment (AA). Together these sites are known as *Natura 2000* network of protected areas.

Draft guidance on undertaking an HRA was published by the Government in 2006 (DCLG now CLG), Natural England has produced more prescriptive guidance on HRA for Regional Spatial Plans. Generally these outline a 4 stage approach (see diagram below). The stages are iterative. If significant effects are unlikely a policy can be screened out of the assessment, where significant effects occur the stages are repeated until no significant adverse effects remain. The first procedural task of an HRA is the Screening Assessment, only if this identifies likely significant effects is a full Appropriate Assessment (AA) required. Selecting the best methodology, on a case by case basis, is what makes any HRA appropriate. Using best practise and ensuring that the level of detail at the

screening stage is proportionate to the likely risk and significance of any effects is also key.

Diagram 1: Habitat Regulations Assessment – 4 Stage Approach (Source CLG, 2006)



1.3 Overview of Harborough Core Strategy

The aim of the Harborough Core Strategy is to maintain the District's unique rural character whilst ensuring that the needs of the community are met through sustainable growth and suitable access to services.

The Publication Core Strategy contains 13 strategic objectives and 17 policies. A full copy of the Core Strategy can be viewed at www.harborough.gov.uk.

The strategy makes provision to allocate land for housing development to accommodate 2,726 new dwellings to 2026 (the additional required to meet Regional Strategy housing needs for Harborough). Dwellings are proposed to be distributed as follows;1,200 located at Market Harborough to include a strategic development area of approximately 1,000 dwellings, 500 dwellings at Lutterworth, 350 dwellings at the Leicester Urban Fringe, 300 dwellings at Broughton Astley, 376 dwellings at identified Rural Centres and rural villages.

In addition a modest amount of new employment land (5ha) will be provided at Market Harborough in accordance with the Leicester and Leicestershire Housing Market Area Employment Land Study. A review of employment land at Allocations DPD stage may result in further provision of employment land to meet any identified shortfalls. Future shopping needs will be met by the delivery of an additional 13,800m² of comparison / convenience retail floorspace split between Market Harborough and Lutterworth town centres.

Market Harborough will be the main focus for additional development. The role of key and rural centres will be developed. Working in partnership, the Core Strategy will co-ordinate the provision and funding of infrastructure and facilities required to meet the needs of planned development including; transport infrastructure, community facilities, green infrastructure (open space and recreation facilities). The heritage, environmental and bio-diversity assets of the district will be conserved and enhanced through the delivery of the Core Strategy.

The Core Strategy is accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal Report which assesses its proposals against a set of sustainability objectives developed from an initial sustainability scoping report. A copy of the SA Report can be viewed here; Harborough District Council - Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

2.0 Methodology

We have broadly followed CLG draft guidance and for consistency have taken a similar approach to our HRA as that used by other adjacent authorities e.g. Leicester City, Oadby and Wigston Borough Council.

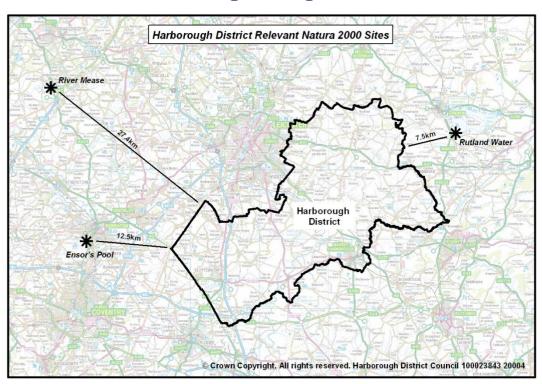
2.1 Evidence Gathering.

Harborough district contains no *Natura 2000* sites. However, the regulations require us to look at sites beyond the District on which the Core Strategy may or may not have an impact. No distance thresholds are set in the regulations for identifying these sites. Therefore this report considers sites within 25kms of the boundary of the district, as per other the HRA's of adjacent authorities.

Three Natura 2000 fall within the 25kms or just over the threshold as follows;

- Rutland Water Special Protection Area (SPA, Ramsar)
- River Mease Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Ensor's Pool Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

A map showing these sites and their distance from the district boundary is given below;



Details for each of the relevant Natura 2000 sites are given in table A below;

Table A: Harborough District – Relevant *Natura 2000* Sites

	- Relevant <i>Natura 2000</i> Sites
Name and Location	Rutland Water SPA / Ramsar
European Site Ref.	UK9008051 / UK11062
Description	1,557ha. NGR: SK928070
	Lying between Oakham and Stamford (approximately
	1.4km west and 5.8km east respectively). Lies approx.
	7.5km from Harborough district boundary.
Reasons for	Lagoon habitat important for wintering populations of
designation	the following species:
	Shovelar <i>Anas clypeata</i>
	Teal Anas crecca
	Wigeon Anas penelope
	Gadwall Anas strepera
	Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>
	Goldeneye <i>Bucephla clangula</i>
	Mute Swan Cygnus olor
	Coot Fulica altra
	Goosander <i>Mergus merganser</i>
	Great Crested Grebe Podiceps cristatus
	A wintering bird assemblage regularly supporting
	25,037 waterfowl, including Great Crested Grebe,
	Wigeon, Gadwell, Teal, Shoveler, Tufted Duck,
	Goldeneye, Goosander and Coot.

	Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan
Conservation	To maintain the designated interest features in
Objectives	favourable condition, with particular reference to open
	water and surrounding marginal habitats.
Key factors	Maintenance of the current extent, connectivity and
affecting site	quality of feeding habitats with areas of open water of
_	' '
integrity	varying sizes and depths, suitable levels of benthic,
	aquatic and surface invertebrates, a fish presence
	which does not impact on the dominant macrophyte
	assemblages, and open habitats incorporating suitable
	feeding pastures with 50m of the water.
	Maintenance of characteristic water quality and
	quantity is important with seasonal changes in levels
	occurring slowly.
	occurring slowly.
	Maintanana and autant of reacting babitat including
	Maintenance and extent of roosting habitat including
	mature tress and areas of scrub.
	Levels of disturbance should be maintained within
	necessary noise levels.
Existing trends and	Tree regeneration ability has been reduced through
pressures	deer browsing although this is now being managed
•	through appropriate fencing
	Inappropriate weed control and introduction of non
	native species
	<u>.</u>
	Noise, visual presence and abrasion from land /
	water based leisure and recreation uses
·	
	High phosphate levels
	Overgrazing
	OvergrazingLow levels of water abstraction
	Overgrazing Low levels of water abstraction River Mease SAC
European Site Ref.	Overgrazing Low levels of water abstraction River Mease SAC UK0030258
	Overgrazing Low levels of water abstraction River Mease SAC
European Site Ref.	Overgrazing Low levels of water abstraction River Mease SAC UK0030258
European Site Ref.	Overgrazing Low levels of water abstraction River Mease SAC UK0030258 21.86 ha NGR: SK260114 Crossed by the A42 and aligned beside the A513 to
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European Site Ref.	Overgrazing Low levels of water abstraction River Mease SAC UK0030258 21.86 ha NGR: SK260114 Crossed by the A42 and aligned beside the A513 to the west. The closest significant settlement is Ashby de la Zouch. The river feeds into the Tame and ultimately the Trent and has retain a reasonable
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European Site Ref. Description Reasons for	Overgrazing Low levels of water abstraction River Mease SAC UK0030258 21.86 ha NGR: SK260114 Crossed by the A42 and aligned beside the A513 to the west. The closest significant settlement is Ashby de la Zouch. The river feeds into the Tame and ultimately the Trent and has retain a reasonable degree of channel diversity. Lies approx. 27kms from Harborough district boundary, within Leicestershire. Habitats: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the Ranunculion fluitantis and Callitricho-Batrachion vegetation. Species: Spined loach Cobitis taenia
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Objectives	designated enesies, and the rivers and streems in
Objectives	designated species, and the rivers and streams in favourable condition.
Key factors	Maintenance of water quality and quantity
affecting site	 Pollution inputs and inappropriate water
integrity	abstraction.
linegrity	
	Maintenance of natural structure and form to
	support a natural flow regime, including the
	avoidance of constriction of the river or blockage of
	its floodplain.
	Watercourse (Ranunculus) habitat: a natural flow
	regime is required for maintenance of natural
	erosion and sedimentation processes and hence
	the channel morphology. Riparian areas and the
	· - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	wider catchment need to be managed to avoid
	excessive run-off of soil particles and nutrients into
	the river. The structure and composition of
	bankside and aquatic vegetation should be
	maintained.
	All species: maintenance of suitable habitat and
	appropriate management to ensure the provision of
	habitat suitable for spawning and shelter, including
	gravel –dominated substrate with areas of sand
	and silt, patchy vegetation cover provided by
	submerged and marginal macrophyte
	assemblages, slack water resting pools for fish, a
	presence of submerged woody debris, and
	presence of artificial barriers.
	Any exploitation of fish population or other native
	animals or plants at a non-sustainable level, or
	manipulation of the river's natural capacity to
	support them.
	Introduction of non native species is important.
	Otter; maintenance of terrestrial habitat with cover
	and holt sites provided by dense scrub mature tress
	along river banks. Maintenance of suitably low
	levels of disturbance.
Vulnarabilita	
Vulnerability	Water quality and quantity are vital to the European
	interests, whilst competition for water resources is
	high.
	Diffuse pollution and excessive sedimentation are
	catchment-wide issues which have the potential to
	affect the site.
Name and Location	Ensor's Pool SAC
European Site Ref.	UK0012646
Description	3.8 ha NGR: SP 348903
	Lies on the outskirts of Nuneaton approx. 1.5km from
	the centre. Since 1995 the area has been leased by
	Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council and is

