

Harvington Neighbourhood Plan

Strategic Environmental
Assessment (SEA) and Habitats
Regulations Assessment (HRA)
Screening Opinion



May 2018

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 BACKGROUND
- 1.2 DRAFT HARVINGTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN SUMMARY
- 1.3 HARVINGTON DESIGNATED NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA MAP
- 1.4 DRAFT HARVINGTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICY SUMMARIES
- 1.5 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) PROCESS
- 1.6 HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT (HRA) PROCESS

2. SEA SCREENING

- 2.1 SEA SCREENING ASSESSMENT
- 2.2 SEA SCREENING OPINION

3. HRA SCREENING

- 3.1 HRA SCREENING ASSESSMENT
- 3.2 HRA SCREENING OPINION

4. CONCLUSIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This screening report is designed to determine whether or not the content of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan 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.

Whether a Neighbourhood Plan requires a SEA, and if so the level of detail needed, will depend on what is proposed in the draft Neighbourhood Plan. The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states that a SEA may be required, for example, where:

- the Neighbourhood Plan allocates sites for development;
- the Neighbourhood Plan 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 the SEA of the Local Plan in the area.

The screening report also examines the potential impact of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan on internationally designated wildlife sites and determines if the plan requires a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).

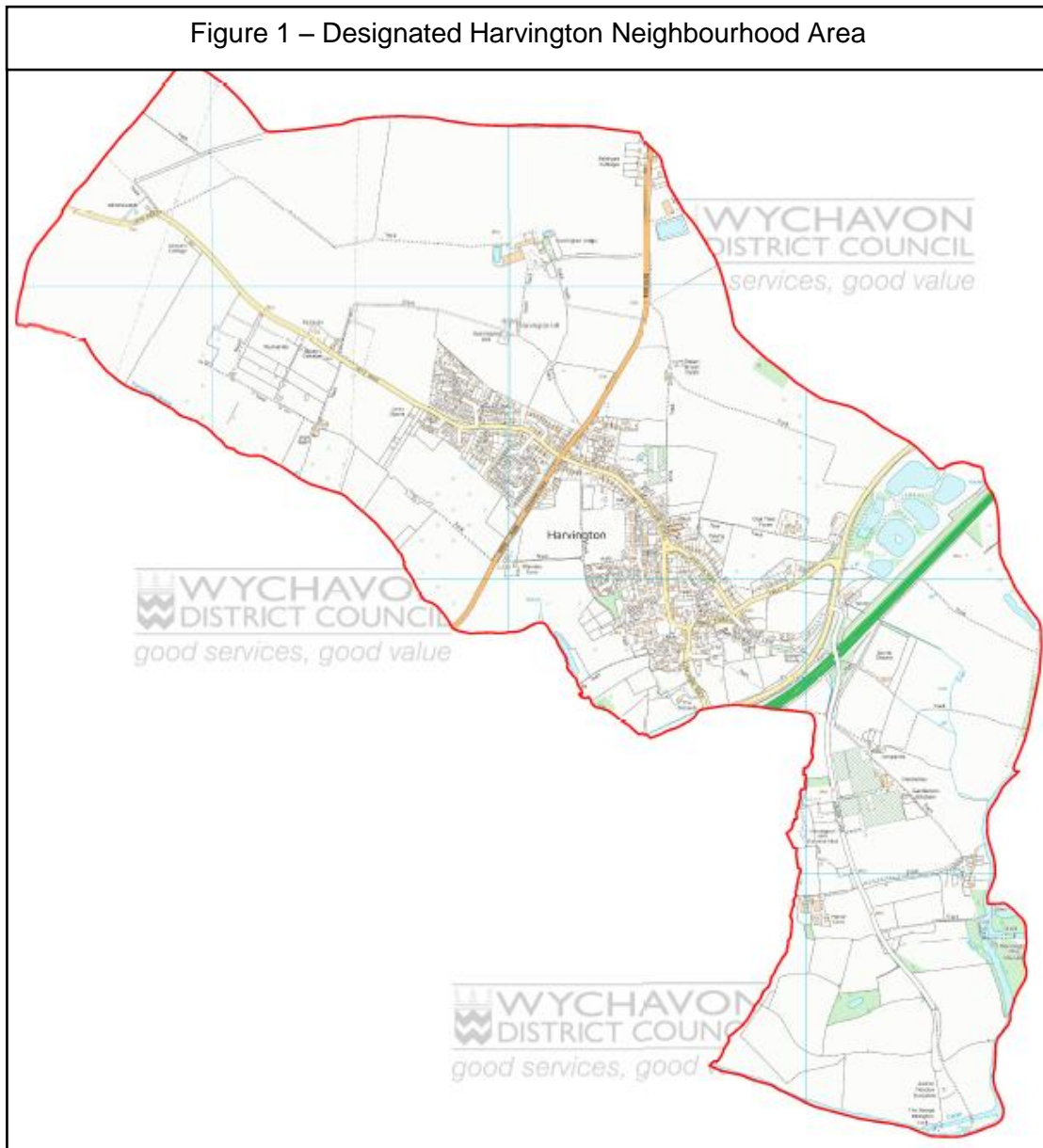
When deciding on whether the proposals are likely to have significant effects, the local authority is required to consult Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. Where the local planning authority determines that the plan is unlikely to have significant environmental effects (and, accordingly, does not require an environmental assessment) it should prepare a statement of its reasons for the determination.

1.2 DRAFT HARVINGTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN SUMMARY

The Harvington Neighbourhood Plan is essentially a community-led framework for guiding future development and growth of the parish to the year 2030. Twenty-five draft policies have been proposed, focusing on topics including the environment, heritage, local facilities, leisure, business, tourism, travel, infrastructure and housing.

1.3 HARVINGTON DESIGNATED NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

Figure 1 – Designated Harvington Neighbourhood Area



1.4 DRAFT HARVINGTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICY SUMMARIES

Twenty-five policies are proposed in the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan (HNP); they are summarised below.

DRAFT POLICY	SUMMARY
<p>DB Development Boundary</p>	<p>Policy DB designates the Harvington Development Boundary. Policy DB supports residential and business development within the defined Harvington Development Boundary in principle, and supports residential development outside of the Boundary if one of listed special circumstances are demonstrated, also supporting business development outside the Boundary subject to satisfaction with the relevant HNP Business and Tourism policies.</p>
<p>EH1 Green Infrastructure</p>	<p>Policy EH1 discusses how Green Infrastructure should be taken account of when considering development proposals, namely agricultural and horticultural land, open spaces, trees and hedges, heritage, wildlife and biodiversity, and public rights of way.</p>
<p>EH2 Local Green Spaces</p>	<p>Policy EH2 designates 12 Local Green Spaces, on which development that would harm the openness or special character will not be supported until there are very special circumstances which outweigh any harm. Policy EH2 also states that any Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funds will be used to enhance the designated Local Green Spaces.</p>
<p>EH3 Responding to Local Character</p>	<p>Policy EH3 requires all new development to have regard to local character, requiring new development to demonstrate that it protects the important historic buildings within the village, ensures that they are not in danger or damaging alteration, and ensures that the environment in which they sit is not compromised.</p>
<p>EH4 Setting of Conservation Area 'Holloway'</p>	<p>Policy EH4 identifies a three-part protection zone which is of particular importance to the setting of the Harvington Conservation Area, resisting development proposals which would be visible from the Anchor Lane public highway.</p>
<p>EH5 Valued Landscapes</p>	<p>Policy EH5 identifies Valued Landscapes and viewpoints, and resists development proposals which would have an adverse impact on the valued landscapes or obscure views in the Conservation Area from the identified viewpoints.</p>
<p>EH6 Flooding</p>	<p>Policy EH6 requires all development to take account of the River Avon flood plain, the Harvington Brook, the relevant water table and free flow of surface water and groundwater. Policy EH6 also requires all new developments to use permeable drives and hardstanding wherever practical.</p>

DRAFT POLICY	SUMMARY
<p>LFL1 Village Facilities</p>	<p>Policy LFL1 lists 13 village facilities which are to be safeguarded, with any application for redevelopment or change of use resisted unless it will improve the facility, provide an alternative, or if the operation of the facility is no longer viable.</p>
<p>LFL2 Expansion of First and Nursery School</p>	<p>Policy LFL2 identifies land to be safeguarded for future expansion of Harvington C of E First and Nursery School, on which development will only be supported for this purpose.</p>
<p>LFL3 Expansion of the Village Hall</p>	<p>Policy LFL3 identifies land to be safeguarded for future expansion of the Village Hall; proposals will need to demonstrate that they do not cause adverse impact on the amenity of neighbouring properties.</p>
<p>BT1 Employment Sites</p>	<p>Policy BT1 supports expansion of existing employment sites where it has been demonstrated that intensified use of the existing site is not practicable. Policy BT1 seeks to resist proposals for change of use of existing employment sites unless the site has been unsuccessfully marketed for a minimum of 12 months and there is evidence that the site is no longer viable for employment use. Policy BT1 supports proposals for new small-scale business sites subject to listed criteria.</p>
<p>BT2 Village Retail and Service Outlets</p>	<p>Policy BT2 supports proposals for new retail premises in appropriate locations, and supports the creation or expansion of garages, farm shops, garden centres and similar rural enterprises where they enhance they viability and/or expansion of an existing local business.</p>
<p>BT3 Farm Diversification</p>	<p>Policy BT3 supports proposals to diversify farm businesses for employment, tourism and recreation uses providing that the proposed new use does not detract or prejudice the existing agricultural undertakings or its future operation, the scale of activities is appropriate, and where possible existing buildings are used.</p>
<p>BT4 Live/Work Buildings</p>	<p>Policy BT4 supports proposals for live/work units within the defined Harvington Development Boundary or as part of a Farm Diversification project, subject to listed criteria, with preference given to the conversion of existing buildings.</p>
<p>BT5 Tourism</p>	<p>Policy BT5 supports proposals which promote tourism providing the development is compatible with the rural character, does not adversely affect the amenity of neighbourhood properties, the development conserves the character of the historic or natural environment, and safe access can be accommodated. Policy BT5 requires new tourism-related buildings outside the defined Harvington Development Boundary to contribute ancillary facilities to an existing tourist business or re-use redundant rural buildings.</p>

DRAFT POLICY	SUMMARY
<p>BT6 Static and Touring Holiday Caravans, Chalets and Camp- Sites</p>	<p>Policy BT6 supports proposals for new or extended sites for static and touring caravans, chalets and log-type cabins providing the development is not at risk of flooding or will exacerbate flood risk, the site is not visually obtrusive, its of an appropriate size and scale, there is a safe and suitable access, the site has adequate foul drainage and other utilities, and a condition is attached to any permissions preventing permanent residential occupation.</p>
<p>T1 Sustainable Management of Private Transport</p>	<p>Policy T1 resists the loss of existing off-road communal parking areas unless it can be demonstrated that there is no long-term potential need for off-road parking or adequate provision exists in the vicinity. Policy T1 also requires all new dwellings to be provided with electric car charging facilities, and supports the installation of charging points in communal areas.</p>
<p>T2 Provision for Cycleways</p>	<p>Policy T2 seeks to protect existing identified roads, footpaths, trackways and cycleways.</p>
<p>IH1 Housing Growth</p>	<p>Policy IH1 supports the provision of approximately 40 new dwellings during the HNP Plan Period, achieved through a housing allocation (Policy IH5) and windfall development.</p>
<p>IH2 Housing Mix</p>	<p>Policy IH2 requires developments of more than 10 dwellings to contain at least 10% bungalow-style accommodation and at least 10% 2 bedroom starter homes.</p>
<p>IH3 Parking Provision</p>	<p>Policy IH3 requires all new flats, apartments and maisonettes to provide a secure cycle unit for at least one bicycle per bedroom. Policy IH3 also requires all new houses to provide at least one parking space per bedroom, either within the grounds of the related property or in a nearby assigned parking area.</p>
<p>IH4 Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Policy IH4 requires housing density to be assessed on a site by site basis, based on the context and character of the local surroundings whilst not exceeding density of comparable housing estates in the Neighbourhood Area. Policy IH4 expects all residential and business developments to maintain the open aspects of roads and grass verges, be designed to the highest possible sustainable standards, consider use of innovative and sustainable architectural approaches, complement the character of the immediate surroundings, be of an appropriate scale, and not adversely affect the view of the church. Policy IH4 also requires business sites of more than 1,000m², and residential sites of 10 or more units, to examine the potential for renewable heating from local geothermal or river sources.</p>

DRAFT POLICY	SUMMARY
<p align="center">IH5 Designated Development Site</p>	<p align="center">Policy IH5 designates Land off Village Street for a mixed use development comprising around 35 dwellings and community uses (to include a future community building with associated access from Village Street and parking).</p>
<p align="center">IH6 River Energy</p>	<p align="center">Policy IH6 supports installations utilising the River Avon as an energy source providing such installation is either on the island At Harvington Lock or within 20m of the river bank, there is unobstructed riverside passage, the development does not give rise to unacceptable levels of noise, the use of the adjacent parts of the river-bank for angling and other leisure pursuits is not adversely affected. Policy IH6 also supports the restoration and incorporation of the ruins of Harvington Mill at Harvington Lock.</p>
<p align="center">IH7 Solar Energy Farms</p>	<p align="center">Policy IH7 supports proposals for ground-mounted solar array sites in principle, providing the panels do not exceed 3m in height from existing ground levels, the entire installation conforms to HNP EH5, and the surface below the panels is left green and capable of restoration to agricultural or horticultural purposes.</p>

1.5 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) PROCESS

The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) 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 on these Regulations can be found in the Government publication “A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive” (OPDM 2005).

The SEA process aims to ensure that likely significant environmental effects arising from a Plan are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated and monitored, and that opportunities for public involvement are provided. It enables environmental considerations to be accounted for in decision-making throughout the production of a Plan in an integrated manner.

Figure 2 sets out the screening procedure and how a plan should be assessed against the SEA Directive criteria. This outline procedure has then been applied to the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan in Table 1.

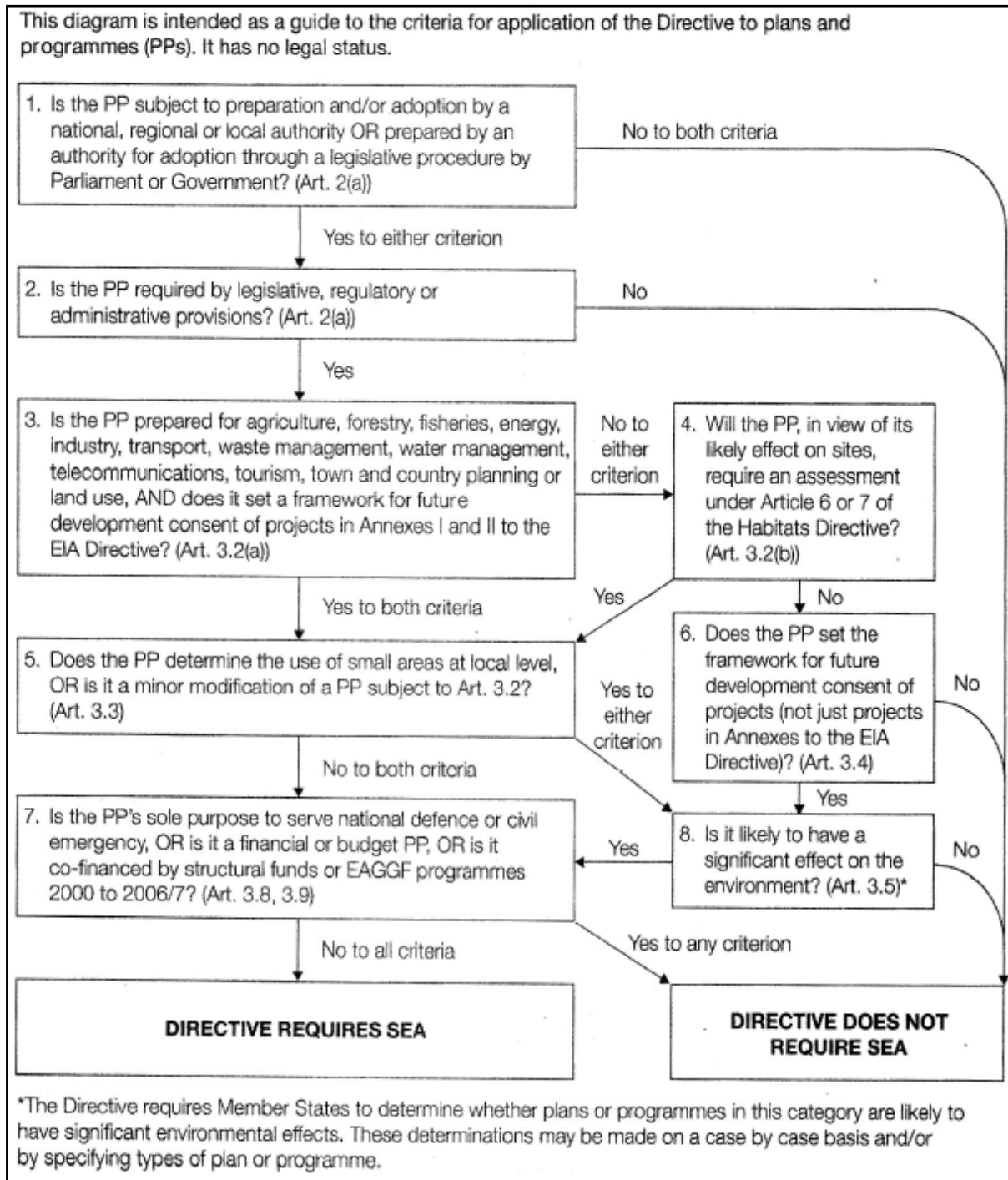


Figure 2 – Application of the SEA Directive to Plans and Programmes

Table 1: Assessment of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan using SEA Directive Criteria

Stage	Y/N	Reason
1. Is the Harvington 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))	Y	This is a Neighbourhood Plan that is being prepared by a qualifying body the Localism Act 2011. If the Plan is passed by means of an Examination and Referendum, it will be formally adopted by the Local Planning Authority. It will then form part of the local development framework and be afforded significant weight in planning decisions.
2. Is the Harvington Neighbourhood Plan required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	N	Neighbourhood Plans are not mandatory requirements, and the Harvington Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared voluntarily by the local qualifying body in line with the provisions of the Localism Act. If the Plan is adopted however it will form part of the statutory development plan, and it is therefore considered necessary to answer the following questions to determine if an SEA is required.
3. Is the Harvington 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 to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	Y	The Plan is prepared for town and country planning and sets out a framework for future development consent of projects, including the allocation of specific areas of land for development.
4. Will the Harvington 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))	N	See Screening Opinion for HRA in Section 3 of this report.
5. Does the Harvington Neighbourhood Plan determine the use of small areas at local level,	Y	The Harvington Neighbourhood Plan is made up of a number of policies which, when adopted, will form part of the Local

OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)		Development Framework and so will have significant weight in planning decisions.
6. Does the Harvington Neighbourhood Plan set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)	Y	When adopted, the Harvington Neighbourhood Plan will be a statutory planning document. It will form part of the Local Development Framework and so will have significant weight in planning decisions. The responsibility for issuing development consent will remain with the Local Authority.
7. Is the Harvington 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 EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)	N	Not Applicable
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	?	The Harvington Neighbourhood Plan may have a significant effect on the environment. To investigate the likelihood of potential impacts further a case-by-case assessment has been conducted, the full results of which can be found in Table 2.

Based upon the initial screening carried out against the criteria in Table 1 above, the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan may have a significant effect on the environment. To explore these potential effects further, a case-by-case assessment has been conducted. The criteria used in the undertaking of such an assessment are drawn from Article 3.5 (Annex II) of the SEA directive, and the results are shown in Table 2.

1.6 HABITATS REGULATIONS ASSESSMENT (HRA) PROCESS

The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the assessment required for any plan or project to assess the potential implications for European wildlife sites. The HRA therefore looks at whether the implementation of the plan or project would harm the habitats or species for which European wildlife sites are designated. The relevant European wildlife site designations are Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), which together form part of the Natura 2000 network.

In addition to SPAs and SACs, Ramsar sites are also designated areas which, as a matter of government policy, are to be treated in the same way as European wildlife sites (although they are not covered by the Habitats Regulations). European wildlife sites and Ramsar sites are collectively known as internationally designated wildlife sites.

The legislation sets out a process to assess the potential implications of a plan on internationally designated wildlife sites. The first stage of this process is a screening exercise where the details of nearby internationally designated sites are assessed to see if there is the potential for the implementation of the plan to have an impact.

2. SEA SCREENING

2.1 SEA SCREENING ASSESSMENT

European Directive 2001/42/EC requires a full Strategic Environmental Assessment to be undertaken for certain types of plans and programmes that would have a significant environmental effect.

Table 2 below provides the screening determination of the need to carry out a full Strategic Environmental Assessment for the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan. This has been made in accordance with the Regulations and will be subject to consultation with the strategic environmental bodies before Wychavon District Council makes its determination on the necessity for a full Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Table 2 – The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004: Schedule 1 - Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment.

Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects (SEA Directive, Annex II)	Likely to have significant environmental effects?	Summary of significant events
1(a) the degree to which the draft Harvington Neighbourhood 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 Harvington Neighbourhood Plan would, if adopted, form part of the statutory Development Plan and as such would contribute to the framework for future development consent of projects.
1(b) the degree to which the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;	?	The draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan, when adopted, will be used alongside the South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWDP) in the determination of planning applications.
1(c) the relevance of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;	NO	The policies of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan are not considered to have a significant impact on the integration of environmental considerations.
1(d) environmental problems relevant to the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan;	NO	The draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan is more likely to promote environmental sustainability than

Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects (SEA Directive, Annex II)	Likely to have significant environmental effects?	Summary of significant events
		create any environmental problems.
1(e) the relevance of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan for the implementation of community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management and water protection);	NO	The policies of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan are not considered to be relevant to the implementation of EC legislation.
2(a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan;	NO	It is considered unlikely that there will be any irreversible damaging environmental impacts associated with the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan. The plan features policies which seek to protect and enhance the natural and built environment, and the plan is therefore likely to result in beneficial rather than damaging effects.
2(b) the cumulative nature of the effects of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan;	NO	The policies of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan are unlikely to have any significant cumulative negative environmental impacts.
2(c) the transboundary nature of effects of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan;	NO	The draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have any significant negative environmental impacts on adjoining Parishes.
2(d) the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents) due to the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan;	NO	It is considered that there will be no risk to human health or the environment as a result of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan.
2(e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);	NO	The policies of the Neighbourhood Plan apply to the entirety of Harvington parish, and are unlikely to significantly affect areas beyond the Neighbourhood Area boundary.
2(f) the value and vulnerability of the	NO	The draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan will not have any substantial

Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects (SEA Directive, Annex II)	Likely to have significant environmental effects?	Summary of significant events
<p>area likely to be affected due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or (iii) intensive land-use; and 		<p>impact on these factors.</p>
<p>2(g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>The policies of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan are unlikely to have a negative impact on any environmental designations in the Neighbourhood Area.</p>

2.2 SEA SCREENING OPINION

The assessment shown in Table 1 above identifies some potential significant negative effects arising from the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan, on that basis that the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan allocates land for development over and above that in the SWDP, and as such it is considered that it may require a full SEA to be undertaken.

3. HRA SCREENING

3.1 HRA SCREENING ASSESSMENT

There are no internationally designated wildlife sites within the Harvington Neighbourhood Area. For the purposes of this screening assessment, sites that fall within a 20km radius are also considered. There are three sites identified within this range – Bredon Hill SAC, Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC and Dixton Wood SAC which are approximately 9km south-west, 16km north-west and 18km south-west of the Harvington Neighbourhood Area respectively.

Bredon Hill SAC is an area of pasture woodland and ancient parkland situated approximately 4.5km south-west of Evesham. The site provides habitat for the Violet Click Beetle *Limoniscus Violaceus*, which develops in the decaying wood either of very large, old hollow beech trees (Windsor Forest) or ash trees (Worcestershire and Gloucestershire border sites). Currently the key site attributes which Natural England understands the species to require is related to the abundance and condition of the ancient trees on the designated site within which it develops.

Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC is located on the eastern outskirts of Worcester, situated amongst a recent housing development on former pastoral farmland. The site comprises two ponds in an area of grassland and scrub (public open space). The site provides habitat for Great Crested Newts *Triturus Cristatus*, which are dependant on both the existing terrestrial habitat (to provide foraging areas and refuge) and on the aquatic habitat (for breeding).

Dixton Wood SAC is located approximately 6.7km to the south east of Tewkesbury and is an area of broadleaved woodland (formerly partially grazed) with a dominance of ash including exceptionally large ancient pollards. The site is designated for its population of Violet Click Beetle *Limoniscus violaceaus*, which is largely dependent on these pollards (for breeding). Principal risks to the site's integrity are lack of future replacement pollards (age-class skewed to older generation) and game management practices.

The potential impact of development on these sites was examined by a full HRA as part of the production of the South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWDP). The HRA screening of the SWDP concluded that there was uncertainty with regard to the potential for significant effects on two sites as a result of increased disturbance, in particular due to increased recreational activity. Concerns were raised specifically relating to the Lyppard Grange SAC and the potential impact of proposed development on water levels and quality.

As a result of the concerns raised, a full Appropriate Assessment (AA) was conducted (this can be viewed on the SWDP website – <http://www.swdevelopmentplan.org/>). The AA concluded that the policies of the SWDP (including land allocations) were not likely to have adverse effects on the integrity of Bredon Hill SAC, Dixton Wood SAC or Lyppard Grange SAC. In addressing concerns relating to possible increased disturbance at the SACs, it was concluded that the location of the sites in relation to proposed developments and also the availability of more suitable areas of open space for recreation in close proximity would keep potential impacts to a minimum. It was also considered that the policies of the SWDP would

sufficiently mitigate the potential impact of proposed developments on the water environment, leading to minimal effect on the SAC sites.

The policies in the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan are considered to be in general conformity with the SWDP, and although the draft Plan does propose additional land allocations over and above those in the SWDP, the level of such allocations are considered small enough not to have an impact on any internationally designated wildlife sites. With this and the SWDP AA in mind, it can be considered that the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan will have no negative impact on internationally designated wildlife sites.

3.2 HRA SCREENING OPINION

As a result of the above assessment, it is considered that the policies of the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan are in general conformity with those contained in the SWDP. Although the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan does deviate from the land allocations contained within the SWDP, the level of such allocation is considered small enough not to have an impact on internationally designated wildlife sites. It is therefore concluded that the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have a negative impact on any internationally designated wildlife sites and as such, the recommendation is made that a full AA is not required.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The preceding assessment exercises have examined whether the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan is likely to require a full Strategic Environmental Assessment or a Habitats Regulation Assessment Appropriate Assessment.

The SEA screening exercise featured in Section 2 concludes that the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan may require a full Strategic Environmental Assessment to be undertaken. This is because the Neighbourhood Plan deviates from the land allocations for development made in the SWDP.

The HRA screening exercise featured in Section 3 concludes that the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan does not require a full Habitats Regulation Assessment Appropriate Assessment to be undertaken. There are no internationally designated wildlife sites within the Harvington Neighbourhood Area, with Bredon Hill SAC, Lyppard Grange SAC and Dixon Wood SAC falling within a 20km radius. The impact on all three sites as a result of the land allocations contained within the SWDP have been assessed in the SWDP HRA AA, and although the draft Harvington Neighbourhood Plan does deviate, the level of such allocations are considered small enough to conclude that it is unlikely to have a negative impact on any internationally designated wildlife sites and as such, the recommendation is made that a full AA is not required.

Both of the above mentioned recommendations are subject to consultation with the statutory environmental bodies (i.e. Natural England, Historic England and Environment Agency) before a formal decision is made on the requirement of a full SEA and HRA AA.

The five week consultation period runs from Wednesday 23 May to 5pm Wednesday 27 June 2018, with a determination made on the requirement of a full SEA and HRA AA thereafter.