



**Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan  
Review  
Strategic Environmental Assessment  
Screening  
By**

**Harborough District Council**

**On behalf of**

**Broughton Astley Parish Council**

**March 2025**

# Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This screening report has been undertaken in March 2025 to determine whether the Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan Review as provided by the Qualifying Body at March 2025 requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 1.2 The statutory consultees (Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency) will be asked to comment on the Screening Report.
- 1.3 Harborough District Council have been informed by the Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan Review at March 2024 that there will be at least one allocated sites (policy 1 Residential Site Allocation) of about 138 dwellings on Land at Witham Villas. An assessment of sites was undertaken by AECOM to support the neighbourhood plan review and forms part of the evidence base.
- 1.4 It is the view of the District Council that sufficient and proportionate evidence has been compiled for the Qualifying Body to assess the reasonable alternatives for development and make an informed decision about allocation policies taking into account any constraints or harm that may be caused by each potential site.
- 1.5 The SEA Directive and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 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 plan<sup>1</sup>. 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 plan<sup>2</sup>. NPPG guidance goes on to state that reasonable alternatives must also be sufficiently distinct, realistic and deliverable<sup>3</sup>.
- 1.6 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Para 030 of <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-neighbourhood-plans/>

<sup>2</sup> Para 039 - [http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-neighbourhood-plans/#paragraph\\_033](http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-neighbourhood-plans/#paragraph_033)

<sup>3</sup> Para 038 - [http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-neighbourhood-plans/#paragraph\\_033](http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-neighbourhood-plans/#paragraph_033)

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- 1.7 Regulations state that the Environmental Report should consider whether certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels of the planning system to avoid duplication<sup>4</sup>.
- 1.8 An effect should be considered 'likely', "if it cannot be excluded, on the basis of objective information, that it will have a significant effect on the site" (paragraph 44). An effect should be considered 'significant', "if it undermines the conservation objectives" (paragraph 48). Where a plan or project has an effect on a site "but is not likely to undermine its conservation objectives, it cannot be considered likely to have a significant effect on the site concerned" (paragraph 47).
- 1.9 Each policy of the Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan Review prior to pre-submission stage has been individually assessed for its effects on Habitat Regulations (and other environmental effects) (see appendix 3). The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) for the Local Plan 2011 to 2031 determined that no European sites lie within Harborough District. Outside the district, the nearest European site is Rutland Water Special Protection Area (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/Scraftoft) as the district is largely rural with a fairly sparsely distributed population.
- 1.10 The HRA for the Local Plan 2011 to 2031 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.*
- 1.11 The Habitat Regulation Assessment Report for the Proposed Submission Draft Local Plan, that allocates 475 houses to Broughton Astley, concludes that 'no adverse effect on integrity will occur for Rutland Water SPA and Ramsar site, subject to the successful implementation of safeguarding and mitigation measures'. The policy wording recommended in the HRA report has been included in relevant policies of the Plan.
- 1.12. The Court of Justice of the European Union (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*

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<sup>4</sup> Regulation 12(3)(d) - [http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/pdfs/uksi\\_20041633\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1633/pdfs/uksi_20041633_en.pdf)

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*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).*

- 1.13. The SEA Screening Report dated March 2025 for the Broughton Astley Review Neighbourhood Plan does not take account of measures intended to avoid or reduce the harmful effects of the Plan.
- 1.14. The vision and core objectives of the Pre-Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan are based on the key issues raised by local people. They have been summarised and refined by the Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Committee and approved by Broughton Astley Parish Council to form the basis of the Neighbourhood Plan for Broughton Astley.

## 2. Legislative Background

2.2 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is [European Directive 2001/42/EC](#) and was transposed into English law by the [Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#), or SEA Regulations. Detailed Guidance of these regulations can be found in the Government publication [‘A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’ \(ODPM 2005\)](#).

2.3 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.