	managed as a Local Nature Reserve, has statutory				
	designations as LNR, SSSI and SAC. Lies approx				
	12kms from Harborough district boundary.				
Reasons for	Species:				
designation	Crayfish Austropotamobius pallipes				
Conservation	To maintain the designated habitat (extent of) and				
Objectives	native population of crayfish in favourable condition				
	and maintain the standing open water habitat.				
Key factors	pollution and general habitat modification /				
affecting site	changes in water course management (though				
integrity	mainly rain water fed)				
	introduction of non-native crayfish, and the				
	associated affects (e.g. crayfish plague) through				
	uncontrolled access.				
	 Disturbance from people – sensitive balance 				
	needed.				
Existing trends and	• Pollution				
pressures	Introduction of non-native crayfish				

2.2 Likely Effects of Core Strategy Policies (AA Task 1)

Table A identifies the vulnerabilities and factors affecting the integrity of the three *Natura 2000* sites relevant to Harborough district. The Core Strategy could have an impact on these in the following ways;

- additional development including the quantum, type and location of proposed growth
- Changes to water flows and quality e.g. affect on flood risk areas, increased surface run-off
- Changes to air and noise pollution (development and associated travel) and its affect on site habitats / species.
- Increased accessibility and the attraction of more people / visitors to the district. This is particular relevant for Rutland Water SPA due to its proximity to Market Harborough and other district visitor assets.
- Disturbance to protected habitats / species (including birds) that sites support from development, including some forms of renewable energy development

The ways in which impacts may occur (as described above) frames our consideration of the likely effects of the Core Strategy. The Ensor's Pool SAC is some distance from the district boundary and is a self contained eco-system. The site's vulnerabilities set out in Table A are very local in nature and are unlikely to be caused by the Harborough Core Strategy, hence we conclude that there are no anticipated significant effects, adverse or otherwise, and screen the site out of further detailed consideration.

Table B below considers in more detail the likely effect that each of the 17 policies within the Core Strategy may have, it focuses particularly on the remaining 2 relevant sites, the River Mease SAC and the Rutland Water SPA.

Table B: Assessment of Core Strategy Policies

Core Strategy Policy

Potential Effects of Policy on Natura 2000 Sites

Policy 1 – Spatial Strategy. This policy sets out the overall approach to development. It identifies Market Harborough as the main focus for additional development, and sets out a hierarchy of settlements (Key and Rural Centres) and how these will develop. It sets out the scale of housing and other growth and the proposal to bring forward an SDA.

The scale of development proposed for Harborough district is commensurate with its rural character and is relatively modest compared to other areas of the county. The policy makes provision for the quantum / type of development and indicates broad locations, generally concentrating growth in existing settlements, but the detailed location of development will be selected via the Allocation DPD. Accordingly, as no development could happen through this policy alone it will have no adverse impact on either the River Mease SAC or Rutland Water SPA.

Policy 2 – Delivering New Housing.

The policy set out how the housing needs of the district's population will be met. The scale of housing growth (dwellings) for different settlements is detailed; Market Harborough 1,200, Lutterworth 500, Leicester Urban Fringe 350. Broughton Astley 300, Rural Centres / selected villages (ref. policy17) 376. It outlines broad principles for where and what type of land will be given priority, for what type / mix of development and how this will be managed.

The policy provides the framework for increased levels of housing development within existing settlements, predominantly Market Harborough and with a priority for the use of brownfield sites, thus steering development away from *Natura 2000* sites.

Development may increase the chance of surface water run-off and has the potential to affect water quality – site locations will be selected at Allocations stage (with ref to Policy 10).

Concentrating development in existing settlement, particularly Market Harbrough may help improve air quality by enabling the use of sustainable modes of transport (walking, cycling, public transport) and reducing car use.

Meeting the differing housing needs of the district is unlikely to adversely effect habitats or species in the R. Mease SAC or Rutland Water SPA due to distance from each site.

