

**SEA & HRA SCREENING REPORT – SOMERBY  
NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**Prepared by Melton Borough Council**

**17<sup>th</sup> July 2019**

**Planning Policy, Parkside, Burton Street, Melton Mowbray, LE13 1GH  
[Planningpolicy@melton.gov.uk](mailto:Planningpolicy@melton.gov.uk)  
01664 502502**

## Introduction

This screening report tests whether or not the Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan requires a SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment).

This exercise tests whether there are likely to be significant environmental effects arising from the policies in the draft NDP. An environmental assessment is a requirement of The Environmental Assessment of plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. This is the first screening of the draft NDP. Screening exercise will also be undertaken of the submission document and comments will be invited from the statutory consultation bodies on the conclusions contained in the final report.

The Neighbourhood Development Plan sets the local planning policy framework for Somerby Parish. When the Plan is 'made' by the local planning authority, it will become part of the Development Plan for Melton Borough and be used for the deciding of Planning Applications in the Parish. Now that the Melton Local Plan has been adopted, the policies in Somerby NDP must comply with the strategic policies in the Local Plan.

The Neighbourhood Development Plan lists the following as its vision and objectives (strategic objectives in bold):

### HOUSING

- **OBJ 1: Identify suitable locations for sustainable housing development that meet local need and contribute to Melton Borough Council's housing requirement.**
- OBJ 2: Ensure that the locations chosen for housing development do not unduly impact on the Environmental and Heritage assets and conserve and where possible enhance the character of the villages.
- OBJ 3: Specify a mix of housing that addresses local need and supports those people wishing to remain in the Parish to do so.
- OBJ 4: Introduce a local connection criterion that ensures that local people are prioritised in the provision of affordable housing.
- OBJ 5: Require that development reflects, is inspired by and enhances the character and distinctiveness of the landscape and settlement concerned by appropriate design and materials.

### CHARACTER AND DESIGN

- **OBJ 6: Integrate new development into the Parish in places, scale, design and massing that does not conflict with the Environmental policies, and as far as possible conserves the existing character.**
- OBJ 7: To protect and enhance settlement edge landscapes by ensuring that development is only permitted in areas supported by this plan and includes considered design of all the boundary edges where they connect with the built environment and the open countryside.
- OBJ 8: To ensure that any development in Conservation Areas and their settings is carefully managed and is on the scale, layout and design that will not overwhelm and is not detrimental to the historical character and appearance of the area and if possible will enhance it.

- OBJ 9: By using the prescribed materials contained in the supporting information, ensure that all new development retains the traditional character and appearance of the conservation villages and where sites are close to modern development that has not done this, opportunity is taken to restore the traditional appearance rather than reflect the immediate surroundings.
- OBJ 10: To make use of new technology and design to reduce energy consumption in occupation of the development, whilst not unduly compromising the traditional external appearance.

#### ENVIRONMENT

- **OBJ 11: Protect and if possible improve the natural, built and historic environment and heritage assets for future enjoyment by all.**
- OBJ 12: Protect and enhance the rich archaeological, built and landscape heritage of the Parish, its conservation villages, and areas where there are particular concentrations of cultural heritage, including iron-age and medieval remains, churches, country houses, park land and their settings.
- OBJ 13: Protect and conserve the deeply rural nature of the Parish, its tranquillity, dark skies at night, historic settlement and landscape patterns and important views produced by the high escarpment topography
- OBJ 14: Protect and where possible improve the rich natural environment especially areas of high biodiversity and deliver high quality natural environments and open spaces that promote increased biodiversity.
- **OBJ 15: Manage and mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure development of all types is environmentally sustainable and safe.**
- OBJ 16: Promote economic growth in the Parish which sustains and enhances the natural and historic environment.
- OBJ 17: Support low carbon energy types which meet small scale and local energy needs but have no adverse impact on the natural and historic environment, important views or village street scenes.
- OBJ 18: Improve management of water quality and reduce flood risk to existing and future properties from any and all sources.

#### ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

**OBJ 19: Support, develop and grow a successful and prosperous local economy which is sustainable for the life of this plan, maintaining and if possible improving on 2016 rates of local employment and prosperity.**

- OBJ 20: Employment opportunity - To ensure that local business activity and employment opportunity provide for the increase in population predicted by demographic data and potentially manifested in housing development.
- OBJ 21: Types of business - To support the types of business and enterprise which are recommended as viable and sustainable for this rural Parish by the professional advice available, and which accord where possible with the preferences expressed by parishioners.
- OBJ 22: Local businesses - To encourage investment in specifically local businesses and employment including farm diversification and homeworking, and also for local people, subject to their own freedom to decide, to use them when they have a choice.

#### TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- **OBJ 23: Ensure the parish is supported by a sound infrastructure (roads, utilities, communication) that meets the needs of residents and businesses.**

- OBJ 24: Ensure that, as the population increases, proportionate improvements and additions are made to the essential utilities and infrastructure in order that service levels, amenities and wellbeing do not decline and if possible are improved.
- OBJ 25: To enable convenient and safe travel through and between the villages of the Parish for all legitimate road users by managing the size, numbers and speed of vehicles on the roads and improving parking provision.
- OBJ 26: To improve access to employment, amenities and leisure for both parishioners and visitors and to minimize harmful emissions and traffic volume by maintaining viable public transport options for the Parish.

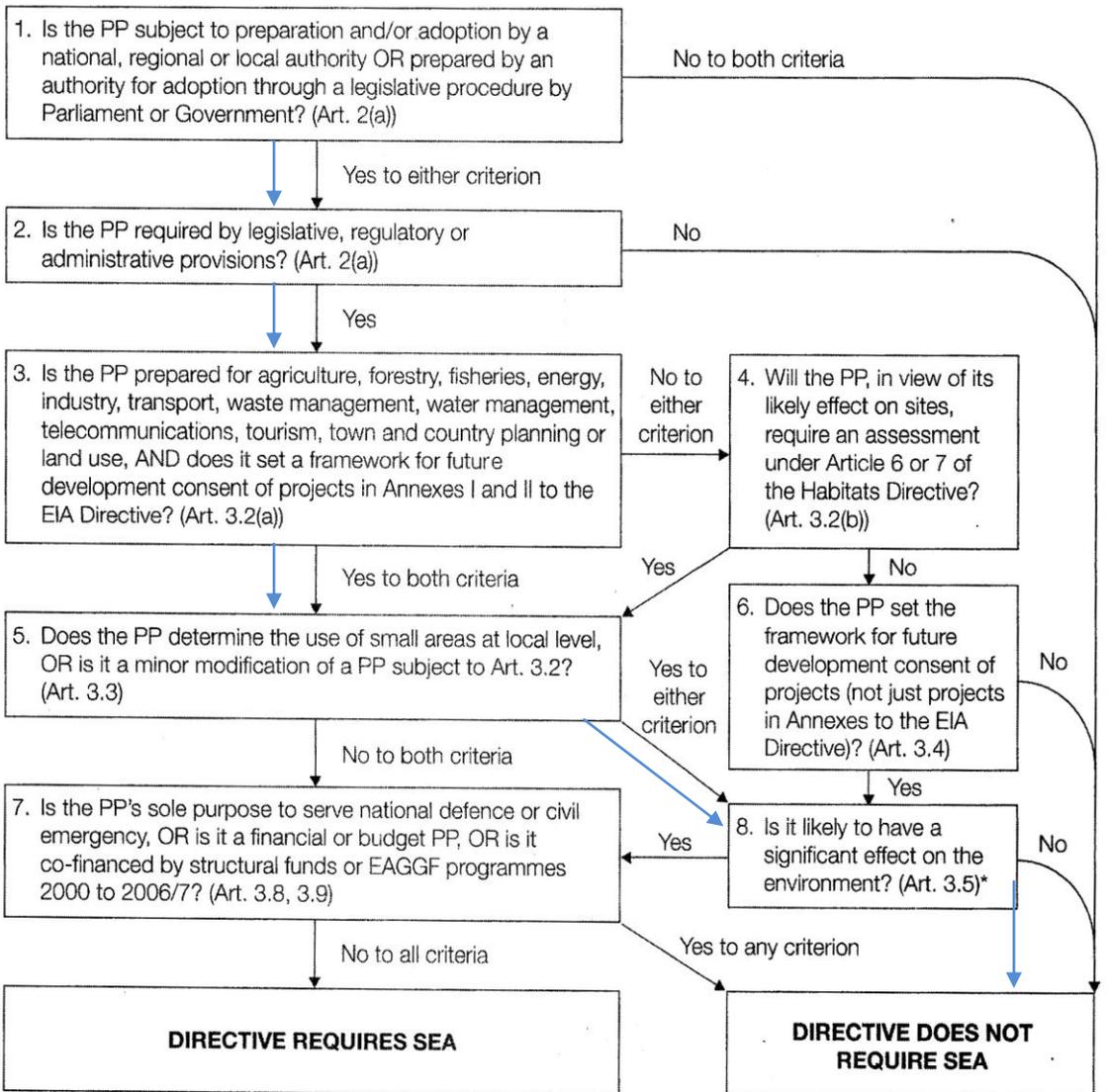
## COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- **OBJ 27: Maintain and if possible improve the present ratio of community facilities to population.**
- OBJ 28: To maintain and if possible improve the present provision of play, leisure and sports facilities in the Parish, being safe and accessible to as wide a variety of people as possible. Such facilities are to be increased or improved in proportion to any population growth so that health, wellbeing and quality of life do not decline.
- OBJ 29: To ensure that any developer, whether of housing, business or other development, adds value to the community by not harming and if possible complementing existing facilities and investing in the community for the future.
- OBJ 30: To protect, support and if practicable improve those existing community assets and facilities, whether public, commercial or private, which parishioners have identified as most valued by them.

This report concludes, having regard to the location, nature and scale of the Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan, it is considered that the policies in the Plan will **not** have significant environmental effects. The rationale behind this conclusion is contained in the remainder of this report.

**Figure 2 – Application of the SEA Directive to plans and programmes**

This diagram is intended as a guide to the criteria for application of the Directive to plans and programmes (PPs). It has no legal status.



\*The Directive requires Member States to determine whether plans or programmes in this category are likely to have significant environmental effects. These determinations may be made on a case by case basis and/or by specifying types of plan or programme.

—————> Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan

## SEA Criteria

SEA Criterion	Yes/No (no other answer except Yes/No)	Explanation
<p>Is the PP subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority</p> <p>OR</p> <p>prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government (Regulation 3)</p>	Yes	Neighbourhood Development Plans are prepared by Parish/Town Councils or designated Forums/Community Organisations. These are qualifying bodies under the Town and Country Planning Act as amended by the Localism Act 2011.
<p>Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Regulation 3)</p>	Yes	While there is no obligation on communities to create a Neighbourhood Development Plan, once they chose to do so it becomes part of the Statutory Development Plan.
<p>Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use</p> <p>AND</p> <p>does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Regulation 4(2)(a))</p>	Yes	Neighbourhood Development Plans can cover some of the topics identified in this list and they could set the framework for development of a scale that would fall under Annex II of the EIA Directive. However for Neighbourhood Development Plans, developments which fall under Annex I of the EIA Directive are “excluded development” as set out in Section 61k of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011)

<b>SEA Criterion</b>	<b>Yes/No</b> (no other answer except Yes/No)	<b>Explanation</b>
<p>Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment under Articles 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Regulation 4(2)(b))</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The locations promoted for development do not fall under any locations known by the Council to contain protected species. We are aware that the Somerby NDP indirectly promotes 4 sites. Two of them are allocated in the Local Plan, one is considered as Reserve Site in the Local Plan and the fourth (considered as Reserve Site by the NDP) was assessed as part of the 2016 SHLAA which was part of the Local Plan evidence. Therefore the sites have been, directly or indirectly, assessed and appraised in the Whole Plan SA of the Local Plan. The reserve site does not seem to have any such constraints that would have significant impacts.</p> <p>All the sites have gone through SHLAA assessment ensuring effects on biodiversity, flood risk, etc. are all acceptable and would not constitute significant impact.</p>
<p>Does the PP determine the use of small areas at local level</p> <p>OR</p> <p>is it a minor modification of a PP</p> <p>subject to Regulation 4(2)(a) (Regulation 4(3))</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Neighbourhood Development Plans by definition determine the use of small areas at a local level. Somerby Parish principally contains four settlements – Somerby, Burrough on the Hill, Pickwell and Leesthorpe.</p>
<p>Does the PP set the</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A Neighbourhood</p>

<b>SEA Criterion</b>	<b>Yes/No</b> (no other answer except Yes/No)	<b>Explanation</b>
framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in Annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Regulation 4(4))		Development Plan forms part of the development plan and therefore will be used in the decision making process. The policies in a Neighbourhood Development Plan therefore set the framework for future developments.
Is the PP likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Regulation 4(5))	No	Whilst the Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan is a Site Allocations document (indirectly), Two of them are allocated in the Local Plan, one is considered as Reserve Site in the Local Plan and the fourth (considered as Reserve Site by the NDP) was assessed as part of the 2016 SHLAA which was part of the Local Plan evidence. Therefore the sites have been, directly or indirectly, assessed and appraised in the Whole Plan SA of the Local Plan The reserve site does not seem to have any such constraints that would have significant impacts.
Is the PP's sole purpose to serve national defence or civil emergency  OR  is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7  OR  Is it a financial or budget PP?	No	No to all criteria.

## Likely Significance of Effects on the Environment

Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment	Likely to have significant environmental effects? Yes/No (no other answer except Yes/No)	Summary of significant environmental effects (negative and positive)
the degree to which the PP sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources	No	The Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan looks to allocate a modest amount of housing and support existing services and facilities. This level of growth will have a small impact on the Environment, as will most development, however not large enough to be classed as significant.
the degree to which the PP influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy	No	The NDP must be in conformity with the Melton Local Plan. This will be done through regulation 14 and 16 consultation responses from the Council and constant communication with the Neighbourhood Plan Group. A Neighbourhood Development Plan is influenced by Local and National Policy, not the other way round.
the relevance of the PP for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development	No	Whilst the Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan does seek to deliver sustainable growth, it also looks at policies relevant to the environment to ensure that there is an integrated approach to both development and the environment.
environmental problems relevant to the PP	No	None known.
the relevance of the PP for the implementation of	No	This PP does not look at the management of waste or

Community legislation on the environment (e.g. PPs linked to waste management or water protection)		other such issues. These will be handled by Borough/County led PPs and thus out of the remit of the Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan.
the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	No	The Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan has been created to deliver modest growth within the Parish. Whilst it is accepted that development for the most part is not easily reversed, especially when on agricultural or other greenfield sites, the modest scale of development promoted in the locality means there is unlikely to be a significant environmental effect.
the cumulative nature of the effects	No	The Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan has been created to deliver modest growth in the Parish. No significant environmental effects are anticipated from growth of this level.
the transboundary nature of the effects	No	This plan is localised to the Parish of Somerby and whilst there will be some effects on Neighbouring Parishes, these are considered to be minor given the modest scale of growth as suggested over the Plan Period.
the risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents)	No	Whilst there is a perception that increased levels of development can have an adverse effect on human health and the environment, through reasoning such as increased car journeys increasing the chances of an accident and pollution from increased development, this is only likely to be the case with largescale development. The modest scale of

		development as suggested in the Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan is unlikely to have a significant environmental effect on either the risks to human health or the environment.
the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	No	This plan is localised to the Parish of Somerby and contains modest development proposals. Whilst there will be some effects on Neighbouring Parishes, these are considered to be minor given the modest scale of growth as suggested over the Plan Period.
the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to: (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values (iii) intensive land-use	No	<p>The Parish contains a number of Environmental and Heritage assets – these are identified in the draft NDP. Beyond those sites assessed as part of the Local Plan process the Neighbourhood Plan considers a fourth site as reserve site. This site is adjacent to the Pickwell conservation area; the site however, does not include site specific policies to address this fact. Despite of this, it is not considered it will have a significant effect on the conservation area or any listed buildings.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Development Plan also looks at opportunities to improve environmental features which must be weighed into the planning balance. Overall the Neighbourhood Development Plan as suggested will have limited impacts on the criterion as listed, however on all three accounts the effects are not considered to be significant.</p>

the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status	No	No nationally or internationally protected landscapes in or in the setting of the Parish.
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### Part E – Summary of Environmental Effects

(Provide a summary of the significant environmental effects of the PP)

1) The Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan is, by referring to the Local Plan allocations, a site allocations document and as such promotes development on three sites – these sites are allocations (2) and reserve sites (1) in the recently adopted Local Plan and therefore have been assessed as part of the Local Plan process. The fourth site, a reserve site in the draft Neighbourhood Plan was assessed as part of the SHLAA process and no issues were identified despite of its proximity to the Conservation Area. The development of these sites, like most developments, will have an environmental effect.

2) The Neighbourhood Development Plan looks to protect a number of locations known to have environmental, social and historical significance and more generally protect the natural environment through Policies ENV1-ENV16. This will likely have a positive impact on the environment.

Overall it is considered that while the Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan will, if made, have some effect on the environment, the scale, location and nature of that proposed will **not** have significant environmental effects and will contribute to promoting sustainable development in the Parish.

### Part F – Consultee Comments

#### Natural England –

Guidance on the assessment of Neighbourhood Plans, in light of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended), 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.

#### **Environment Agency –**

The Environment Agency do not determine whether an SEA is required but can provide information on environmental constraints within the neighbourhood plan area. Flood zones are found within the neighbourhood plan area but are restricted to around the Leesthorpe area. The draft plan has one housing allocation as a reserve site but this is situated in flood zone 1 so therefore we have no comments to make on this.

We look forward to reviewing and commenting on the pre submission draft neighbourhood plan when consulted

#### **Historic England –**

The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of important designated heritage assets. In line with national planning policy, it will be important that the strategy for this area safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets so that they can be enjoyed by future generations of the area.

If you have not already done so, we would recommend that you speak to the planning and conservation team at your local planning authority together with the staff at the county council archaeological advisory service who look after the Historic Environment Record. They should be able to provide details of the designated heritage assets in the area together with locally-important buildings, archaeological remains and landscapes. Some Historic Environment Records may also be available on-line via the Heritage Gateway ([www.heritagegateway.org.uk](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk) <<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>>). It may also be useful to involve local voluntary groups such as the local Civic Society or local historic groups in the production of your Neighbourhood Plan.

Historic England has produced advice which your community might find helpful in helping to identify what it is about your area which makes it distinctive and how you might go about ensuring that the character of the area is retained. These can be found at:-

<<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/>>

You may also find the advice in “Planning for the Environment at the Neighbourhood Level” useful. This has been produced by Historic England, Natural England, the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission. As well as giving ideas on how you might improve your local environment, it also contains some useful further sources of information. This can be downloaded from:

<[http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT\\_6524\\_7da381.pdf](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf)>

If you envisage including new housing allocations in your plan, we refer you to our published advice available on our website, “Housing Allocations in Local Plans” as this relates equally to neighbourhood planning. This can be found at <<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/heag074-he-and-site-allocation-local-plans.pdf>>

## **Part G– Screening Outcome**

Screening is required under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations, 2010 (Legal Notice 497 of 2010). It is our view that:

- An SEA is required because the PP falls under the scope of Regulation 4(3) of the Regulations and is likely to have significant environmental effects
- An SEA is required because the PP falls under the scope of Regulation 4(4) of the Regulations and is likely to have significant environmental effects
- An SEA is not required because the PP is unlikely to have significant environmental effects.

**HRA**

## Introduction

HRA screening is split into three stages, the first of which, like SEA is the screening stage. Again like SEA, the screening stage is to firstly establish if there are any likely significant effects possible as a result of the implementation of the plan. The screening process focusses around Natura 2000 sites, which are internationally protected wildlife sites.

The Neighbourhood Development Plan sets the local planning policy framework for Somerby Parish. When the Plan is 'adopted' by the local planning authority, it will become part of the Development Plan for Melton Borough and be used for the deciding of Planning Applications in the Parish, alongside Melton Local Plan. Now that the Melton Local Plan is adopted, the policies in Somerby NDP must comply with the strategic policies in the Local Plan.

This report concludes, having regard to the location, nature and scale of the Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan, it is considered that the policies in the Plan will **not** have significant environmental effects on any Natura 2000 sites. The rationale behind this conclusion is contained in the remainder of this report.

## Relevant Natura 2000 Sites

Rutland Water Special Protection Area (SPA)/RAMSAR is the nearest international designated site to the Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan boundary. Due to the modest scale of development promoted and the distance to Rutland water, this screening report concludes that there will be no significant impacts on Rutland Water or other Natura 2000 sites.

Rutland Water is a man made pump storage reservoir created by the damming of the Gwash Valley in 1975 and is the largest reservoir in the United Kingdom. In general the reservoir is drawn down in the summer and filled during the autumn and winter months when river levels are high. The main habitats are open water and a mosaic of lagoons, reedswamp, marsh, old meadows, scrub and woodland. The lagoons are one of the most important areas for wintering wildfowl.

SPA	<b>Qualifies under Article 4.2 by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species over winter:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i></li><li>- Teal <i>Anas crecca</i>*</li><li>- Wigeon <i>Anas Penelope</i>*</li><li>- Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i></li><li>- Tufted Duck <i>Aythya fuligula</i>*</li><li>- Goldeneye <i>Bucephala clangula</i>*</li><li>- Mute Swan <i>Cygnus atra</i>*</li></ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Goosander <i>Mergus merganser</i>*</li> <li>- Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i>*</li> </ul> <p><b>Qualifies under Article 4.2 by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl.</b></p> <p><small>* Species that may be removed following the SPA Review *Stroud et al, 2001; The UK SPA network: its scope and content, JNCC)</small></p>
RAMSAR	<p>R RAMSAR criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance</p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 19274 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-99 – 2002/2003)</li> </ul> <p>RAMSAR criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance</p> <p>Qualifying Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i></li> <li>- Northern shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i></li> </ul>

This site has been assessed for HRA in the Rutland County Council Core Strategy and Site Allocations and Policies Document (the District the site is within), as well as the Uppingham Neighbourhood Development Plan which was made in 2016. The Screening Report for the latter, which was negatively screened, can be found at: <http://media.freeola.com/other/28083/sa-sea-hrascreeningreport-2.pdf> .

The following is an assessment of Rutland Water from the aforementioned HRA screening

“The sensitivities and vulnerabilities of the site have been identified in HRA assessments for Rutland County Council’s Core Strategy and Site Allocations and Policies. It is identified that the most noticeable species are the populations of gadwall and shoveler (it is likely that all other species will be removed from the site citation (other than as Assemblage species) by the SPA Review, when adopted). Data on the use of the site by these species indicate that gadwall and shoveler numbers peak in the autumn, generally around September/October, before declining over the winter period. This suggests that Rutland is mainly used as a refuge whilst species are moulting in early autumn, before dispersing from the site to other wintering areas as winter progresses. During the winter, gadwall and shoveler occupy more extensive open waters of lakes, reservoirs and gravel puts. Threats include disturbance and water pollution. The principle sensitivities and vulnerabilities of Rutland Water therefore include:

- Water Quality. The level of phosphate can vary above the recommended level at certain times of the year. This increases the risk of a shift in the trophic status of the water body to an algae dominated system, which would adversely affect the site;

- Water level. The water level is linked to abstraction and affects accessible aquatic plants are for wildfowl feeding on the site. The ecological perturbation that frequent lowering and raising of water levels causes could be an important factor in whether or not a switch in trophic status occurs.
- Recreation. Management of the trout fishery has caused some debate over potential effects on site ecology. In addition, water sports such as sailing have the potential to affect the site through disturbance. Casual recreation around the site margins may also affect some interest features. The site and the interest features are most likely to be vulnerable to disturbance during the key autumn period.” (Uppingham SEA and HRA Screening Report, May 2013).

### Impacts as a result of the plan

The Somerby Neighbourhood Development Plan, whilst a document that delivers housing allocations, is limited in its scale and proposes modest development over a 17 year period. This growth, whilst predominantly on greenfield sites which may have a limited effect on local wildlife populations, it is too distant and modest to effect the Natura 2000 site in any demonstrable way.

The conclusion of this report therefore is that there is likely to be no demonstrable impact on Rutland Water at all, nor any other Natura 2000 site and as such there is no likely significant impact on Rutland Water or any other Natura 2000 sites. Therefore a full HRA assessment will not be required.

### **Consultee Comments – to be sent for consultation again on the addendum**

#### **Natural England –**

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.

**Jorge Fiz Alonso**

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Name of Officer responsible for the Screening Report

**Melton Borough Council**

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Name of Responsible Authority

**17/07/2019**

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Date