2.4 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

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paragraphs [1 to 4 and 6 of Schedule 3](#)). Paragraphs 5 and 7 to 13 of Schedule 3 correct errors in the EIA Regulations

- 2.5 This report focuses on screening for SEA and the criteria for establishing whether a full assessment is needed in light of the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment undertaken for the Core Strategy in 2010. A copy of the SA Report can be viewed here; [Harborough District Council - Sustainability Appraisal \(SA\) and Strategic Environmental Assessment \(SEA\)](#) and the [Sustainability Appraisal \(SA\) as part of the New Local Plan](#) during 2016.

### 3. Criteria for Assessing the Effects of Neighbourhood Development 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,

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- 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

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

**Table 1: Establishing the Need for SEA**

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? ( <a href="#">Art. 2(a)</a> )	Y	The preparation of and adoption of the Neighbourhood Plan is allowed under The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011. The NP has been prepared by Broughton Astley 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? ( <a href="#">Art. 2(a)</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, <b>AND</b> does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II (see Appendix 2) to the EIA Directive? ( <a href="#">Art 3.2(a)</a> )	N	Whilst the Neighbourhood Plan covers a number 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 Environmental Impact Assessment (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? ( <a href="#">Art. 3.2 (b)</a> )	N	Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan (NP) review is unlikely to have a substantial effect on the Natura 2000 network of protected sites. The Plan seeks to allocate one site for housing which in the view of the responsible authority will not have a detrimental effect on historic or environmental sites. A Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) has been undertaken as part of the Local Plan preparation and new Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft. The assessment concludes that the Local Plan Proposed Submission draft, which allocates a housing requirement of 475 dwellings to Broughton Astley, is not likely to have a significant effect on any internationally important wildlife sites either alone or in conjunction with other plans and projects. These conclusions are based on the fact that no such sites are located within the district and no impact pathways were identified linking

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		<p>internationally important wildlife sites outside of the district (e.g. Rutland Water SPA/Ramsar site) to development within Harborough District. Where sites lie close to the Harborough District Boundary ( Harborough Bogs SSSI, mitigation measures have been included in the Local Plan policy.</p> <p>The Local Plan HRA considered but dismissed the following sites from the analysis due to a combination of distance and absence of impact pathways linking it to the District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensor's Pool Special Area of Conservation (SAC);</li> <li>• The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA and Ramsar; and</li> <li>• River Mease SAC.</li> </ul> <p>The HRA looked into the potential effects of the plan on Rutland Water SPA and Ramsar site in more detail. However, it concluded that the Local Plan and its allocations will not have a likely significant effect on the site as no impact pathways were identified linking it to development within Harborough District. Given that Broughton Astley lies some 35 km from Rutland Water SPA/Ramsar, it is considered that the NP will not affect any Natura 2000 sites in line with the findings of the HRA. Therefore, it is concluded that a full Appropriate Assessment is not deemed to be required.</p> <p>The Local Plan Habitat Regulations Assessment is available at:  <a href="https://www.harborough.gov.uk/downloads/download/1170/s7_habitat_regulations_assessment">https://www.harborough.gov.uk/downloads/download/1170/s7_habitat_regulations_assessment</a></p> <p>The Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft HRA is available at:  <a href="#">Habitats Regulations Assessment Report   Harborough District Council</a></p> <p>The District Council agrees with the assessment as set out above for the purposes of planning in the Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Area</p>
5. Does the NP determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to <a href="#">Art. 3.2</a> ? (Art. 3.3)	Y	Determination of relatively small sites at local level.
6. Does the NP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? <a href="#">(Art 3.4)</a>	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	N	