The increase in population enabled by new housing development in the district might lead to more visitors to Rutland Water – a popular visitor attraction in the region. Anglian Water has a management plan in place that creates zoned activity areas, manages visitors and protects habitats addressing the additional impact from increased tourism. It is difficult to

Tur La	Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan				
	quantify the likely increase in trips, from the modest level of housing growth proposed in Harborough. However, it is anticipated that the mitigation already put in place by Anglian Water is sufficient to militate against any effects arising from proposed housing development.				
Policy 3 – Delivering Housing Choice and Affordability Sets out how new homes will meet the requirement of all members of the community. It seeks to provide a real choice for everyone by increasing the supply of affordable homes through all new housing developments.	Effects are as stated for Policy 2. All new residential development will be required to contribute towards meeting affordable housing need.				
Policy 4 – Providing for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Needs. The policy seeks to meet the housing needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show-people. It sets out the considerations for determining locations for new sites and extensions to existing sites.	The accommodation needs of this community will localised within the district and in proximity to existing settlements The scale of provision is low and will have no adverse effects on the 2 Natura 2000 sites.				
Policy 5 – Providing Sustainable Transport. The aim of the policy is to continue to direct most development into areas which already have capacity to offer transport choices for local journeys and to make best use of existing infrastructure.	The policy aims to maximise the use and efficiency of existing transport facilities. The majority of future development will be focused in areas well served by local services where people can gain convenient access to public transport for longer journeys and where local journey can be undertaken on foot / bicycle. Significant proposal will be required to contribute to the co-ordinated delivery of transport improvements / infrastructure. Road transport affects air quality in a localised way; therefore growth in the district is unlikely				
Policy 6 – Improving Town	to have an impact on the River Mease SAC or Rutland Water SPA. New development to provide for town centre				

Centres and Retailing.

The policy seeks to maintain and enhance Market
Harborough Lutterworth town centres and Broughton
Astley as a district centre.
New shopping, leisure and entertainment uses will be focused in the S and BA of these centres. Retail and service provision in local and neighbourhood centres will be protected.

uses will be concentrated in the Principal Shopping and Business Area of Market Harborough and Lutterworth. Focusing development in these urban areas will support the use of sustainable modes of transport.

The scale of proposed growth is modest and it is not felt that it will have adverse effects on the 2 *Natura 2000* sites due to the distance of these settlements from the sites.

Policy 7 – Enabling Employment and Business Development

The aim of the policy is meet employment needs, foster business growth and maintain high levels of employment in the district. The policy proposes a modest 5ha of new land for employment use at Market Harborough, and possible further provision in Key Centres following a review of existing employment sites / land allocations at Allocation DPD stage.

Development may increase the chance of surface water run-off and has the potential to affect water quality – site locations will be selected at Allocations stage (with ref to Policy 10).

Concentrating development in existing settlements may help improve air quality by enabling the use of sustainable modes of transport (walking, cycling, and public transport) and reducing car use. Employment uses likely to generate HGV traffic will be located away from Lutterworth town centre.

Meeting the differing employment needs of the district is unlikely to adversely effect habitats or species in the R. Mease SAC or Rutland Water SPA due to distance from each site.

Policy 8 – Protecting and Enhancing Our Green Infrastructure.

The policy seeks to secure a high quality, accessible and multi-functional green infrastructure network across both the rural and urban areas of the district, which contributes to healthy lifestyles and a rich and

The policy is intended to protect, conserve and improve the green infrastructure assets of the district, with regard to the natural environment, biodiversity and geo-diversity. It will therefore have no adverse effect on *Natura 2000* sites.

Opportunities to maximise the value of existing and new green space will be encouraged through the promotion of recreation, tourism and public access. Improved local provision and access will give

diverse natural environment.

residents more variety and choice of sites for informal recreation, and may reduce the need to travel outside the district and lessen the impact of residents visiting Rutland Water SPA.

Policy 9 – Addressing Climate Change.

The policy seeks to reduced energy demand, encourage the use of sustainable materials and construction methods, encourage development that adapts to climate change and maximise the use of renewable energy resources and innovations that have a positive impact on climate change adaption. All new development will be encouraged to meet minimum standards (of Code for Sustainable Homes program, BREEAM 'Very Good') and provision for onsite renewal energy is encouraged.

The policy is likely to generate positive effects by virtue of its objective to encourage development that adapts to climate change and helps reduce the district carbon footprint, thus contributing to national efforts to reduce the impact of climate change. It may bring benefits for local habitats and species through reducing the impact of climate change. The distance to Rutland Water SPA and the R. Mease SAC, mean marginal positive effects may result for these sites.

Standalone renewable energy generation is supported (the potential for particular renewable forms is noted) however, broad locations are not identified, in favour of a criteria based approach. Development may increase the chance of localised noise pollution; mitigation is a consideration within the policy.

The encouragement of innovations which have a positive impact on climate change adaption may lessen surface water run-off / aid water quality, increase waste water recycling, reduce energy use and mitigate CO₂ emissions.

Focusing development in areas well served by local services where people can gain convenient access to public transport for longer journey and where local journeys can be undertaken on foot / bicycle will create positive benefits in terms of reducing the need to travel.

Policy 10 – Addressing Flood Risk

The aim of the policy is to restrict new development to areas of lowest flood risk, and manage and militate against any increase in the level of flooding experienced

The Core Strategy provides the framework to ensure that new development does not increase flooding, that the net increase in surface water discharged into the local public sewer is minimised and that natural forms of on-site drainage are encouraged.

