

# BURBAGE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

February 2019

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## 1. Introduction

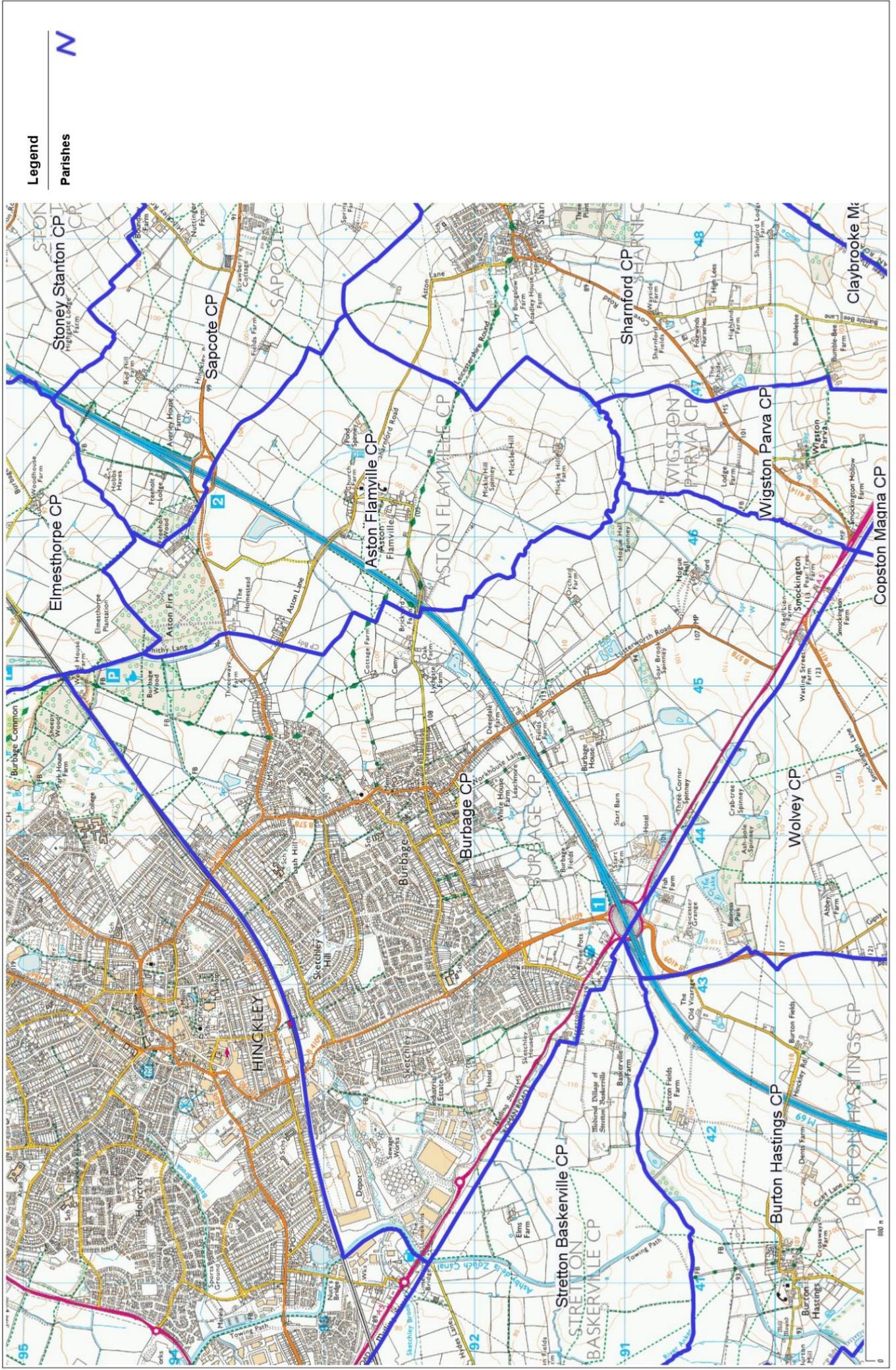
This SEA Screening Statement has been prepared on behalf of Burbage Parish Council by Planit-X Town and Country Planning Services in relation to the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan (Pre-Submission draft version).

The purpose of the Screening Statement is to set out a screening opinion in relation to whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process is required to accompany the development of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan. The Screening Statement is to be provided to the statutory consultation bodies for SEA (Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England) for their opinion.

SEA is a systematic process undertaken to evaluate the likely significant environmental effects of plans. The requirement for SEA in England was introduced in 2004 through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulation 2004 ('The SEA Regulations'), which transposed the European SEA Directive (2001/42/EC).

One of the 'Basic Conditions' that a neighbourhood plan is tested against is whether the making of the neighbourhood plan is compatible with European Union obligations, including obligations under the SEA Directive. Neighbourhood plans only require SEA where they are likely to lead to significant environmental effects. To decide whether a proposed Neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, it should be screened against the criteria set out in Annex 2 of the SEA Directive. Where it is determined that the Neighbourhood plan is unlikely to have significant environmental effects (and, accordingly, does not require SEA), a statement of reasons for this determination should be prepared and published for consultation with the statutory consultation bodies (Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England). Where a Neighbourhood plan is likely to have a significant effect on the environment an SEA process must be carried out.

This Screening Statement therefore provides a screening opinion as to whether or not the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is likely to lead to significant environment effects, and as such requires a SEA process.



Legend  
Parishes

## 2. Details of the Neighbourhood Plan

### Title of the plan:

Burbage Neighbourhood Plan.

### Name of Qualifying Body and Local Planning Authority:

The qualifying body preparing the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is Burbage Parish Council. The Local Planning Authority is Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council.

### Burbage Parish Neighbourhood Plan contact point:

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### Location and spatial extent of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan:

The Burbage Neighbourhood Plan covers the Burbage Neighbourhood Area, comprising the parish of Burbage in Leicestershire, to the south east of Hinckley (Page 3).

It is a large area, comprising the historic settlements of Burbage and Sketchley which have combined to become a sub-centre of Hinckley, only separated by a narrow strip of partly open land and railway line. Land to the east and south of the village has remained largely un-developed retaining an attractive open landscape character. Community and local facilities include a number of schools and a range of pre-school facilities, parks and open spaces, a GP surgery, community hall and centres, allotments, libraries and public house. Burbage Common and Woods, located in the north east corner of the Parish, is a country park run by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council.

### Timeframe of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan:

To 2026.

### Main aims of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan:

The vision of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is as follows:

*“Now classed as an urban centre, the village of Burbage in Leicestershire still retains a strong rural atmosphere and retains its village identity to its community.*

*The Plan aims to protect, create and enhance our open spaces and the historic elements of the village by encouraging sympathetic and sustainable designs in any future housing developments.*

*The Plan also aims to improve and develop the physical environment, developing an inclusive community and enhancing work and leisure opportunities.”*

Its main aims are:

- Protection of important community assets including schools and health care facilities
- Incorporation of housing design guidelines into the Plan
- Listing those buildings and structures seen as being of local importance
- Protecting businesses and supporting business expansion in appropriate locations
- Designation of Local Green Spaces which identify and protect those special areas from development

### Relationship with the Local Plan:

The Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared in the context of the Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan. For the purposes of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan, the relevant parts of the Local Plan 2006-2026 (formerly LDF) are the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) and the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD.