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or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)		
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? ( <a href="#">Art. 3.5</a> )	<b>N</b>	<p>The Broughton Astley NP is a self-contained plan and considers sites only at a local level to meet the requirements identified in the Neighbourhood Plan evidence base, housing needs assessments and in the Local Plan and projected requirement of the new Local Plan up to 2041. The Plan seeks to allocate one site for housing (about 138 units as part of Policy 1). The Plan also seeks to include a Limits to Development (Policy 3) inside which development is considered appropriate as windfall sites subject to other policy requirements. An appropriate assessment of alternative housing sites has been undertaken by AECOM and can be found at <b>appendix 5</b>.</p> <p>An assessment of the effects of the housing site allocations on the natural and historic environment can be found at <b>Appendix 3</b> of this report.</p> <p>The level of development anticipated through these policies is not going to impact on any Natura 2000 site as concluded by the HRA. The Neighbourhood Area does not have any sites of special scientific interest within it. Proposed development will not impact on any nationally recognised landscape designations. Local studies have identified a number of sites of natural environmental significance including woodland, trees, hedges, grassland and ponds and these have been recognised within the plan and given status as part of the plan preparation.</p> <p>Important open space has been identified for protection against development and 5 Local Green Spaces have been allocated.</p> <p>Climate change and flood risk is considered within the Plan, which identifies that measures which should be taken if development be proposed in areas sensitive to flooding.</p> <p>More locally, the Neighbourhood Area has identified sites of historical environment significance (Policy 29) and the policy has been developed to protect these. Statutorily protected heritage assets are identified in addition to non designated heritage assets which have been listed and identified to protect them from loss or substantial harm.</p> <p>The NP also seeks to protect ridge and furrow land within the neighbourhood area.</p>

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### 5. Screening outcome

- 5.1 As a result of the assessment in appendix 3 of all the policies in the Broughton Astley Review Plan, the view of the District Council is that it is unlikely that there will be any significant detrimental environmental effects arising from the Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan Review as prepared at March 2025 that have not been considered as part of the evidence base for the plan (Appendices A, B, D and E of the BANDP). As such, the Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan with its current proposals does not require an additional full Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to be undertaken.
- 5.2 If the issues addressed in the Neighbourhood Plan should change, or further sites are allocated for development, then a new screening process should be undertaken determine whether an SEA will be required. Please contact Harborough District Council again for advice in this circumstance.

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### Appendix 1

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)/LISTED BUILDINGS/Scheduled Monuments (SM) WITHIN THE PARISH OF BROUGHTON ASTLEY

<b>Settlement feature:</b>	<b>Occurrence</b>
<b>Conservation Area Statement</b>	Not applicable
<b>Scheduled Monuments</b>	None
<b>Listed Buildings/Features: Grade I, Grade II*, Grade II</b>	<a href="#">Broughton Astley War Memorial</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• List Entry Number: 1466294</li><li>• Heritage Category: Listing</li><li>• Grade: II</li><li>• Location: Frolesworth Road, Broughton Astley, Harborough, Leicestershire, LE9 6PF, Broughton Astley, Harborough, Leicestershire</li></ul>
	<a href="#">MILEPOST</a>

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- List Entry Number: 1061555
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: MILEPOST, COVENTRY ROAD, Broughton Astley, Harborough, Leicestershire

### THE STONE HOUSE

- List Entry Number: 1061556
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: THE STONE HOUSE, LEICESTER ROAD, Broughton Astley, SUTTON IN THE ELMS, Harborough, Leicestershire

### QUAKER COTTAGE

- List Entry Number: 1391322
  - Heritage Category: Listing
  - Grade: II
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- Location: QUAKER COTTAGE, 121, LEICESTER ROAD, Broughton Astley, SUTTON IN THE ELMS, Harborough, Leicestershire

### CHURCH OF ST MARY

- List Entry Number: 1061557
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II\*
- Location: CHURCH OF ST MARY, OLD MILL ROAD, Broughton Astley, Harborough, Leicestershire

### BAPTIST CHAPEL

- List Entry Number: 1360700
- Heritage Category: Listing
- Grade: II
- Location: BAPTIST CHAPEL, LEICESTER ROAD, Broughton Astley, SUTTON IN THE ELMS, Harborough, Leicestershire

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**Biodiversity sites**

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**Designated  
Heritage Assets**

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**Ridge and Furrow**

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## 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).