Concentrating development in existing

	angton Neighbourhood Plan
in the district.	settlements, giving priority to land in Flood Zone 1 and safeguarding / reinstating functional floodplains (Flood Zone 3) will help lessen the effects of climate change and steer growth away from <i>Natura 2000</i> sites. The scale of development proposed for the district is relatively modest and the provisions of the policy will ensure that its unlikely any flooding incident would affect either Rutland Water or the River Mease sites.
Policy 11 – Promoting Our Built Heritage and Design The policy aims secure the highest standards of design for new development, which respects the context in which it takes place, to create attractive places. Heritage assets will be protected, conserved and enhanced incl. buildings, parks and gardens, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, nationally important archaeological remains and landscapes. Improved access to buildings and place of heritage for people and visitors will be encouraged.	The policy is intended to protect the built and historic environment of the district and protect, conserve and enhance its heritage assets. Its effect will be localised and would not therefore have an adverse impact on either of the 2 relevant <i>Nature 2000</i> sites.
Policy 12 – Delivering Development and Supporting Infrastructure The policy seeks to ensure that the impact of all forms of development is mitigated or that necessary infrastructure to accompany development is provided, through Developer Contributions.	Development is required to contribute to funding elements of the Infrastructure Schedule associated with the Core Strategy, delivery will be localised within the district. No significant highway schemes, in the vicinity or otherwise of <i>Natura 2000</i> site, is included in the schedule so no adverse impact from air / noise pollution is likely.
Policy 13 – 16 Policies for Places (Market Harborough, Leicester Urban Fringe, Lutterworth, Broughton Astley,) These policies explain what the district-wide spatial	The policies provide no new provisions to Policies 1-12, the impacts of which have been considered above.

strategy and delivery policies mean for individual places within the district.	
Policy 17 Countryside / Rural Centres and Rural Villages This policy explains what the district-wide spatial strategy and delivery policies mean for this particular area, Rural Centres and selected rural villages.	The list of selected rural villages includes Great Easton and Tilton on the Hill, which may help to deliver a proportion of the 376 dwellings directed to Rural centres and selected rural villages as stated in Policy 2. These are the closest of the selected villages to the western boundary of the district and thus closest to the Rutland Water SPA. The scale of development per village will be very small and is not likely to have an adverse impact on SPA.

2.3 Cumulative Effect of Other Plans

The Habitat regulations require consideration of the cumulative effect of plans / projects on *Natura 2000* sites, not just the impacts of Harborough Core Strategy as detailed in Table B. The following lists other relevant plans and considers whether a cumulative effect is likely.

Table C: Other Relevant Plans

Plan or Project	Cumulative Effect Likely?
Oadby and Wigston Core Strategy	No. The HRA Screening report for
(Submission version)	this plan identifies the same 3 Natura
	2000 sites for assessment and
	concludes no adverse impact from
	the relatively modest level of growth
	proposed.
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough	No. Ensor's Pool site was screened
Council Core Strategy 2008 (in	out of detailed consideration see
progress)	section 2.2.
East Midland Regional Plan (now	No. The Harborough Core Strategy is
revoked)	in conformity with this plan, for which
	an HRA AA has been undertaken.
	Growth within the east midlands up to
	2026 as set out in the plan has regard
	to the 2 sites relevant to Harborough.
Rutland Core Strategy DPD Proposed	No. Mitigation measures following
Submission Document (Aug 2010)	HRA result in no adverse impact for
Rutland Minerals Core Strategy and	the Ruland Water SPA
Development Control Policies.	

2.4 Summary of Likely effects at River Mease SAC

The River Mease is 27kms away from the nearest border of Harborough district, is separate to any water courses in the district and does not contribute to the

water supply or drainage of the district. The Core Strategy is not judged to lead to any significant adverse effects on the River Mease SAC.

2.5 Summary of Likely effects at Rutland Water SPA

Rutland Water is the closest *Natura 2000* site to Harborough district but it is still outside and some 7.5kms from the nearest border of Harborough district. Any effects of the Harborough Core Strategy on the site are likely to be indirect and relate to a greater number of visitors being attracted to the site, from the modest scale of development proposed in the district. The impact of this is not felt to be significant.

3.0 Conclusions

This report has shown that the Harborough Core Strategy alone, or in combination with other plans, is unlikely to have an adverse impact on any of the *Natura 2000* sites within approximately 25kms of the boundary of the district. The main reasons for this are:

- There are no *Natura 2000* sites within Harborough district
- The scale of development proposed in the district is modest and policies require that development is steered towards existing settlements and away from Natura 2000 sites
- It is unlikely that any flooding incident in Harborough district would affect any
 of the SAC or SPA sites, due to distance to the sites.
- The mitigation already in place is adequate to militate against any increase in visitors to Rutland Water SPA arising from the relatively modest amount of housing and other development proposed for the district.
- Policies of the Core Strategy will help to improve air quality, promote sustainable modes of transport and protect the natural environment and assets.

