

Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan

Screening Report for:

Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulation Assessment

June 2015

Prepared on behalf of Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group by Daventry District Council- Local Strategy team



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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 To meet the 'basic conditions' which are specified by law a Neighbourhood Development Plan must be compatible with EU obligations. Furthermore as at 9th February 2015 Regulation 15 of the 2012 Neighbourhood Planning Regulations was amended¹ to require that when a plan is submitted to the Local Planning Authority it should include either an environmental report prepared in accordance with the applicable regulations or where it has been determined as unlikely to have significant environmental effects, a statement of reasons for the determination.
- 1.2 This screening report is designed to determine whether or not the content of the draft Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan (Appendix B) requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2001/42/EC and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004; and/or a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in accordance with Article 6(3) of the EU habitats Directive and with Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). The draft screening report, which formed the basis of this document, was subsequently sent to the relevant statutory bodies; Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency to clarify whether they agreed with our findings as to whether the plan requires a full SEA and/or HRA assessment. The results of the consultation with the statutory bodies is set out section 5.0 and the responses are set out in Appendix E.
- 1.3 Regarding Regulation 15 of the 2012 Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (as amended) referred to above, the final outcome of this assessment will subsequently inform what is submitted under Regulation 15 (1)(e). If it is concluded that no further assessment is required is it considered that this report will fulfil the requirement at 15 (1)(e)(ii).
- 1.4 The report is broken down into the following four sections;
- Section 2 outlines the legislative background to SEA and HRA
 - Section 3 provides some background to the Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan and the wider Development Plan context
 - Section 4 provides a screening assessment of the likely significant environmental effects of the Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan for SEA and HRA and also considers 'In combination effects' for HRA.
 - Section 5 considers the findings from section 4 and provides a conclusion on the need, or not for a full SEA and/or HRA.

¹ Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 available at http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/20/pdfs/ukxi_20150020_en.pdf

2.0 Requirement for SEA/ Legislative Background

- 2.1 A Neighbourhood Development Plan must meet the basic conditions². This includes demonstrating that the plan does not breach and is compatible with EU obligations.
- 2.2 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC and was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, or SEA Regulations. Detailed Guidance of these regulations can be found in the Government publication 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (ODPM 2005).
- 2.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 required Local Authorities to produce Sustainability Appraisals (SA) for all local development documents to meet the requirement of the EU Directive on SEA. It is considered best practice to incorporate requirements of the SEA Directive into an SA. This is also discussed in paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework in paragraph 165.
- 2.4 However, the 2008 Planning Act amended the requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal so that they are only required for Development Plan Documents (DPD's). However the Act did not remove the requirement to produce a Strategic Environmental Assessment. A Neighbourhood Plan is not a development plan document (also known as a Local Plan) and therefore it does not legally require a Sustainability Appraisal. Where appropriate, however, an SEA assessment may need to be undertaken, specifically where a neighbourhood plan could have significant environmental effects.
- 2.5 Whether a neighbourhood plan requires a strategic environmental assessment, and (if so) the level of detail needed, will depend on what is proposed in the draft neighbourhood plan. A strategic environmental assessment may be required, for example, 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.

² Basic Conditions as set out in Para 065 of the National Planning Practice Guidance available at <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/neighbourhood-planning/the-basic-conditions-that-a-draft-neighbourhood-plan-or-order-must-meet-if-it-is-to-proceed-to-referendum/>

2.6 Consequently to establish whether the plan might give rise to significant environmental affects it is necessary to screen the plan against the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. This process is carried out in Section 4 of this report.

2.7 Requirement for HRA / legislative Background

2.8 Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) and regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended) requires that an appropriate assessment of plans and programmes is carried out with regard to the conservation objectives of European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) and that other plans and projects identify any significant effect that is likely for any European Site. In the context of neighbourhood planning, a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is required where a Neighbourhood Plan is deemed likely to result in significant negative effects occurring on protected European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) as a result of the plan's implementation.

2.9 As illustrated on the map in appendix C, Flore Neighbourhood Area is 10.8 km from the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA/RAMSAR and 47.2km from Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR. Consequently the impact on these sites will need to be considered. Further commentary on this is set out in section 4.