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## 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.
- (l) Coke ovens (dry coal distillation).



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(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.

### 1. Processing of metals

- (a) Iron and steelworks, including foundries, forges, drawing plants and rolling mills (unless included in Annex I).
- (b) Installations for the production, including smelting, refining, drawing and rolling, of nonferrous metals, excluding precious metals.
- (c) Pressing, drawing and stamping of large castings.
- (d) Surface treatment and coating of metals.
- (e) Boilermaking, manufacture of reservoirs, tanks and other sheet-metal containers.
- (f) Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles and manufacture of motor-vehicle engines.
- (g) Shipyards.
- (h) Installations for the construction and repair of aircraft.
- (i) Manufacture of railway equipment.
- (j) Swaging by explosives.
- (k) Installations for the roasting and sintering of metallic ores.

### 5. Manufacture of glass

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### 6. 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.

### 7. 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.

### 8. 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.

### 9. Rubber industry

Manufacture and treatment of elastomer-based products.

### 10. Infrastructure projects

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- (a) Industrial-estate development projects.
- (b) Urban-development projects.
- (c) Ski-lifts and cable-cars.
- (d) Construction of roads, harbours, including fishing harbours, and airfields (projects not listed in Annex I).
- (e) Canalization and flood-relief works.
- (f) Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis.
- (g) Tramways, elevated and underground railways, suspended lines or similar lines of a particular type, used exclusively or mainly for passenger transport.
- (h) Oil and gas pipeline installations.
- (i) Installation of long-distance aqueducts.
- (j) Yacht marinas.

### 11. Other projects

- (a) Holiday villages, hotel complexes.
- (b) Permanent racing and test tracks for cars and motor cycles.
- (c) Installations for the disposal of industrial and domestic waste (unless included in Annex I).
- (d) Waste water treatment plants.
- (e) Sludge-deposition sites.
- (f) Storage of scrap iron.
- (g) Test benches for engines, turbines or reactors.
- (h) Manufacture of artificial mineral fibres.
- (i) Manufacture, packing, loading or placing in cartridges of gunpowder and explosives.
- (j) Knackers' yards.

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

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## Appendix 3

### Local Planning Authority (LPA) screening for the requirement for a SEA for Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan Review

The policies of the Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan Review as provided prior to pre submission consultation (Regulation 14) have been individually assessed to determine the effects on historic and natural environment, Natura 2000 sites and Habitats Regulations Assessment.

**The table below demonstrates that in the opinion on the Local Planning Authority the policies of the Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan Review do not give potential for significant detrimental effects on local historic or environmental sites, Natura 2000 sites, or Habitat Regulations.**

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Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in Harborough District Local Plan (LP)/ Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft Harborough Local Plan 2020-2041/National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Relationship between Broughton Astley Neighbourhood Plan and 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	Conclusion relating to Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)
<b>Policy 1: Residential Site Allocation:</b>	LP Policy H1 considers housing allocations. The adopted Local Plan allocates zero dwellings to Broughton Astley. The Local Plan Proposed Submission Draft Harborough Local Plan 2020-2041 allocates 475 homes to Broughton Astley. Neighbourhood plans can allocate specific housing sites and allocate sites over and above the Local Plan allocation. Local Plan	Policy 1 should be considered to be in general conformity with LP policy and the emerging Local Plan. It is sensible for NDPs to allocate sites in order to receive protections from the NPPF paragraph 14.	Policy 1 is unlikely to have significant detrimental effects on national or local environmental designations. The allocated site has been subject to a housing assessment which has considered the options against an agreed methodology and supported by SHELAA evidence	No significant effects identified	none	No negative effect identified

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	Policy GD2 allows for settlement development within or adjacent to settlements. NPPF: Delivering sustainable development / delivering a wide choice of high quality homes (para 55 promotes sustainable development in rural areas).					
<b>POLICY : LIMITS TO DEVELOPME NT</b>	NPPF para. 55 – Promoting sustainable development in rural areas..  Policy GD2 Settlement Development	Policy 2 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.
<b>POLICY 3: WINDFALL HOUSING</b>	NPPF: Delivering sustainable development and delivering a wide choice of high quality homes (para 55).	Policy 3 recognises that throughout the NP period small scale housing sites may come forward. Limits to development have been	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	Limited impact. No significant effects are identified. The policy includes the necessary safeguards to	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.

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	LP Policy GD2 allows for unallocated settlement development within or adjacent to settlements.	defined to enable application of the policy.  The policy sets out the considerations that should be taken into account in the determination of such applications from the other policies in the Plan.	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.	ensure that development (within limits to development) takes into account the character of the village, its size and form		
<b>POLCY 4: HOUSING MIX</b>	NPPF – Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes – para. 50  LP has policy H5 which requires developments to deliver a suitable mix of housing.	Policy 4 is considered to be in general conformity with the LP 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.
<b>Policy 5 Affordable Housing</b>	LP policy H2 deals with affordable housing	Policy 5 specifies that proposals for new housing should be in accordance with the requirements of the Parish	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects as it only relates to delivery of affordable homes on housing sites	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.
<b>POLICY 6: DESIGN</b>	NPPF – 12 Achieving Well Designed Places	Policy 6 introduces the design guide and codes in appendix C which sets out a series of criteria that	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects as it promotes design of new	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.

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	LP Policy GD8 deals with good design in new housing developments	<p>should be considered in new development within Broughton Astley.</p> <p>It should be considered to be in general conformity with LP policy and NPPF in setting out building design principles.</p>	development within the Village Design Guide and Codes which reflects the character and historic context of its surroundings.			
<b>POLICY 7: SHOP FRONTAGES</b>	<p>LP Policy RT2 deals with town and local centre policies including for Kibworth Beauchamp.</p> <p>GD8 deals with good design</p>	Policy 7 seeks to support a prosperous rural economy and seeks to ensure that the shop frontages respect the existing design	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects.	No significant effects identified	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy
<b>POLICY 8: Village Centre parking</b>	<p>NPPF: Promoting sustainable transport. Promoting healthy communities.</p> <p>NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural economy</p> <p>LP Policy GD8 deals with good design in new housing developments including parking</p>	Policy 8 can be considered to be in general conformity with the Local Plan as it considers parking and highway access. The policy seeks to retain infrastructure that is important to enhancing sustainable communities and supporting a strong economy	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy



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<b>POLICY 9: EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT</b>	NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural economy.  LP Policy BE1 and BE3 consider existing employment areas	Policy 9 seeks to protect and provide opportunity for employment sites with the Neighbourhood Area subject to criteria. It can be considered to be in general conformity in aspiring to meet a local need and delivering the NPPF objective to support a prosperous rural economy	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects given that it relates to protection rather than new employment development.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.
<b>Policy 10: Cottage Lane Industrial Estate and Estley Green Business Park</b>	NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural economy.  LP Policy BE1 and BE3 consider existing employment areas	Policy 10 seeks to provide opportunity for employment site at Cottage Lane subject to criteria. It can be considered to be in general conformity in aspiring to meet a local need and delivering the NPPF objective to support a prosperous rural economy	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects given that it relates to new employment development on an existing business park.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.
<b>Policy 11: Coventry</b>	NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural economy.	Policy 11 seeks to provide opportunity for an employment site at	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising

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<b>Road Business Park</b>	LP Policy BE1 and BE3 consider existing employment areas	Coventry Road Business Park subject to criteria. It can be considered to be in general conformity in aspiring to meet a local need and delivering the NPPF objective to support a prosperous rural economy				from this policy.
<b>Policy 12: Rural Business</b>	NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural economy.  LP Policy BE1 and BE3 consider existing employment areas	Policy 12 seeks to provide opportunity for employment sites with the Neighbourhood Area subject to criteria. It can be considered to be in general conformity in aspiring to meet a local need and delivering the NPPF objective to support a prosperous rural economy	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.
<b>Policy 13: Traffic management</b>	NPPF: Promoting sustainable transport. Promoting healthy communities.  LP Policy GD8 deals with good design in	Policy 13 seeks to minimise the increase in traffic volume as a result of development and can be considered to be in general conformity with the Local Plan	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy

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	new housing developments including parking and access to footways and cycle routes					
<b>Policy 14: Broughton Way.</b>	<p>NPPF: Promoting healthy communities.</p> <p>Local Plan policy GI1 deals with Green Infrastructure including recreational paths and walking routes</p>	Policy 14 is considered to be in general conformity with the Local Plan and NPPF in seeking to protect and improve the network of footpaths/cycleways contributing to healthy lifestyles and community safety.	The policy may deliver minor positive impacts as it is about protection and improvements of cycleways/ 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 cycleways.
<b>POLICY 15: ELECTRIC VEHICLES</b>	<p>Local Plan policy IN2 deals with electric vehicle charging points.</p> <p>NPPF: Meeting the challenge of climate change. NPPF para 105 and 110 deal with electric</p>	Policy T7 can be considered in conformity with the Local Plan as it seeks to mitigate against climate change and promote low energy transport	Unlikely to have any detrimental effects. Changes to historic environment would be considered through the DM process	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy

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	vehicle charging points					
<b>Policy 16: Schools expansion</b>	<p>NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural economy</p> <p>LP Policy HC2 sets out policy relating to community facilities. The supporting text defines schools as a community facility</p>	Policy 16 seeks to enable the expansion of the school within criteria.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.
<b>Policy 17: Broadband Infrastructure</b>	<p>NPPF: Supporting high quality communications infrastructure.</p> <p>LP Policy IN3 considers the support for provision of infrastructure alongside new development.</p>	Policy 17 is considered to be in general conformity with the LP and NPPF in supporting the provision infrastructure to ensure the provision of super-fast broadband providing it is sympathetically located.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects given the requirement for sensitive location of such installations.	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy
<b>Policy 18: Community Hub</b>	NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural	Policy 18 is considered to be in general conformity with the LP and NPPF in aiming to provide a facility with	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects as scope for redevelopment of such	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising

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	<p>economy. (paragraphs 83 to 84)</p> <p>LP Policy HC2 and HC3 deals with community facilities, public houses village shops and post offices</p>	<p>enhanced services . It sets out criteria when a hub is constructed and that the facility will be funding at least in part by developer contributions</p>	<p>premises and its scale is likely to be limited.</p>			<p>from this policy.</p>
<b>POLICY 19: INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<p>NPPF: Supporting a prosperous rural economy</p> <p>LP Policy HC2 sets out policy relating to community facilities. The supporting text defines schools as a community facility.</p> <p>LP Policy IN3 considers the support for provision of infrastructure alongside new development.</p>	<p>Policy 19 seeks to support new or improve the quality and range of community facilities and can be considered in conformity with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>A number of facilities are listed in the policy which are intended to be supported from developer contributions</p>	<p>The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects.</p>	<p>No significant effects identified.</p>	<p>None.</p>	<p>No negative effect arising from this policy.</p>

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<b>POLICY 20: IMPORTANT OPEN SPACES</b>	NPPF para 98 to 103.  Local Plan policy GI2	Policy 20 can be considered to be in conformity with the Local Plan. The policy seeks to protect open space sites that are valued by the community unless equivalent or better provision is made. Sites are listed in the policy.	Possible positive impact as the policy requires development proposals to replace lost open space with equivalent.  The sites are listed in the policy	Possible positive impact. No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy.
<b>POLICY 21: LOCAL GREEN SPACE</b>	NPPF – Promoting healthy communities (para 99 and para 100).  LP Policy GI4 considers Local Green Space and its inclusion in NDPs	Policy 21 is considered to be in general conformity with the LP and NPPF in identifying Local Green Space and setting out policy for their protection.	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.
<b>POLICY 22: SITES AND FEATURES OF NATURAL ENVIRONME NT SIGNIFICANCE</b>	Policy CS8: Protecting and Enhancing Green Infrastructure.	Policy 22 is considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF and LP as it seeks to protect species rich sites and avoid harm to biodiversity	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.