In conclusion, a full Appropriate Assessment is not deemed to be required.

Appendix 4

LPA assessment of the requirement for a SEA for Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan

The Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan has been screened and assessed at regulation 16 stage.

The table below has demonstrated that in the opinion on the Local Planning Authority the policies of the Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan do not give potential for significant detrimental effects on local historic or environmental sites, Natura 2000 sites, or Habitat Regulations.

Tur Langton Neighbour- hood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in Harborough District Core Strategy (CS) /NPPF/ emerging Local Plan (LP)	Relationship between Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan and Core Strategy/ emerging Local Plan	Potential for likely significant effects on national and local historic and/or environmental designations	Conclusions relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within 50km (nearest Rutland Water approx. 15km away)	Conclusion relating to Habitat Regulations (HRA)
POLICY S1: LIMITS TO DEVELOPMEN T	Policy CS17: Countryside, rural centres and rural villages. NPPF: 3 - Supporting a prosperous rural economy. NPPF para. 55 — Promoting sustainable development in rural areas	S1 could be considered to be in general conformity as it allows for development proposals within the area identified NPPF supports sustainable development in rural areas	There may be some potential limited impacts but the policy is unlikely to result in significant effects	No significant effects identified. Detailed mitigation will be considered through the Development Management process	None	No negative effect. Development of this scale and on these sites will not adversely impact on Natura 2000 sites.
POLICY S2: DEVELOPMEN T PROPOSALS OUTSIDE THE DEFINED LIMITS OF DEVELOPMEN T	Policy CS17: Countryside, rural centres and rural villages. NPPF: 3 - Supporting a prosperous rural economy. NPPF para. 55 — Promoting sustainable	S2 states that development outside the LtD will be carefully controlled and therefore in conformity with the Core Strategy. However it is recognised that the NPPF supports sustainable development in rural areas.	There may be some limited impacts but the policy is unlikely to result in significant effects. There are safeguards in the NPPF to ensure that significant effects on national and local	Limited impact. No significant effects are identified. Any impacts will not be significant given the policy approach set out	None Development outside limits to development will not adversely impact on Natura 2000 sites.	No negative effect. Development outside limits to development will not adversely impact on

Tur Langton Neighbour- hood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in Harborough District Core Strategy (CS) /NPPF/ emerging Local Plan (LP)	Relationship between Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan and Core Strategy/ emerging Local Plan	Potential for likely significant effects on national and local historic and/or environmental designations	Conclusions relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within 50km (nearest Rutland Water approx. 15km away)	Conclusion relating to Habitat Regulations (HRA)
	development in rural areas.	Policy CS17 does not fully comply with the NPPF at present and therefore S3 reference to both the Core Strategy and the national policy is prudent. The emerging LP will be NPPF compliant.	historic and/or environmental designations are avoided.			Natura 2000 sites.
POLICY H1: WINDFALL SITES	Policy CS17 — Countryside, Rural Centres and Rural Villages. NPPF: Delivering sustainable development and delivering a wide choice of high quality homes (para 55). Emerging LP will have	H1 recognises that throughout the NP period small scale housing sites may come forward that are not allocated in the Plan. Limits to development have been defined to enable application of the policy. The policy sets out the considerations that should be taken into account in the determination of such	There may be some limited impacts but the policy is unlikely to result in significant effects. Only a limited number of dwellings are likely to come forward under the policy and any planning application will be determined in line with the criteria set out in the policy and other NP policies. The	Limited impact. No significant effects are identified. The policy includes the necessary safeguards to ensure that development (within limits to development) takes into account the	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.

Tur Langton Neighbour- hood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in Harborough District Core Strategy (CS) /NPPF/ emerging Local Plan (LP)	Relationship between Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan and Core Strategy/ emerging Local Plan	Potential for likely significant effects on national and local historic and/or environmental designations	Conclusions relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within 50km (nearest Rutland Water approx. 15km away)	Conclusion relating to Habitat Regulations (HRA)
	a settlement development policy aimed at protecting settlements from development in inappropriate locations.	applications. It provides safeguards to ensure that the distinctive character of the village is respected and allows for single fronted dwellings	limits have been drawn to allow for a sustainable, organic growth in a settlement	character of the village, its size and form		
POLICY H2: HOUSING MIX	Policy CS2 – Delivering New Housing NPPF – Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes – para. 50 Emerging LP will have a policy requiring developments to deliver a suitable mix of housing.	H2 is considered to be in general conformity with the CS and NPPF in seeking to deliver an appropriate mix of housing types to reflect local needs based on local and District evidence	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects as it only relates to mix of homes.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.
POLICY H3 Building Design	Policy CS11: Promoting Design and Built Heritage.	H3 is considered to be in general conformity with CS and NPPF in setting out	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects as it promotes	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this