3.0 Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan

3.1 Flore Neighbourhood Area was designated on 4th June 2014. The village is situated towards the South East of Daventry District on the border with South Northamptonshire. A map showing the designated area is set out in appendix D. Following designation the Steering group carried out various forms of consultation with the community. This has been carried out through a household a questionnaire and numerous consultation events.

3.2 This has led to the formulation of an initial draft plan which is set out in full in appendix B. However to assist with this screening report a summary of the plan is provided below.

3.3 The Vision for Flore is set out on page 15, it is as follows;
"A Parish that retains and enhances its character and develops in a sustainable way, meeting the needs and wishes of all who live and work in it"

3.4 To deliver the vision the plan has the following objectives;

- To ensure that if new housing, over and above that which has already received planning permission, is required, it is provided in small scale developments within the defined village boundary
- To ensure that suitable housing choices are available for all sections of the community
- To ensure that new development is of the highest design and build quality and sustainability, and that market and social housing are integrated and indistinguishable
- To protect and enhance the quality of open spaces within the village
- To protect and enhance key strategic views into, out of and within the village
- To link the north and south of the village once the Daventry Development Link Road is built with a new linear green space with reduced traffic speeds on the High Street

- To identify potential uses to which community infrastructure levy (CIL) funds could be put
- To provide realistic support for recreational facilities that meet the needs of the Parish
- To support services, shops and other businesses providing employment opportunities, including agriculture
- To promote safe walking and cycle routes both within the village and to nearby villages and towns
- To support the retention and improvement of bus services to and from the village

3.5 The delivery of the vision and objectives is governed by a number of policies which are summarised as follows;

Policy F1- Scale and type of new residential development

This policy supports small-scale (not exceeding 10 dwellings) residential development within the village development boundary subject to it meeting a number of criteria which include that it would not lead to the loss of open space, shops or other local facilities, would not harm the character of the village and is in easy reach of existing services and facilities. The policy also sets out criteria for assessing proposals outside the development boundary which include that they meet an identified local need and are appropriate forms of conversion or rebuilding of replacement dwellings.

Policy F2- Ensuring an appropriate of tenure, type and size of houses

This policy seeks to ensure an appropriate mix of tenure, size and type of dwellings within new housing developments. It also seeks to ensure the integration between affordable and market housing.

Policy F3- Affordable housing and rural exception sites

This policy supports proposals for small-scale affordable housing developments outside the settlement boundary subject to a number of criteria. These include that they comprise no more than 10 dwellings, contribute to meeting the needs of people with a local connection and that it would not have a significant impact on the surrounding rural landscape.

Policy F4- General design principles

This policy sets out a number of criteria for development to meet which include, not having a detrimental effect on residential amenity, not having a detrimental impact on local services, retain the character of the area and be sustainable.

Policy F5- Design of Development

Policy sets out a range of design criteria for what is meant by good design. These include respecting the character of the village, protecting amenity, achieving low carbon sustainable design and the use of good quality materials.

Policy F6- Residential extensions

This policy sets specific guidelines for residential extensions that require planning permission.

Policy F7- Protecting and enhancing local views, landscape and character

Policy seeks to protect a number of key views, ensure developments conserve important local landscape features, preserve local habitats and wildlife corridors, design and deliver

high quality green infrastructure and enhance and preserve the Nene Valley Nature Improvement Area.

Policy F8- Water management and surface water run-off

This policy seeks to maximise retention of surface water and provide design guidelines for managing water flow.

Policy F9- Protection of local green spaces

This policy seeks to designate a number of local green spaces

Policy F10- Protection of local community facilities

This policy seeks to protect existing community facilities and keep them within health, education or other community type uses.

Policy F11- Community facilities and community infrastructure levy

This policy prioritises the spend of CIL to 3 proposals, the new linear green facilities, improvements to Millennium Hall and children's play space to the north of the village.

Policy F12- The new linear village green

This policy supports the redefinition of the village centre through the creation of a new linear village green when the Daventry Development Link road has been constructed. It then sets a number of design criteria to help to achieve the linear village green.

Policy F13- Traffic management and transport improvements

Policy supports proposals for improvements in road safety and traffic management and also sets out specific highways measures seek contributions towards.

Policy F14- Footpaths/cycleways/connectivity

This policy supports proposals to improve the existing footpath and cycleway network and also to encourage linkages to wildlife corridors.