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	<p>NPPF: 11 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.</p> <p>Emerging LP will have policy relating to biodiversity a protection and improvement.</p>		Requirement for 10% BNG is considered as part of the policy.			
<b>POLICY 24: AREA OF SEPARATION</b>	Local Plan policy GD6 deals with areas of separation.	Policy 24 is considered to be in conformity with the Local Plan in that it seeks to safeguard the identity and prevent the coalescence of communities.	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect
<b>Policy 25: Public Rights of Way network</b>	<p>NPPF: Promoting healthy communities.</p> <p>Local Plan policy GI1 deals with Green Infrastructure including recreational paths and walking routes</p>	Policy 25 is considered to be in general conformity with the Local Plan and NPPF in seeking to protect and improve the existing network of footpaths/cycleways contributing to healthy lifestyles and community safety.	The policy may deliver minor positive impacts as it is about protection and improvements of cycleways/ 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 cycleways.

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<b>POLICY 26: BIODIVERSITY AND HABITAT CONNECTIVITY</b>	<p>NPPF: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.</p> <p>LP Policy GI5 relates to protection of locally designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites.</p>	Policy 26 is considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF and LP as it seeks to protect local ecological feature e.g. Wildlife Corridors	The policy is unlikely to result in significant effects as it gives protection to watercourses, tree lines and hedgerows and requires enhancement when development occurs	No significant effects identified.	None.	No negative effect arising from this policy which gives protection ecological assets
<b>Policy 27: TREES AND HEDGEROWS</b>	<p>NPPF: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.</p> <p>LP Policy GI5 relates to protection of locally designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites.</p>	Policy 27 is considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF and LP 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.
<b>POLICY 28: CLIMATE CHANGE AND FLOOD RISK</b>	<p>NPPF: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.</p> <p>Local Plan policy CC3 deals with flood risk and mitigation</p>	Policy 28 is considered to be in general conformity with the LP 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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<b>POLICY 29: SITES OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT SIGNIFICANCE</b>	Local Plan policy HC1 deals with built heritage  NPPF chapter 16 deals with heritage	Policy 29 can be considered to be in general conformity with the Local Plan policy HC1 in that it allows changes to the setting of historical environment assets to be considered against the significance of the asset.  The assets are listed in appendix D	Potential for limited positive impact as the policy identifies and protects heritage assets that are of demonstrable value to the community and of outstanding significance for their historical features. The Locally listed buildings are identified in the policy.	Possible positive impact. No significant effects identified.	None	No negative effect arising from this policy which seeks to protect locally significant heritage assets
<b>POLICY 30: Non- Designated Heritage Assets</b>	Local Plan policy HC1 deals with built heritage  NPPF chapter 16 deals with heritage	Policy 30 can be considered to be in general conformity with the Local Plan policy HC1 in that it allows changes to the setting of non designated heritage assets to be considered against the significance of the asset.  The assets are listed within the policy	Potential for limited positive impact as the policy identifies and protects heritage assets that are of demonstrable value to the community and of outstanding significance for their historical features. The Locally listed buildings are identified in the policy.	Possible positive impact. No significant effects identified.	None	No negative effect arising from this policy which seeks to protect locally significant heritage assets
<b>POLICY 31: RIDGE AND FURROW FIELDS</b>	NPPF: 12 . Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.  LP Policy GI5 relates to protection of locally designated	Policy 31 is considered to be in general conformity with the NPPF and LP 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

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	biodiversity and geodiversity sites.					landscape feature.
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