Tur Langton Neighbour- hood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in Harborough District Core Strategy (CS) /NPPF/ emerging Local Plan (LP)	Relationship between Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan and Core Strategy/ emerging Local Plan	Potential for likely significant effects on national and local historic and/or environmental designations	Conclusions relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within 50km (nearest Rutland Water approx. 15km	Conclusion relating to Habitat Regulations (HRA)
Principles	NPPF – Requiring good design (paras 56-68). H3 is specific in requirements for design, which may be out of conformity with National Policy.	building design principles and emphasising the importance of the design affecting the Conservation Area.	design of new development which reflects the character and historic context of its surroundings.		away)	policy.
	Emerging LP will have a policy to achieve good design in development.					

Tur Langton Neighbour- hood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in Harborough District Core Strategy (CS) /NPPF/ emerging Local Plan (LP)	Relationship between Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan and Core Strategy/ emerging Local Plan	Potential for likely significant effects on national and local historic and/or environmental designations	Conclusions relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within 50km (nearest Rutland Water approx. 15km away)	Conclusion relating to Habitat Regulations (HRA)
POLICY ENV 1: PROTECTION OF LOCAL GREEN SPACES	CS11: Promoting design and built heritage. Policy CS8: Protecting and Enhancing Green Infrastructure. CS does not refer to LGS as it predates the NPPF. Important Open Land Policy HS/9 (Local Plan 2009) is retained in the CS. NPPF – Promoting healthy communities (para 76 and para 77). Emerging LP will identify LGS not allocated in NPs.	ENV1 is considered to be in general conformity with the CS and NPPF in identifying LGS and setting out policy for their protection. CS11 refers to new development being directed away from undeveloped areas of land which are important to the form and character of a settlement or locality. The designation of LGS in the village recognises the value of such areas and the contribution they make to the character and setting of the settlement.	Potential for limited positive impact as the policy identifies and protects open land that is of demonstrable value to the community and of outstanding significance for their natural and historical or environmental features.	Possible positive impacts. No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy which seeks to protect local green space.

Tur Langton Neighbour- hood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in Harborough District Core Strategy (CS) /NPPF/ emerging Local Plan (LP)	Relationship between Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan and Core Strategy/ emerging Local Plan	Potential for likely significant effects on national and local historic and/or environmental designations	Conclusions relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within 50km (nearest Rutland Water approx. 15km away)	Conclusion relating to Habitat Regulations (HRA)
POLICY ENV 2: PROTECTION OF OTHER SITES OF ENVIRONME NTAL (NATURAL AND HISTORICAL) SIGNIFICANC E	Policy CS8: Protecting and Enhancing Green Infrastructure. NPPF: 11 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Emerging LP will have policy relating to biodiversity and geodiversity protection and improvement.	ENV2 is considered to be in general conformity with NPPF and CS policy in seeking to protect, and where possible enhance new features, species and habitats.	Possible positive impact as the policy requires development proposals are required to conserve and enhance areas of biodiversity.	Possible limited positive impact. No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy as it promotes biodiversity.

Tur Langton Neighbour- hood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in Harborough District Core Strategy (CS) /NPPF/ emerging Local Plan (LP)	Relationship between Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan and Core Strategy/ emerging Local Plan	Potential for likely significant effects on national and local historic and/or environmental designations	Conclusions relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within 50km (nearest Rutland Water approx. 15km away)	Conclusion relating to Habitat Regulations (HRA)
POLICY ENV 3: IMPORTANT WOODLAND, TREES AND HEDGES	Policy CS8: Protecting and Enhancing Green Infrastructure. NPPF: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.	ENV3 is considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF and CS as it seeks to protect trees, woodland and hedgerows of value.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects as it gives protection to trees and hedgerows of value.	Limited impact. No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy which gives protection to trees and hedgerows.

Tur Langton Neighbour- hood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in Harborough District Core Strategy (CS) /NPPF/ emerging Local Plan (LP)	Relationship between Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan and Core Strategy/ emerging Local Plan	Potential for likely significant effects on national and local historic and/or environmental designations	Conclusions relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within 50km (nearest Rutland Water approx. 15km away)	Conclusion relating to Habitat Regulations (HRA)
POLICY ENV 4: BIODIVERSIT Y	Policy CS8: Protecting and Enhancing Green Infrastructure. NPPF: 11 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Emerging LP will have policy relating to biodiversity a protection and improvement.	ENV4 is considered to be in general conformity with NPPF and CS policy in seeking to protect, and where possible create new, features, species and habitats.	Possible positive impact as the policy requires development proposals are required to conserve and enhance areas of biodiversity.	Possible limited positive impact. No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy as it promotes biodiversity.