The Hinckley and Bosworth Core Strategy was adopted in December 2009 and is the Strategic Part 1 Local Plan. It provides the vision and spatial strategy for the borough and identifies development requirements for its main urban area which includes the settlement of Burbage. Burbage is identified as a local centre and is recognised as a settlement in its own right with its own individual character and needs. It provides local facilities and local services for its immediate population and also supports Hinckley's role as a sub-regional centre. The Core Strategy sets out that Council will allocate development land for the development of a minimum of 295 new residential dwellings, focused primarily to the north of Burbage adjacent to the settlement boundary with Hinckley.

The Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD was adopted in 2016 and identifies sites for uses such as housing, employment, retail, open space and community facilities that will deliver the aims, vision and objectives of the Core Strategy. It also contains development management policies which will be used to assess planning applications over the plan period. This DPD allocates two housing sites in Burbage providing a total of 51 dwellings.

A parallel process of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) was undertaken alongside the plan-making process for these two documents.

Given the importance of having an up-to-date local plan, the Council is currently in the process of reviewing its local plan documents, including the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD.

### Will the Burbage Parish Neighbourhood Plan propose allocations? And if so, will these be over and above those likely to be included in the Local Plan?

The Core Strategy identifies Burbage as an important urban local centre and sets out that the Council will allocate land for the development of a minimum of 295 dwellings. The Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD subsequently allocated two housing sites totalling 51 dwellings. The Core Strategy also supports housing development within the settlement boundary.

Since the adoption of the Core Strategy extensive progress has been made towards achieving the required levels of housing development. As of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016, there have been 496 net housing completions in Burbage since 2006, and a further 238 dwellings with planning permission yet to be built.

The Core Strategy minimum housing allocation for Burbage has been exceeded. Taking this into account, along with the two housing allocations in the Site Allocations DPD, the Neighbourhood Plan does not propose to allocate any further sites for housing development. If there is an increase in housing demand across the Borough, it is the intention that the Neighbourhood Plan will then be reviewed.

## What are the key environmental assets (including ‘sensitive areas’) near the Burbage Neighbourhood Area?

### ‘Sensitive areas’

A key determinant of whether effects are likely to be significant is the sensitivity of the asset affected. In this context, the more environmentally sensitive a location, the more likely it is that potential environmental effects from a plan will be significant.

National Planning Practice Guidance provides guidance on this topic through providing a list of sites and areas which should be deemed as ‘sensitive areas’ for the purposes of environmental assessment. These comprise:

- Natura 2000 sites;
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- National Parks;
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- World Heritage Sites; and
- Scheduled Monuments.

In the context of the categories of ‘sensitive areas’ described by the Planning Practice Guidance, the following sites and areas exist within or near the Neighbourhood Area.

### *Natura 2000 sites*

#### *Within the Neighbourhood Area:*

No Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are present within the Neighbourhood Area.

#### *Within 10km of the Neighbourhood Area*

Ensor’s Pool Special Area of Conservation is located approximately 6.3km to the west of the boundary of the Burbage Neighbourhood Area. This lowland site in Central England represents and qualifies as a SAC as it holds a large population of white-clawed crayfish in standing water. This waterbody is isolated from river systems and is a good example of a ‘refuge’ site.

All SCA’s are also notified as SSSI’s, being sites that are of specific biological or geological features.

#### *Beyond 10km of the Neighbourhood Area*

The River Mease Special Area of Conservation is located approximately 19km to the north east of the boundary of the Burbage Neighbourhood Area.

The River Mease and the lower part of Gilwiskaw Brook are designated as a SAC. They were designated because the River Mease represents one of the best examples of an unspoilt meandering lowland river which supports characteristic habitats and species and supports populations of spined loach and bullhead, two notable species of native freshwater fish that have a restricted distribution in England. The rivers also support populations of white-clawed crayfish, otter and a range of river plants such as water crow-foot.

The nearest SPA is at Rutland Water and is 44km east of the Neighbourhood Area.

### *SSSIs*

#### *Within the Neighbourhood Area*

##### **Burbage Wood and Aston Firs**

Part of this SSSI is located with Burbage Parish and part is within the adjacent Aston Flamville Parish.

Burbage Wood and Aston Firs comprises one of the best remaining examples of ash-oak-maple woodland in Leicestershire and is representative of semi-natural woodland developed on the clays of eastern England.

The two units within Burbage Parish are in an unfavourable condition – recovering with a high-risk condition threat. The two units in the adjacent parish are in an unfavourable condition – recovering but with a low-high risk condition threat.

#### *Within 5km of Neighbourhood Area*

There are no further SSSIs within 5km of the Neighbourhood Area. There are however a number just beyond the 5km.

##### **Kendall's Meadow**

A traditionally managed hay meadow with a diversity and richness of plant life unmatched in the south west of the County, an area otherwise sparse in interest. It is probably the best representative of this grassland community type in the central East Midlands. More than a dozen grass species have been found on this meadow which lies partly on alluvium and partly on boulder clay.

Condition: Favourable

5.4km to the north of the Neighbourhood Area.

##### **Croft Pasture**

The site includes unusual Leicestershire examples of acidic mixed grassland which has infinities with certain of the breckland grasslands of eastern England. Its open nature allows an unusually large number of annual and biannual herbs to flourish. A stretch of the upper River Soar passes through the site.

Condition: Favourable – no identified condition threat.

5.7km to the east of the Neighbourhood Area

##### **Griff Hill Quarry**

Griff Hill Quarry is an active quarry and exposes a complex and unique igneous sequence. The sill, of Ordovician age, is mostly of camptonite and syenite. Many features are present which provide evidence towards understanding the nature of the intrusion. The rocks are beautifully fresh. The origin of the different igneous rock types is not yet fully understood. Further research is needed to resolve this question.

Condition: Favourable with high condition threat risk

5.9km to the south west of the Neighbourhood Area.

### *National Parks*

#### *Within the Neighbourhood Area*

None.

#### *Near the Neighbourhood Area*

None- the closest National Park is the Peak District National Park (located 61km from the Parish).

#### *Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty*

##### *Within the Neighbourhood Area*

None.

#### *Near the Neighbourhood Area*

None- the closest AONB is the Cannock Chase AONB (located 40km from the Parish).

#### *World Heritage Sites*

##### *Within the Neighbourhood Area*

None.

#### *Near the Neighbourhood Area*

None- the closest site is the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (located 51km to the north of the Parish).

#### *Scheduled Monuments*

##### *Within the Neighbourhood Area*

There are no scheduled monuments within the Neighbourhood Area.

#### *Near the Neighbourhood Area*

##### **Remains of the motte and bailey castle at Hinckley**

Motte and bailey castles are medieval fortifications introduced into Britain by the Normans. Hinckley castle survives as a prominent earthwork and is one of three such monuments in south west Leicestershire. Although the motte is destroyed, the bailey has considerable potential for survival of original internal buildings while the motte ditch will retain evidence of well-preserved organic remains. The bailey survives as a semi-circular raised piece of ground. The castle was built by Hugh de Grantmesnil, Earl of Leicester, and is known to have been in existence by the middle of the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

552m north of the Neighbourhood Area.

##### **Deserted Village of Stretton Baskerville**

The village, comprising a small group of houses, gardens, yards, streets, paddocks, often with a green, a manor and church, and with a community devoted primarily to agriculture, was a significant component of the rural landscape in most medieval England.

The village survives as a complex series of earthworks including hollow ways, rectangular building platforms or saucer shaped scoops, garden plots, paddocks, land boundaries, fish ponds, a church and churchyard and the manor house. The village is particularly important because of its long and well documented history.

287m south west of the Neighbourhood Area

##### **Sapcote Castle and Moat**

Sapcote is one of three castles in south west Leicestershire which immediately post-date the Norman Conquest. Excavation has shown that the castle contains many stone buildings and the potential for survival for further buried features is high. The adjoining moat demonstrates that occupation of the site continued well into the medieval period.

Sapcote Castle lies within the village 100m north of the Church.

3.2km east of the Neighbourhood Area

**Roman Town at High Cross**

This is the site of the Roman settlement of Venonae. There are currently no remains visible at ground level, but fragments of Roman pottery, tile and bone have been found at the site. It is situated at High Cross at the junction of two great Roman highways.

1.0km south east of the Neighbourhood Area

**Moated site, enclosure and trackway at Claybrooke Parva**

Much of this moated site survives well and includes a moated site with adjoining enclosure and trackway. The moat island will retain information on the buildings which formerly occupied it whilst the waterlogged moat will retain environmental matter.

3.8km south east of Neighbourhood Area

**The Benedictine priory and precinct of St Mary, Nuneaton**

This priory was one of only four Benedictine nunneries in England identified as belonging to the important Abbey of Fontevrault. The preservation of the ground plan indicates that it was a high-status institution supporting a sizeable religious population in the medieval period. It is also one of the few surviving nunneries with a church and outer precinct complex which is preserved in a fully urban context.

5.5km west of the Neighbourhood Area

**Hlaew and medieval farmstead immediately south west of Park House**

This monument represents a well-preserved example of a complete manorial site with a house platform, associated fishponds and closes, located within a defined enclosure. Evidence for the building which originally occupied the platform will survive beneath the ground surface and will contribute towards an understanding of the economy of the site's inhabitants. The Anglo-Saxon burial mound in the northern part of the site is a rare example of this type of monument in this area. Limited archaeological investigation of the mound has indicated that valuable evidence relating both to the construction and use of the burial mound will survive.

4.8km north west of the Neighbourhood Area

**Elmesthorpe church, ruined nave and west tower**

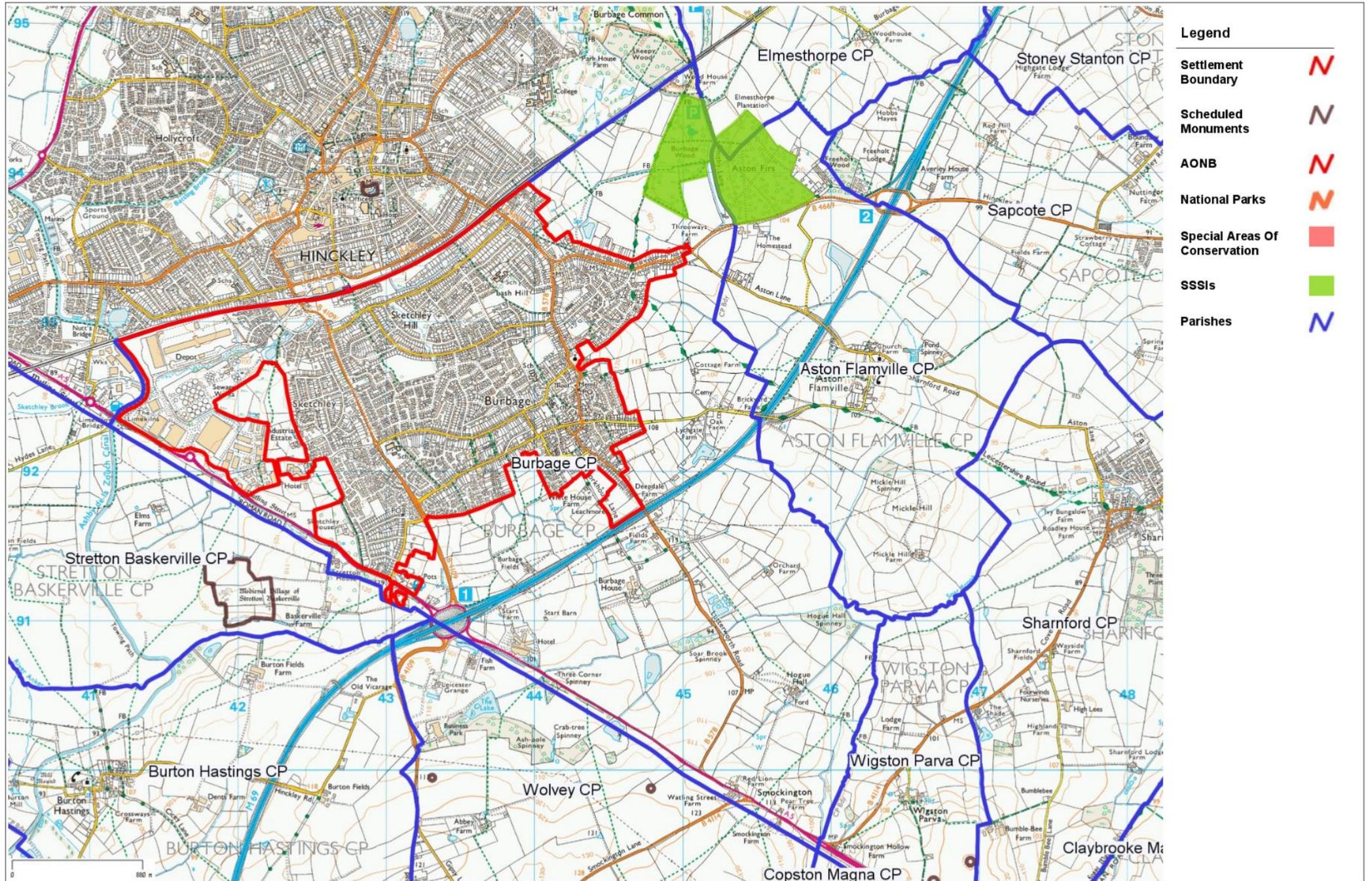
This is a 14<sup>th</sup> century church, ruinous by the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was saved from destruction in 1760 but remained a ruin. In 1868 the chancel was re-roofed though the nave was not restored and remains open to the sky.

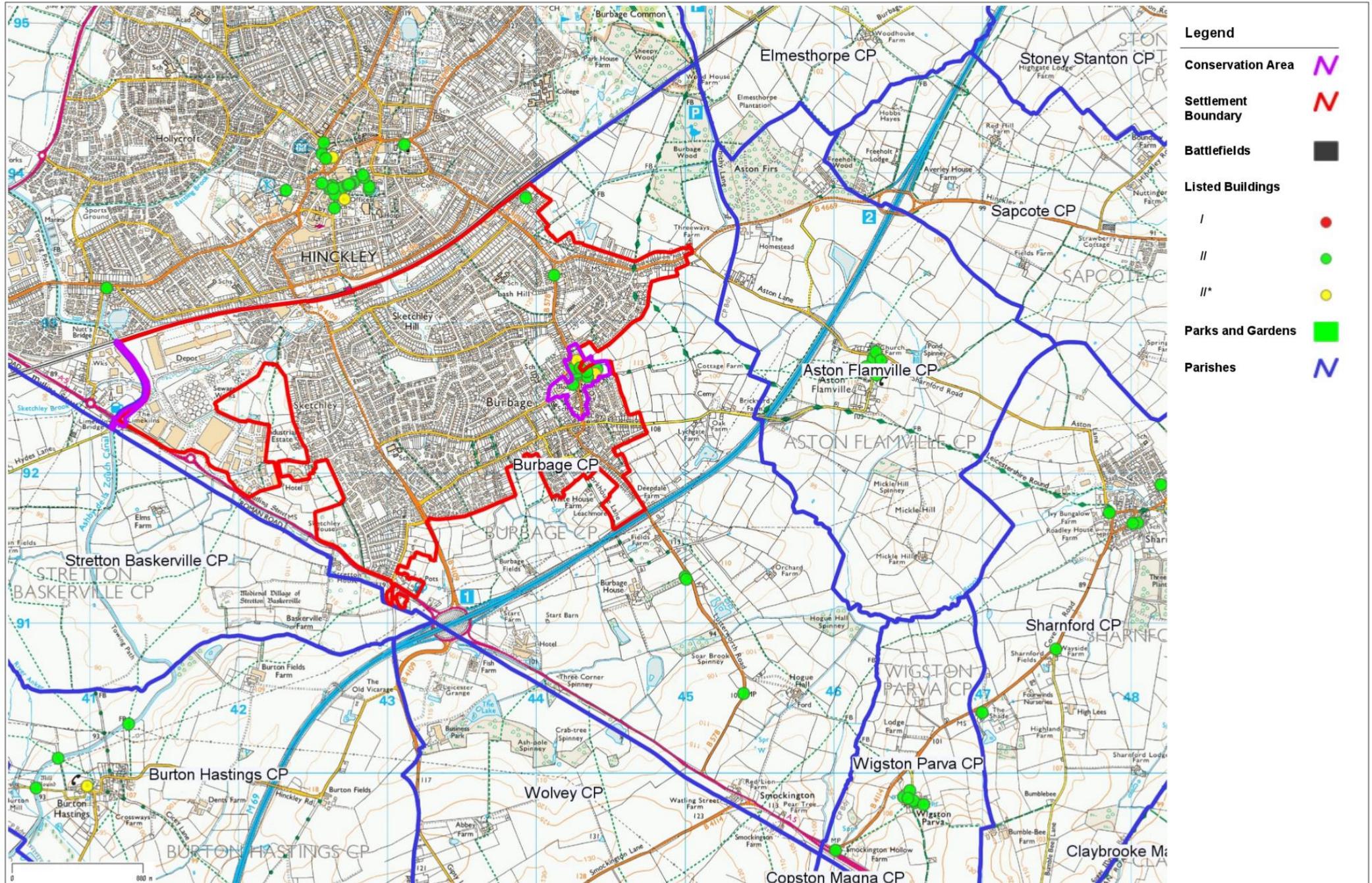
1.9km north east of Neighbourhood Area

**Earl Shilton Motte and bailey castle**

Earl Shilton Castle comprises a motte and part of the bailey bank to the south. The castle was founded by the Earl of Leicester soon after the Norman Conquest and demolished in the late 12<sup>th</sup> Century. It survives in good condition and will retain archaeological evidence of buildings within the interior.

3.9km north east of the Neighbourhood Area,





### Other key environmental assets

Other designated environmental assets located within the Neighbourhood Area (i.e. those which are not defined as 'sensitive areas' as defined by the Planning Practice Guidance) include as follows:

#### *Historic Park and Gardens*

There are no Historic Parks or Gardens in Burbage Parish. The closest is Newnham Paddock, a Grade II Historic Park and Garden, 5.5km south-east of the Neighbourhood Area.

There are also two located to the south west of the Neighbourhood Area. These are Arbury Hall, a Grade II\* Historic Park and Garden 7.6km from Burbage Parish, and Bedworth Cemetery, a Grade II Historic Park and Garden 7.9km from Burbage Parish.

#### *Battle of Bosworth (Field) 1485*

There is no Battlefield within the parish of Burbage. However, the Battle of Bosworth (Field) 1485 registered battlefield site is located 4.7km to the north of the neighbourhood area. It is registered due to its historical importance, topographic integrity, archaeological potential and technological significance.

#### *Conservation Areas*

Burbage Conservation Area, which is based on the historic village core, was designated by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council in February 1973. The character of this conservation area is created by the contrast of narrow and open spaces within the street scene. This variation is accentuated by the continuous terracing of houses built against the footpath. There are also a number of fine trees which form important focal points within the area as well as providing relief from the visual hardness of the built environment. Listed and unlisted buildings add to the historical and architectural interest of the village. Buildings of note include Archer Cottage, St Catherine's Church, the Constitutional Club and the Manor House.

Ashby Canal runs through the north west corner of the parish and comprises part of the Ashby Canal Conservation Area. This Conservation Area covers the Ashby Canal and significant surrounding features and was designated by Hinckley and Bosworth Council in December 1990. The Ashby Canal is of industrial archaeological interest and is also noted for its visual charm. Interesting archaeological features include bridges, aqueducts and a tunnel. It is a valuable recreational facility and its towpath is included on the definitive map of public rights of way.

#### *Listed buildings*

There are 15 buildings and structures in Burbage Parish listed by Historic England for their special architectural or historic interest. They include the Grade II\* Church of St Catherine, Burbage and the Old Grange and Attached Stable Wing, Aston Lane. There are no Grade I listed buildings and the remainder are designated as Grade II listings.

### 3. Legislative Background

The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC which 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).

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.

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.

It may be appropriate, and in some cases a requirement, that the statutory environmental bodies of Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England be consulted, for example, a draft neighbourhood plan proposal must be assessed to determine whether it is likely to have significant environmental effects.

There is no legal requirement for a neighbourhood plan to have a sustainability appraisal as set out in section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. However, a qualifying body must demonstrate how its plan or order will contribute to achieving sustainable development.

This report focuses on screening for SEA and the criteria for establishing whether a full assessment is needed considering the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment undertaken for the Hinckley and Bosworth Core Strategy 2006-2026 in 2010 and the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies 2006-2026 in 2014 and 2016.

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

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).

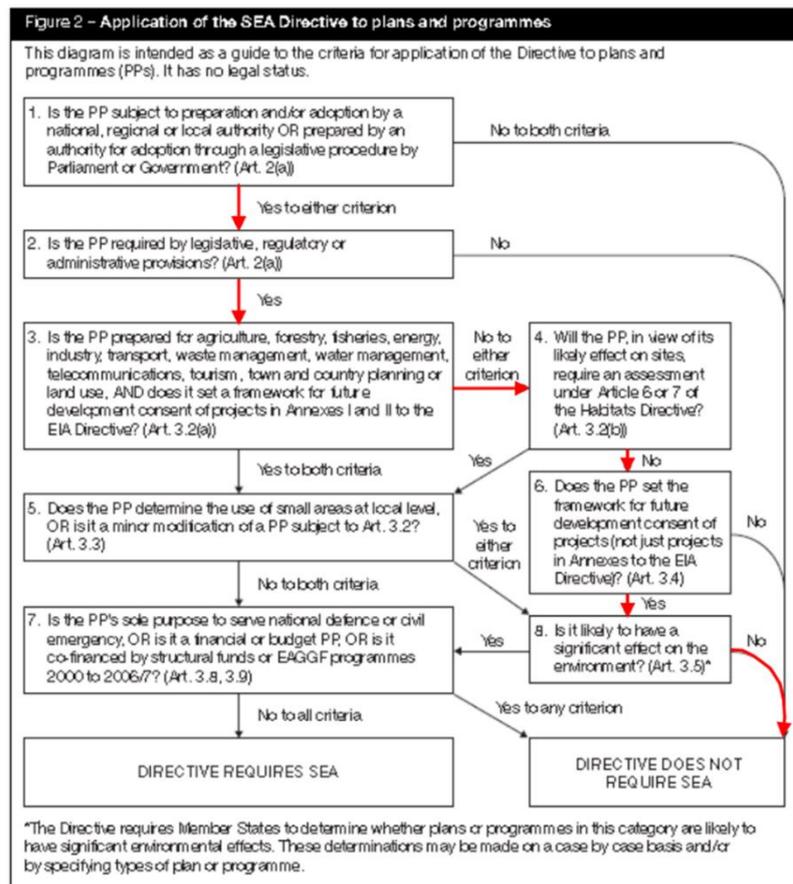
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to - the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects, - the cumulative nature of the effects, - the trans boundary nature of the effects, - the risks to human health or the environment (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

## 5. Assessment

This diagram shows the Directive's field of application in the form of a diagram. The original diagram is from 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Objective'. The red arrows indicate the process route for the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan SEA Screening Assessment.

The table below shows the assessment of whether the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan 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	Yes/No	Reason
1. Is the Neighbourhood Plan 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))	Yes	The preparation of and adoption of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is allowed under The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011. The Burbage Neighbourhood Plan will be prepared by Burbage Parish Council (as the 'relevant body') and will be 'made' by Hinckley and Bosworth Council as the local authority. The preparation of neighbourhood plans is subject to the following regulations: The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 and The Neighbourhood Planning (referendums) Regulations 2012.
2. Is the Neighbourhood Plan required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Yes	Whilst the Burbage 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

Stage	Yes/No	Reason
		screening process considers whether it is likely to have significant environmental effects and hence whether SEA is required under the Directive.
<p><b>3. Is the Neighbourhood Plan 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))</b></p>	No	<p>Whilst the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan covers a range of land use issues and allocations, it does not set the framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive (see Appendix 2 for list). Instead, the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is a non-strategic scale document, focused solely upon the Parish of Burbage.</p>
<p><b>4. Will the Neighbourhood Plan, 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))</b></p>	No	<p>The Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have a substantial effect on the Natura 2000 network of protected sites. The two nearest SACs are the River Mease Catchment to the north west of the Parish and Ensors Pools to the south west of the Parish. The River Mease catchment is located 20 kilometres away from within the Burbage Neighbourhood Area and the Ensor Pools are 9 kilometres of the Neighbourhood Area. There are no SPAs within 10km of the Neighbourhood Area. The Hinckley and Bosworth Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2017 confirms there is no physical connection between the Borough and The Ensor's Pool SAC. From this we consider that activities within the Borough – and indeed the Burbage Neighbourhood Area - would not have implications for this site.</p> <p>Part of the River Mease (not the part defined as a European site (SAC)) passes through the Borough coming in from Snarestone over the border of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, flowing shortly after towards Swebstone. In addition, three tributaries of the river flow down towards and through Norton juxta Twycross, ending to the east, west and north of Norton juxta Twycross. As a result, given the physical connection to the River Mease SAC, provided by its flow through the Borough and via these tributaries, it might be conceivable that some areas of</p>

Stage	Yes/No	Reason
		<p>the Borough could have an impact on this site despite the actual designation being outside the Borough.</p> <p>However, no part of the River Mease or its tributaries as described above flow through the Burbage Neighbourhood Area. The tributaries as described above are located roughly 17 kilometres away from the closest part of the Burbage Neighbourhood Area boundary. In view of this as well as considering the scope of proposals within the draft Burbage Neighbourhood Plan, the Borough Council considers that further stages in the HRA process are not required (including further screening, or Appropriate Assessment) and that the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is not considered to have any impact on the Natura 2000 network of protected sites.</p>
<p><b>5. Does the Neighbourhood Plan 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)</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>Determination of small sites at local level only.</p>
<p><b>6. Does the Neighbourhood Plan set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>The Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is to be used for determining future planning applications</p>
<p><b>7. Is the Neighbourhood Plan's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAFF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)</b></p>	<p><b>No</b></p>	<p>No further comments</p>
<p><b>8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)</b></p>	<p><b>No</b></p>	<p>Appendix 1 presents the environmental effects which have the potential to arise as a result of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan.</p>

## 6. Summary of screening determination

This determination has considered whether the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is likely to lead to significant environmental effects as defined by Directive 2001/42/EC, the 'SEA Directive' and the transposing regulations. In particular, the review has considered several sensitive areas located in the vicinity of the Neighbourhood Area and the potential environmental effects on these areas that may arise as a result of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan.

Whilst environmental effects have the potential to take place as a result of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan, including in relation to most of the SEA 'topics', it is considered that these are unlikely to be significant in the context of the SEA Directive. This SEA screening opinion provides the necessary analysis relating to the potential for negative effects on the nearby SSSIs, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and the two conservation areas.

In this context, the significance of potential effects will be limited by key aims of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan. These are in turn reflected by the policy approaches proposed by the latest version of the plan.

### Habitats Regulation Assessment

It is the opinion of Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council that a full Habitats Regulations Appropriate Assessment of the current Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is not required, as it is unlikely to have a significant effect on any designated sites.

### Conclusion

**This screening opinion has been prepared in order to fulfil the statutory SEA requirements, as set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.**

**The environmental consultation bodies Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency have been consulted during the preparation of this Screening Assessment. They have concluded that there are unlikely to be significant effects on cultural or significant environmental concerns and that neither Strategic Environmental Assessment or Habitat Regulations Assessment are a requirement for this plan. Their responses are summarised below:**

- **Historic England – Advice is confined to the question 'Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment?' in respect of cultural heritage. On the basis of the information supplied, Historic England have identified no significant effects to cultural heritage.**
- **Natural England – On the basis of the consultation material supplied, that, in so far as our strategic environmental interests are concerned, advise that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects from the proposed plans.**
- **Environment Agency – Concur with the conclusion of the Burbage of SEA Screening Report that neither a full SEA should be undertaken and that an Appropriate Assessment is not required.**

**A full copy of the responses received are attached as Appendix 3.**

**Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, following consultation with the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England, has determined that a Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment is not required due to there being no adverse comments from the statutory consultation bodies and for the reasons set out in the Burbage Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Statement.**

For the above reasons, it is considered that the Upper Broughton Neighbourhood Plan is not subject to the requirements of Directive 2001/42/EC, the 'SEA Directive' and accompanying regulations.

## Appendix 1: Assessment of potential environmental effects

The following table presents the environmental effects which have the potential to arise because of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan. This is accompanied by a commentary on whether these effects are likely to be significant. The environmental effects have been grouped by the SEA ‘topics’ suggested by Annex I(f) of the SEA Directive.

SEA Topic	Likely effect? Y/N	Description of effect	Effect likely to be significant in the context of SEA?
<b>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</b> (Including biodiversity habitats and species, biodiversity sites, areas of geological interest)	Y	Without mitigation and enhancement measures, the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan has the potential to lead to effects on biodiversity, including through loss of habitat, disturbance, effects on ecological connections and indirect effects such as from impacts on water quality and quantity.	<p>There are no Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) or Special Protection Areas (SPA) present within the Neighbourhood Area. As concluded in Section 5 of the above assessment, the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan would not have implications for The Ensors Pool SAC or The River Mease SAC. As such the contents of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan is not considered to have an impact on the Natura 2000 network of protected sites.</p> <p>In relation to biodiversity, the main ‘sensitive areas’ in the Neighbourhood Area is the Burbage Wood and Aston Firs SSSI described in Section 2. Its condition is identified as ‘unfavourable condition – recovering.’</p> <p>A significant part of the Neighbourhood Area (North east area) lies within the SSSI Impact Risk Zones for the Burbage Wood and Aston Firs. Certain developments within this ‘zone’ require consultation with Natural England, depending on the specific zone that the proposal is located. Within respect to the inner zone, Natural England, are to be consulted on all planning applications. Developments within the other ‘zones’ that require consultation include airport, helipads and other aviation proposals, pipelines, quarry development, pig and poultry units, industrial and commercial development that causes air pollution, waste, and combust discharge and that that discharge certain levels of water per day. The Neighbourhood Plan does not propose any development of</p>

SEA Topic	Likely effect? Y/N	Description of effect	Effect likely to be significant in the context of SEA?
			<p>this nature within this zone and therefore consultation with Natural England is not required with respect to this issue. In addition, no housing allocations are proposed as part of the Neighbourhood Plan and any new residential development should be on brownfield land which has limited environmental and ecological value, and in the form of conversions and replacement dwellings elsewhere.</p> <p>In addition, the overarching biodiversity policy seeks to protect, maintain and enhance existing ecological corridors and features for biodiversity.</p> <p>In terms of the other SSSIs identified above, due to their relative distance of over 5km from the Neighbourhood Area, no parts of the Neighbourhood Area are within Impact Risk Zones for the five SSSIs.</p> <p>This reduces the likelihood of significant effects on these 'sensitive areas'.</p> <p><b>Effects on biodiversity are therefore unlikely to be significant if the current policy approach proposed in the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan are taken forward.</b></p>
<p><b>Population</b> (Including residents' quality of life, accessibility to services and facilities, deprivation and similar)</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>As indicated by the current policy approaches proposed for the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan, the Plan has the potential to have a range of benefits for the quality of life of residents and for accessibility to services, facilities and opportunities. It seeks to</p>	<p>Whilst the benefits for residents of Burbage Parish from a well-designed neighbourhood plan have the potential to be wide-ranging, these are <b>not deemed to be significant</b> in the context of the SEA Directive.</p>

SEA Topic	Likely effect? Y/N	Description of effect	Effect likely to be significant in the context of SEA?
		<p>prevent the loss of community services and facilities and supports the appropriate development of education and healthcare facilities.</p> <p>The Burbage Neighbourhood Plan will also support the delivery of local housing, that meets the changing demographic profile of the local population.</p>	
<p><b>Human Health</b> (Incorporating residents' health and wellbeing)</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>As indicated by the current policy approaches proposed for the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan, the Plan has the potential to have a range of benefits for residents' health and wellbeing through promoting healthier lifestyles and supporting accessibility to services and facilities. Policies include that which support the protection of local green spaces and allotment land, the protection and enhancement of footpaths and cycleways, the protection of community services and facilities and</p>	<p>Whilst the health and wellbeing benefits for residents of the Neighbourhood Area from a well-designed neighbourhood plan have the potential to be wide-ranging, these are not deemed to be significant in the context of the SEA Directive. Likely effects from noise quality are also <b>not deemed to be significant</b>.</p>

SEA Topic	Likely effect? Y/N	Description of effect	Effect likely to be significant in the context of SEA?
		<p>the protection of residential amenities from the impact of new development.</p> <p>Direct impacts from the plan on human health from noise quality, air quality and light pollution issues may arise, including from new development areas. The Plan seeks to protect the health and well being of residents from these impacts.</p>	
<p><b>Soil</b> (Including agricultural land, soil erosion, soil quality)</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>It is uncertain whether proposed development areas will be sited on land classified as the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land, as recent detailed agricultural land classification has not taken place.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to limit development outside of the Burbage Settlement Boundary.</p>	<p>Due to the relatively limited area of land likely to be developed through the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan, effects on the soils resource are <b>unlikely to be significant</b>.</p>
<p><b>Water</b> (Including water quality and availability)</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The Burbage Neighbourhood Plan has the potential to lead to a very small-scale increase</p>	<p>Potential effects on water availability will be limited by the relatively small-scale of proposals likely to be facilitated by the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan. Effects <b>unlikely to be significant</b>.</p>

SEA Topic	Likely effect? Y/N	Description of effect	Effect likely to be significant in the context of SEA?
		<p>in water demand in the Neighbourhood Area through supporting the delivery of a low level of new housing provision.</p> <p>Policy also supports the implementation of sustainable drainage systems to reduce the incidence of flooding and improve the quantity of ground water in the natural environment.</p>	
<p><b>Air</b> (Including air quality)</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Whilst new development in the Neighbourhood Area may lead to increased traffic flows and congestion, this is unlikely to lead to marked effects on air quality. In addition, the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan includes policy which seeks to restrict adverse impacts of new development on residential amenity.</p>	<p>No existing air quality issues exist in the Neighbourhood Area and there are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Neighbourhood Area. Any effects on air quality are <b>not deemed to be significant</b> in the context of the SEA Directive.</p>
<p><b>Climatic Factors</b> (Including relating to climate change mitigation (limiting greenhouse gas emissions) and adaptation (adapting to the</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>In terms of climate change mitigation, the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan actively seeks to located new housing development within the defined</p>	<p>Due to the small scale, local scope of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan, the nature and magnitude of effects directly arising as a result of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan are <b>unlikely to be significant</b> in the context of the SEA Directive.</p>

SEA Topic	Likely effect? Y/N	Description of effect	Effect likely to be significant in the context of SEA?
anticipated effects of climate change, including flood risk)		settlement boundary, where the majority of the local services and facilities are located. This will help limit potential increases in greenhouse gas emissions from an increase in the built footprint of the Neighbourhood Area. New development will also be expected to incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems which will help meet the challenges of climate change and in terms of climate change adaptation, statutory requirements (including the requirements of the NPPF) will ensure that flood risk is addressed through new development proposals.	
<b>Material Assets</b> (Including minerals resources, waste considerations)	Y	The Burbage Neighbourhood Plan may lead to small increases in the Neighbourhood Area's waste management requirements through supporting the delivery of new housing. No mineral sites or resources are likely to be affected as a	Potential increases in waste as a direct result of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan will be managed through statutory requirements regarding waste management. Due to their limited magnitude, effects are therefore <b>unlikely to be significant</b> in the context of the SEA Directive.

SEA Topic	Likely effect? Y/N	Description of effect	Effect likely to be significant in the context of SEA?
		<p>result of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan. A number of identified waste sites for safeguarding are located within the Neighbourhood Area, however their use and operation would not be undermined by the policies of the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>	
<p><b>Cultural Heritage</b> (Including historic environment, cultural heritage, historic settings)</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Development undertaken in accordance with the policies of the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan has the potential to have effects on the fabric and setting of historic environment assets.</p>	<p>There are no scheduled monuments (a ‘sensitive area’ as defined by the Planning Practice Guidance) located within the Neighbourhood Area.</p> <p>The two nearest scheduled monuments are the Deserted Village of Stretton Baskerville 287 m south west of the neighbourhood area boundary, and the remains of the motte and bailey at Hinckley to the north of the neighbourhood area. However, they are unlikely to be directed by development in the Neighbourhood Area due to their siting in that they are separated from the neighbourhood area by a rail line and the A5. In addition, the neighbourhood plan does not propose any allocations and the majority of new development is directed towards and within the settlement boundary.</p> <p>In terms of the two Conservation Area, the scale and form of development that is supported by the policies of the Neighbourhood Plan would be unlikely to have a significant effect on the integrity of the Conservation Areas. In addition, the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan seeks to ensure that all new development would reflect the distinctive character of Burbage, including local character and distinctiveness. The likelihood of significant effects on the listed buildings present in the parish is also likely to be limited by the Burbage</p>

SEA Topic	Likely effect? Y/N	Description of effect	Effect likely to be significant in the context of SEA?
			<p>Neighbourhood Plan's focus on the protection of its historic character and local heritage assets. There is also the statutory protection of conservation areas and listed buildings that will run alongside any local plan policy.</p> <p>Therefore, effects are <b>unlikely to be significant</b> in the context of the SEA Directive.</p>
<p><b>Landscape</b> (Including landscape and townscape quality)</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>Direct effects from the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan on landscape and townscape character have the potential to take place.</p>	<p>In terms of landscape quality, no 'sensitive areas' as defined by the NPPG are present in the Neighbourhood Area.</p> <p>In terms of the two Conservation Areas located within the Neighbourhood Area, the Conservation Area status itself provides additional statutory policy guidance for managing development within these designations. Furthermore, the likelihood of significant effects on the integrity of the Conservation Area are also likely to be limited by the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan's focus on protecting its heritage assets and the guidance set out in its supporting Village Design Statement. In addition, policies seek to protect the landscape setting of Burbgae as well as important trees and hedges.</p> <p>Overall, the Burbage Neighbourhood Plan's focus on protecting and enhancing the landscape/townscape of the Neighbourhood Area and protecting key features of importance for the historic environment will deliver positive effects on landscape and townscape quality and facilitate enhancements.</p> <p>Therefore, potential effects on landscape character and townscape quality are <b>unlikely to be significant</b> in the context of the SEA Directive.</p>

## Appendix 2: Annex I and Annex II Projects, EIA Directive

### Annex I Projects, EIA Directive

All projects listed in Annex I are considered as having significant effects on the environment and require an Environmental Impact Assessment. The listed projects are summarised as follows:

1. Crude oil refineries, coal or shale gasification liquefaction installations
2. Thermal power stations, nuclear power stations, other nuclear reactors etc
3. Installations for the processing, reprocessing, final disposal or storage of irradiated nuclear fuel, or the production or enrichment of nuclear fuel
4. Integrated works for the initial smelting of cast-iron and steel, and the production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore
5. Installations for the extraction, processing and transforming of asbestos
6. Integrated chemical installations for the industrial scale manufacture of basic organic and inorganic fertilisers, plant health products and biocides, pharmaceuticals, and explosives
7. Construction of long-distance railway lines. Airports with a basic runway length run of 2,100 metres or more. Construction of motorways and express roads. New roads of four or more lanes and roads which have been improved so as to convert two lanes or fewer to four lanes or more, where such road would be 10 kilometres or more in continuous length
8. Inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic, trading ports and piers
9. Waste disposal installations for the incineration or chemical treatment of hazardous waste
10. Waste disposal installations for the incineration or chemical treatment of non-hazardous waste
11. Groundwater abstraction or artificial groundwater recharge schemes
12. Water transfer schemes between river basins
13. Waste water treatment plants
14. Commercial extraction of petroleum and natural gas
15. Dams and water storage installations
16. Gas, oil or chemical pipelines and pipelines used for the transport of carbon dioxide for geological storage

## Annex II Projects, EIA Directive

For the projects listed in Annex II the national authorities have to decide whether an Environmental Impact Assessment is needed. The projects listed in Annex II are in general those not included in Annex I but also other types such as urban development projects and flood-relief works. The listed projects are summarised as follows:

(1) Agriculture, silviculture and aquaculture

(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, including irrigation and land drainage projects;

(d) Initial afforestation and deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use;

(e) Intensive livestock installations (projects not included in Annex I);

(f) Intensive fish farming;

(g) Reclamation of land from the sea.

(2) Extractive Industry

(a) Quarries, open-cast mining and peat extraction (projects not included in Annex I);

(b) Underground mining;

(c) Extraction of minerals by marine or fluvial dredging;

(d) Deep drillings, in particular: (i) geothermal drilling; (ii) drilling for the storage of nuclear waste material; (iii) drilling for water supplies; with the exception of drillings for investigating the stability of the soil;

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

(3) Energy industry

(a) Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (projects not included in Annex I);

(b) Industrial installations for carrying gas, steam and hot water; transmission of electrical energy by overhead cables (projects not included in Annex I);

(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 processing and storage of radioactive waste (unless included in Annex I);

(h) Installations for hydroelectric energy production;

(i) Installations for the harnessing of power for energy production (wind farms) and

(j) Installations for the capture of CO<sub>2</sub> streams for the purposes of geological storage, pursuant to Directive 2009/31/EC, from installations not covered by Annex I to this Directive.

(4) Production and processing of metals

(a) Installations for the production of pig iron or steel (primary or secondary fusion) including continuous casting;

(b) Installations for the processing of ferrous metals: (i) hot-rolling mills; (ii) smitheries with hammers; (iii) application of protective fused metal coats;

(c) Ferrous metal foundries;

(d) Installations for the smelting, including the alloyage, of non-ferrous metals, excluding precious metals, including recovered products (refining, foundry casting, etc.);

(e) Installations for surface treatment of metals and plastic materials using an electrolytic or chemical process;

(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) Mineral industry

(a) Coke ovens (dry coal distillation);

(b) Installations for the manufacture of cement;

(c) Installations for the production of asbestos and the manufacture of asbestos products (projects not included in Annex I); See under corresponding Annex I project category, Annex I (5) above;

(d) Installations for the manufacture of glass including glass fibre;

(e) Installations for smelting mineral substances including the production of mineral fibres;

(f) Manufacture of ceramic products by burning, in particular roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stoneware or porcelain.

(6) Chemical industry (Projects not included in Annex I)

(a) Treatment of intermediate products and production of chemicals;

(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) Industrial plants for the production of paper and board (projects not included in Annex I);

(b) Plants for the pre-treatment (operations such as washing, bleaching, mercerisation) or dyeing of fibres or textiles;

(c) Plants for the tanning of hides and skins;

(d) Cellulose-processing and production installations. Annex II (9) Rubber Industry  
Manufacture and treatment of elastomer-based products

Annex II (10) Infrastructure projects

(a) Industrial estate development projects

(b) Urban development projects, including the construction of shopping centres and car parks.

(c) Construction of railways and intermodal transshipment facilities, and of intermodal terminals (projects not included in Annex I);

(d) Construction of airfields (projects not included in Annex I) This project category could be interpreted as including heliports;

- (e) Construction of roads, harbours, and port installations, including fishing harbours (projects not included in Annex I);
- (f) Inland waterway construction not included in Annex I, canalisation and flood relief works;
- (g) Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis (projects not included in Annex I);
- (h) Tramways, elevated and underground railways, suspended lines or similar lines of a particular type, used exclusively or mainly for passenger transport;
- (i) Oil and gas pipeline installations and pipelines for the transport of CO<sub>2</sub> streams for the purposes of geological storage (projects not included in Annex I); Annex II (10)(f) Annex II (10)(h) 53;
- (j) Installations of long-distance aqueducts;
- (k) Coastal work to combat erosion and maritime works capable of altering the coast through the construction, for example, of dykes, moles, jetties and other sea defence works, excluding the maintenance and reconstruction of such works;
- (l) Groundwater abstraction and artificial groundwater recharge schemes not included in Annex I;
- (m) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins not included in Annex I.

(11) Other projects

- (a) Permanent racing and test tracks for motorised vehicles;
- (b) Installations for the disposal of waste (projects not included in Annex I);
- (c) Wastewater treatment plants (projects not included in Annex I);
- (d) Sludge-deposition sites; The treatment and disposal of sludge could be interpreted as being covered by this project category.

(10)(m) Annex II (11)(a) Annex II (11)(b) 55

Annex II (10) Infrastructure projects

- (a) Industrial estate development projects
- (b) Urban development projects, including the construction of shopping centres and car parks.
- (c) Construction of railways and intermodal transshipment facilities, and of intermodal terminals (projects not included in Annex I);
- (d) Construction of airfields (projects not included in Annex I) This project category could be interpreted as including heliports;
- (e) Construction of roads, harbours, and port installations, including fishing harbours (projects not included in Annex I);

- (f) Inland waterway construction not included in Annex I, canalisation and flood relief works;
- (g) Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis (projects not included in Annex I);
- (h) Tramways, elevated and underground railways, suspended lines or similar lines of a particular type, used exclusively or mainly for passenger transport;
- (i) Oil and gas pipeline installations and pipelines for the transport of CO<sub>2</sub> streams for the purposes of geological storage (projects not included in Annex I); Annex II (10)(f) Annex II (10)(h) 53;
- (j) Installations of long-distance aqueducts;
- (k) Coastal work to combat erosion and maritime works capable of altering the coast through the construction, for example, of dykes, moles, jetties and other sea defence works, excluding the maintenance and reconstruction of such works;
- (l) Groundwater abstraction and artificial groundwater recharge schemes not included in Annex I;
- (m) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins not included in Annex I.

(11) Other projects

- (a) Permanent racing and test tracks for motorised vehicles;
- (b) Installations for the disposal of waste (projects not included in Annex I);
- (c) Wastewater treatment plants (projects not included in Annex I);
- (d) Sludge-deposition sites; The treatment and disposal of sludge could be interpreted as being covered by this project category.

(10)(m) Annex II (11)(a) Annex II (11)(b) 55

- (e) Storage of scrap iron, including scrap vehicles;
- (f) Test benches for engines, turbines or reactors;
- (g) Installations for the manufacture of artificial mineral fibres; (h) Installations for the recovery or destruction of explosive substances; (i) Knackers' yards.

(12) Tourism and leisure

- (a) Ski runs, ski lifts and cable cars and associated developments;
- (b) Marinas;
- (c) Holiday villages and hotel complexes outside urban areas and associated developments;
- (d) Permanent campsites and caravan sites;

(12)(a) 56 (e) Theme parks.

(13)

(a) Any change or extension of projects listed in Annex I or Annex II, already authorised, executed or in the process of being executed, which may have significant adverse effects on the environment;

(b) Projects in Annex I, undertaken exclusively or mainly for the development and testing of new methods or products and not used for more than two years.

## Appendix 3: Responses from Environmental Consultation Bodies

Ms. Rachel Dexter - Planning Policy  
Officer  
Hinckley & Bosworth BC  
Hinckley Hub  
Rugby Road  
Hinckley  
Leicestershire  
LE10 1BZ

**Our ref:** LT/2006/000101/OR-  
14/IS1-L01  
**Your ref:**  
**Date:** 13 December 2018

Dear Ms. Dexter

**Burbage Neighbourhood Development Plan: Screening Determination**

Thank you for your email of 4<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

I have read the SEA Screening Report ( having regard to the remit of the Environment Agency) for both environmental and habitat assessments and can concur with the conclusion of the screening that neither a full SEA should be undertaken and that an Appropriate Assessment is not required.

Yours sincerely

**MR GEOFF PLATTS**  
**Planning Specialist Sustainable Places**

Direct dial 0203 0253242  
Direct e-mail [geoff.platts@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:geoff.platts@environment-agency.gov.uk)



Historic England

[Rachel.dexter@hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk](mailto:Rachel.dexter@hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk)

Our ref:  
PL00517343  
Your ref:

Telephone  
07769  
242872

17 January 2019

Dear Ms Dexter

**re: Request for screening for SEA - Burbage Neighbourhood Plan**

Thank you for consulting Historic England on the above 4 December 2018.

For the purposes of this consultation, Historic England will confine its advice to the question 'Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment?' in respect of our area of concern, cultural heritage. We have identified no significant effects to cultural heritage.

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

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

Kind regards,

Emilie Carr  
Historic Environment Planning Adviser



Historic England, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Windsor House, Cliftonville, Northampton NN1 5BE  
Telephone 01604 73 5460 [HistoricEngland.org.uk](http://HistoricEngland.org.uk)

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



Date: 17 January 2019  
Our ref: 266683  
Your ref: Burbage Neighbourhood Development Plan



Rachel Dexter  
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council  
[Rachel.dexter@hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk](mailto:Rachel.dexter@hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk)

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

**BY EMAIL ONLY**

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Ms Dexter

**Re: Regulation 9 Screening Determination: Burbage Neighbourhood Development Plan**

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 4 December 2018.

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.

**Screening Request: Strategic Environmental Assessment /Regulation 9 Screening Determination**

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

**Neighbourhood Plan**

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

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

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

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

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

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

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Laura Avey on 0208 026 8695 For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to [consultations@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:consultations@naturalengland.org.uk).

Yours sincerely

Joanne Widgery  
Consultations Team