Policy F15- Supporting existing employment

This policy seeks to protect existing employment premises from loss. It includes criteria where the loss could be acceptable.

Policy F16- New local employment opportunities

Policy supports the development of new local employment opportunities subject to a number of criteria which include that they give priority to the re-use of a Brownfield site, they are a scale appropriate to the village and do not lead to the loss of open or green infrastructure.

3.6 To fulfil one of the basic conditions these policies are required to be in general conformity with strategic policies in the development plan for the local area. This comprises the saved policies of the Daventry District Local Plan and The West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy which was adopted on 15th December 2014.

3.7 Whilst this condition will be examined more thoroughly when the plan reaches the submission stage it has implications for the screening assessment because the WNJCS was subject to full SEA/SA and Appropriate Assessment where, subject to some modifications (which have been implemented) it was concluded that there would be no significant impact on the environment or on a protected site. Therefore it is considered that the conformity of

the policies set out above with the policies in the WNJCS is a useful starting point for this screening assessment. This has been carried out in detail in the table in appendix A which has informed the assessment in table 1 on page 10. For the purposes of informing this screening assessment it is not considered necessary to assess conformity with the Daventry District Local Plan as this has not been subject to full SEA/SA however this will need to be carried out when the basic conditions are assessed in more detail when the plan is submitted.

4.0 SEA & HRA Screening: Assessment

4.1 The criteria for determining the likely significant effects referred to in Article 3 (5) of Directive 2001/42/EC are set out in figure 1 below;

1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to
 - the degree to which the plan or programme 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 or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy,
 - the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development,
 - environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme,
 - the relevance of the plan or programme 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 transboundary 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.

Figure 1: Criteria for Assessing the Effects of WHNDP (Source Annex II of SEA directive)

4.2 Figure 2 (below) illustrates the process for screening a planning document to ascertain whether a full SEA is required:

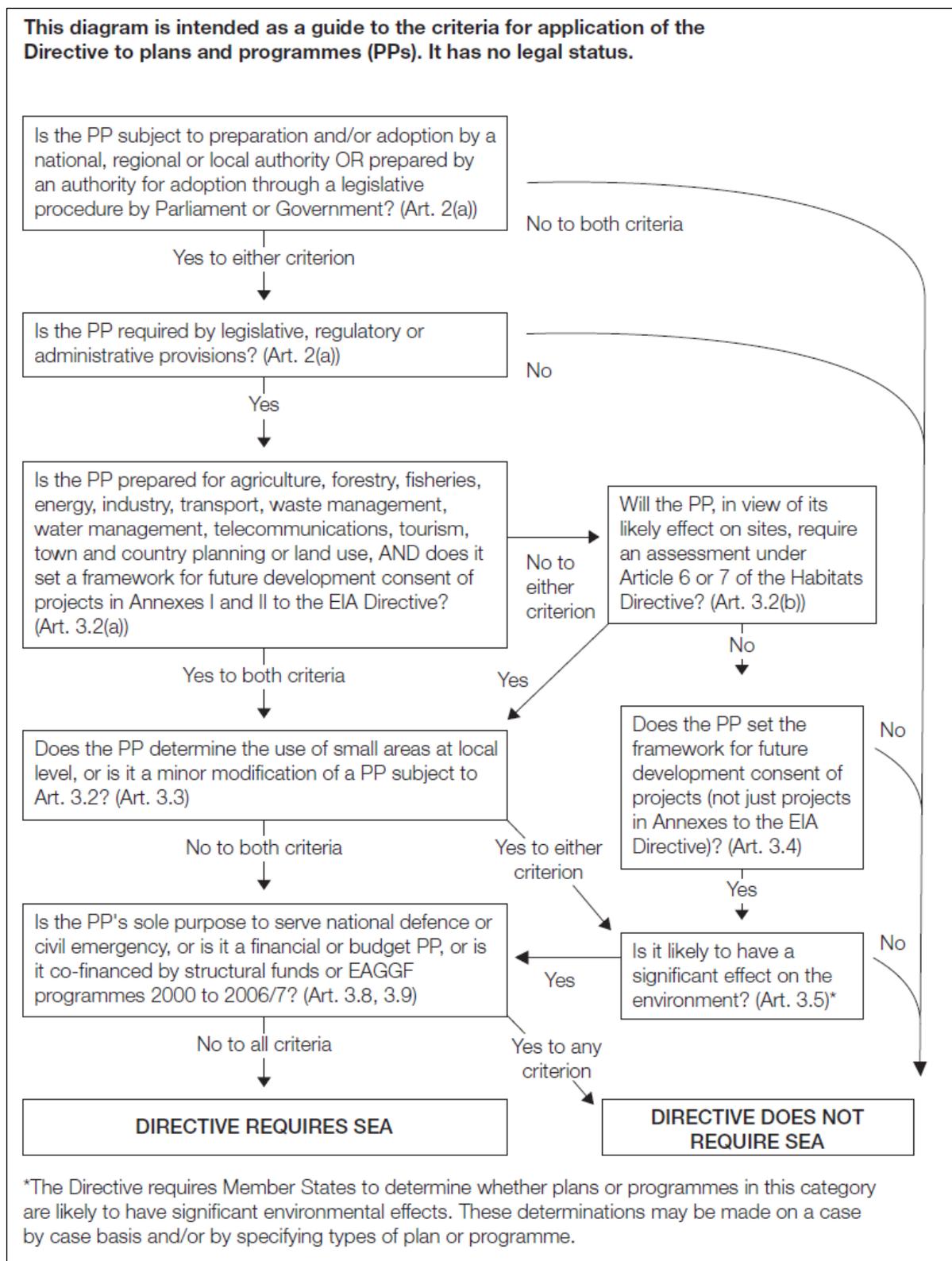


Figure 2. Application of the SEA Directive to plans and programmes

4.3 In the context of the above guidance and considering the findings of the assessment in the table in appendix A, table 1 below shows the assessment of whether or not the Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan will require a full SEA. Furthermore stage 4 of the assessment also considers the impact on European sites in the context of HRA:

Stage	Y/ N	Reason
1. Is the NP subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	Y	The Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan is being prepared by a steering group with the involvement of Flore Parish Council and not by a national, regional or local authority. However if the plan receives support from the majority of the votes cast through a referendum it will be 'made' by Daventry District Council.
2. Is the NP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Y	As a qualifying body, Flore Parish Council (FPC) has the right to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan on behalf of the local community but this is not required by the relevant legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions (The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011) However, if 'made', the Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan would form part of the statutory development plan for Daventry District. It is therefore considered necessary to answer the following questions to determine if an SEA is required.
3. Is the NP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II (see Appendix 2) to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	N	The Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan is prepared for town and country planning and land use however as illustrated by the summary of policies set out above it is not considered that it sets the framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II of the EIA directive .
4. Will the NP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))	N	The appropriate assessment for the Joint Core Strategy identified that the nearest designated sites (Natura 2000 sites) which could be affected were Rutland Water SPA and Ramsar site and the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA and pRAMSAR site. As illustrated on the map at appendix C, Flore Neighbourhood Area is 10.8 km from the Upper Nene Valley and 47.2 km from Rutland Water. Through the appropriate assessment for the West Northants Joint Core Strategy ³ it was concluded that there would be no adverse effect on site

³ Appropriate Assessment for the West Northants Joint Core Strategy available from <http://www.westnorthamptonshirejpu.org/connect.ti/website/view?objectId=6373413>

		<p>integrity for both of these sites as any affect was mitigated through modifications to the plan. Consequently the conformity of the policies in the Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan has implications for the impact on these protected sites alongside any site specific impacts that may arise.</p> <p>A detailed assessment of the policies was carried out as part of this assessment (appendix A) and has demonstrated that there will be not be a significant negative effect on either the Rutland Water SPA and Ramsar site or the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA and pRAMSAR sites.</p>
5. Does the PP 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)		Not Applicable because of answer to 4.
6. Does the NP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)	Y	The Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan, once adopted, will be used as part of the Development Plan for determining planning applications.
7. Is the NP's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8,3.9)		Not Applicable because of answer to 6.
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5 set out in figure 1 above)	N	<p>The West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy was subject to full Sustainability Appraisal which included SEA assessment. This ensured that no significant effects are expected to arise from the implementation of the JCS.</p> <p>As set out in para 3.7 above, the conformity of the Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan with the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy has important implications for its likely significant effect on the environment.</p> <p>Consequently as, demonstrated in the table in Appendix A, as the policies of the Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan are considered to be in general conformity at this stage with the strategic policies of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy it is not considered that the plan will have a significant effect on the environment.</p>

Table 1: Establishing the need for SEA and HRA

4.4 Screening Outcome

4.5 As a result of the assessment in table 1 which has been informed by the assessment in appendix A, it is considered unlikely that any significant environmental effects will occur from the implementation of the Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan that were not considered and dealt with by the Sustainability Appraisal of the emerging West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy. As such the Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan does not require a full SEA to be undertaken.

4.6 With regards Habitat Regulations Assessment, as set out in the table above, in particular the response to question 4, it is not considered that the implementation of the Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan, by virtue of its scale and distance, will result in any likely significant effects upon the Upper Nene Gravel Pits site or the Rutland Water site. This is demonstrated in the table in appendix A.

4.7 Habitats Regulations Assessment: In combination effects

4.8 Existing plans and proposals must be considered when assessing new plans or programmes for likely significant effects as they may create 'in combination' effects.

4.9 For reference the relevant plans or programmes which should be considered when reviewing in combination effects are listed below:

- West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy DPD;
- Daventry District Local Plan (saved policies)
- South Northamptonshire Local Plan (saved policies)
- Northampton Local Plan (saved policies);
- Northamptonshire Local Transport Plan;
- Northamptonshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy;
- Locations for Waste and Minerals Development DPD;
- North Northamptonshire Core Spatial Strategy DPD;
- Rugby Core Strategy DPD.
- Harborough District Council Core Strategy
- Harborough Local Plan Saved Policies
- Stratford on Avon District Local Plan
- Stratford on Avon Proposed Submission Core Strategy
- National Planning Policy Framework

- 4.10 As the plan is required to be in general conformity and will contribute to delivering the growth identified in the WNJCS rather than exceeding it, it is not considered that it will lead to any significant ‘in combination effects’.

5.0 Conclusions and recommendations of the Screening Assessments

5.1 SEA

- 5.2 A screening assessment to determine the need for a SEA in line with regulations and guidance was undertaken and can be found in section 4 of this report. The assessment finds that no significant effects will occur as a result of the implementation of the Flore Neighbourhood Plan. The assessment also finds many of the policies are in conformity with the policies of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy which have been subject to a full SA/SEA where no significant effects were identified.

- 5.3 Consequently from the findings of the screening assessment it is recommended that a full SEA does not need to be undertaken for the Flore Neighbourhood Plan. This has been confirmed through the responses from Historic England and Natural England set out in Appendix E. No comments were received from the Environment Agency.

5.4 HRA

- 5.5 A screening assessment to determine the need for HRA in line with regulations and guidance was undertaken and is set out in appendix A of this report and summarised in response to question 4 in table 1. It has found that many of the policies are in conformity with the policies of the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy which was subject to full HRA which found no significant or in combination effects. It is considered that due to the plan demonstrating conformity with the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy and it promoting growth to assist with delivering that strategy, including through supporting development within the proposed development boundary and the inclusion of policies which specifically seek to preserve the River Nene within the neighbourhood area, that it will not result in any significant effects, alone or in combination, upon the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA/pRAMSAR or the Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR sites. This has been confirmed through the responses from Historic England and Natural England set out in Appendix E. No response was received from the Environment Agency.

Appendix A: Assessment table of general conformity of policies against the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy, the potential for significant effects on the environment and the likely significant effects upon the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA/pRAMSAR and Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR sites.

Flore Neighbourhood Development Plan Policy	Relevant Policy in WNJCS	Conformity/conflict between Flore NP policies & WNJCS policies	Conclusions re SEA	Potential for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites (Upper Nene Valley Gravel pits pSPA and pRAMSAR and Rutland Water Spa and Ramsar)	Conclusions re HRA
F1 Scale and type of new residential development	S1: Distribution of Development S10: Sustainable Development Principles R1: Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS in particular restricting development to being within the village boundary, and not being to the detriment of the character of the village.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, policy seeks to restrict development to being within the village development boundary but also not harming the character of the village
F2 Ensuring an appropriate tenure, type and size of houses	H1: Housing Density and Mix and Type of Dwellings R1: Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS in particular through ensuring an appropriate mix of dwelling types.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, policy seeks to ensure appropriate mix of dwellings
F3 Affordable housing and rural exception sites	H2: Affordable Housing R1: Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in conformity with the JCS through seeking the provision of affordable housing.	Whilst the policy allows for the development of rural exception sites beyond the defined development boundary these are limited to 10 dwellings or less. Whilst	It is acknowledged that the River Nene sits within the Neighbourhood Area boundary which is upstream from the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA and pRAMSAR site. However the exact location of any potential housing sites is not known	No significant effects identified.

			the exact location of the sites is unknown, by virtue of their small scale it is not considered that the development of such sites would lead to significant effects.	as the policy focuses on the principle of rural exception sites rather than their location- however the policy only supports development adjacent and connected to the village, away from the Nene and subject to standard criteria to mitigate surface water run-off and connect to the existing network. Furthermore the policy includes criteria to ensure developments are on sites of 10 dwellings or less. Consequently it is not considered that the policy will lead to a significant effect on the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits pSPA.	
F4 General design principles	S10: Sustainable Development Principles S11: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy R1: Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS in particular the criteria which ensure developments don't have a detrimental impact on residential amenity or lead to the loss of an important open space and specific design criteria which add further local detail to policy R1.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect
F5 Design of development	S10: Sustainable Development Principles S11: Low Carbon and Renewable	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS. It provides additional	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect.

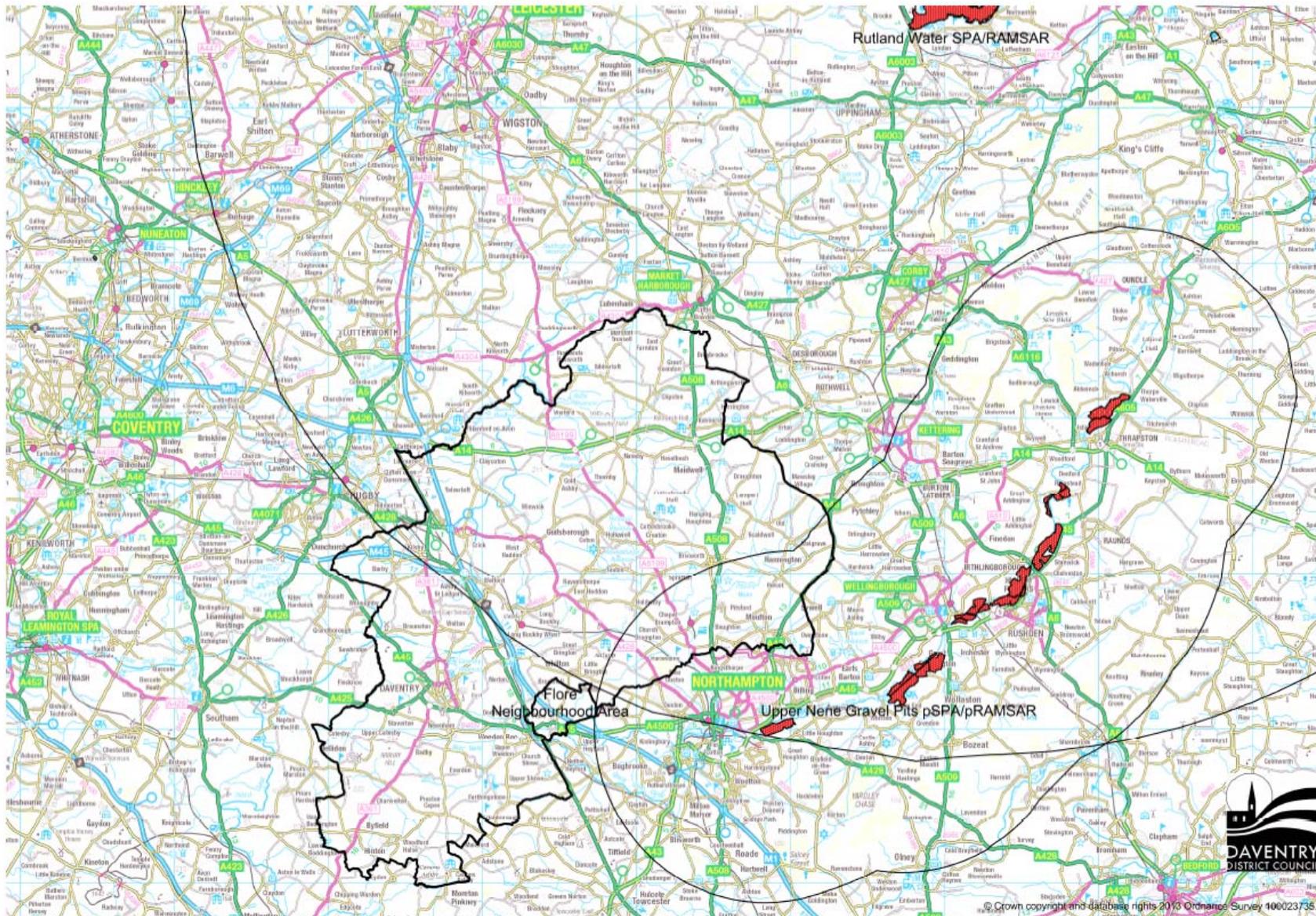
	Energy R1: Spatial Strategy for the Rural Areas	locally specific design criteria.			
F6 Residential Extensions	S10: Sustainable Development Principles	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS. It provides additional locally specific design criteria specifically for residential extensions	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect.
F7 Protecting and enhancing local views, landscape and character	S10: Sustainable Development Principles BN1: Green Infrastructure Connections BN2: Bioversity BN5: The Historic Environment and Landscape BN8: The River Nene Strategic River Corridor	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS regarding the impact on landscape, preservation of local habitats and wildlife corridors and the preservation of Green Infrastructure networks.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect
F8 Water management and surface water run-off	S10: Sustainable Development Principles BN7a: Water Supply, Quality and Wastewater Infrastructure BN7: Flood Risk	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS regarding water management and floodrisk.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect
F9 Protection of local	S10: Sustainable Development	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with	No significant effects are	None	No negative effect, policy seeks to protect

green spaces	Principles RC2: Community Needs	the JCS	identified		existing open spaces.
F10 Protection of local community facilities	S10: Sustainable Development Principles R2: Rural Economy	This policy is considered to be in conformity with the JCS, particularly policy R2 which seeks to sustain and enhance the rural economy.	No significant effects are identified	None	Policy seeks to protect existing community assets from loss and therefore is not considered to lead to a negative effect on protected sites.
F11 Community facilities and community infrastructure levy	INF2: Contributions to Infrastructure Requirements	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with JCS policy INF2.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, policy seeks contributions to facilities none of which are considered to lead to a negative effect on identified sites.
F12 The new linear village green	S10: Sustainable Development Principles BN1: Green Infrastructure Connections	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS in respect of supporting the provision of new green infrastructure.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effects
F13 Traffic management and transport improvements	S10: Sustainable Development Principles R3: A Transport Strategy for the Rural Areas	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS particularly promoting modal shift and measures to assist walking.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, seeks to introduce measures to improve pedestrian safety.
F14	S10: Sustainable Development	This policy is considered to be	No significant effects are	None	No negative effect,

Footpaths/cycleways/ connectivity	Principles C1: Changing Behaviour and Achieving Modal Shift R3: A Transport Strategy for the Rural Areas	in general conformity with the JCS particularly promoting modal shift and improving the connectivity of the village	identified		seeks to introduce measures to improve connectivity.
F15 Supporting existing local employment	S10: Sustainable Development Principles R2: Rural Economy	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS in particular policy R2, Rural Economy.	No significant effects are identified	None	No negative effect, policy seeks to protect existing employment areas.
F16 New local employment opportunities	S10: Sustainable Development Principles R2: Rural Economy	This policy is considered to be in general conformity with the JCS in particular policy R2, Rural Economy.	No significant effects are identified	None	Policy supports new local employment space subject to a number of criteria which are considered to guard against any significant effects.

Appendix B: Flore Neighbourhood Plan (separate document- CONFIDENTIAL)

Appendix C: Map showing distances from Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR and Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA/RAMSAR sites



Flore Neighbourhood Area and 10.8km Buffer from Upper Nene Gravel Pits pSPA/pRAMSAR site and 47.2km buffer from Rutland Water SPA/RAMSAR site

Appendix D: Map of Flore Neighbourhood Area



Flore Proposed Neighbourhood Area

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Appendix E: Responses from Statutory Bodies