Tur Langton Neighbour- hood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in Harborough District Core Strategy (CS) /NPPF/ emerging Local Plan (LP)	Relationship between Tur Langton Neighbourhood Plan and Core Strategy/ emerging Local Plan	Potential for likely significant effects on national and local historic and/or environmental designations	Conclusions relating to Strategic Environmental Assessment	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites within 50km (nearest Rutland Water approx. 15km away)	Conclusion relating to Habitat Regulations (HRA)
POLICY ENV 5: RIDGE AND FURROW FIELDS	Policy CS11: Promoting Design and Built Heritage. Policy CS17: Countryside, rural centres and rural villages. NPPF: 12 . Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Emerging LP will have policy to protect heritage and local landscape character.	GG15 is considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF and CS as it seeks to protect ridge and furrow, part of the historic landscape.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects as it aims to protect ridge and furrow as part of the historic landscape.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy which gives protection to historic landscape feature.

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POLICY ENV 6: FOOTPATHS AND BRIDLEWAYS	CS5: Providing sustainable transport. CS8: Protecting and enhancing green infrastructure. NPPF: Promoting healthy communities. Emerging LP will have policies promoting linkages within the green infrastructure network.	ENV6 is considered to be in general conformity with the CS and NPPF in seeking to the existing network of footpaths/bridleways contributing to healthy lifestyles and community safety.	The policy may deliver minor positive impacts as it is about protection and improvements of bridleways/ footpaths.	Possible minor positive impacts. No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy as it is about protection of footpaths and bridleways

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POLICY ENV 7: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMEN T	Policy CS9: Addressing climate change. NPPF: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change. Emerging LP will set out a positive strategy to promote energy form renewable and low carbon sources.	ENV 7 is considered to be in general conformity with the CS and NPPF setting out local criteria which renewable schemes must meet.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects as it has safeguards to ensure schemes are acceptable in terms of impacts and scale.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.

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POLICY ENV 8: RIVERS AND FLOODING	Policy CS10: Addressing Flood Risk. NPPF: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change. Emerging LP will have a policy dealing with managing flood risk.	ENV 8 is considered to be in general conformity with the CS and NPPF in setting the policy context to ensure that development takes into account implications in relation to local flood risk, takes measures to incorporate appropriate mitigation and SuDS.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects given the scale of development set out in the plan and the policy approach set out to ensure that areas at most risk of flooding are not developed.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.

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Policy CF1: THE RETENTION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES	CS12: Delivering Development and Supporting Infrastructure. CS6: Improving town centres and retailing. NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural economy. Emerging LP will have policy to protect local services and community facilities from unnecessary loss.	CF1 is considered to be in general conformity with the CS and NPPF in aiming to prevent the loss of or adverse effects on community facilities and services. It sets out the evidence needed to accompany any development proposal involving the loss of such a service/facility.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects as scope for redevelopment of such premises and its scale is likely to be limited. Applications will also be assessed against other NP policies.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.

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POLICY CF2: NEW OR IMPROVED COMMUNITY FACILITIES	CS12: Delivering Development and Supporting Infrastructure. CS6: Improving town centres and retailing. NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural economy. Emerging LP will have policy to protect local services and community facilities from unnecessary loss	CF2 sets out to support improvements to, and the range of, community facilities and, in doing so, sets out the criteria such development need to meet. It reflects Core Strategy and NPPF policy in recognising the importance of community facilities in promoting healthy communities.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects given the scale of such facilities/ improvements and the safeguards set out in the policy.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy

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POLICY CF3: SUPPORT FOR NEW EMPLOYMEN T OPPORTUNITI ES	Policy CS7: Enabling Employment and Business Development. NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural economy. Emerging LP will have policies promoting healthy rural communities.	CF3 is considered to be in general conformity with the CS and NPPF in so far it aims to support new employment opportunities in a specific location in the village, providing certain criteria are met.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects given the policy criteria would limit the impacts of any employment development. Impact on historic environment is covered by other policies and would be taken into account.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.

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POLICY CF4: BROADBAND INFRASTRUCT URE	CS17: Countryside, rural centres and rural villages. NPPF: Supporting high quality communications infrastructure. Emerging LP will have a policy to support the provision of infrastructure alongside new development.	CF4 is considered to be in general conformity with the CS and NPPF in supporting the provision infrastructure to ensure the provision of super-fast broadband providing it is sensitively located.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects given the requirement for sensitive location of such installations.	Limited impact only. No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy

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POLICY CF5: WORKING FROM HOME	CS17: Countryside, rural centres and rural villages. NPPF: Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.	CF5 is considered to be in general conformity with the CS and NPPF in supporting working from home providing residential amenity is protected and any associated development is subservient and does not detract from the existing building.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects given the policy specifies that any development will need to be subservient and in character.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy