

**Clyst St George Neighbourhood Development Plan
Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat
Regulations Assessment**

Screening Report

Prepared by Officers of East Devon District Council

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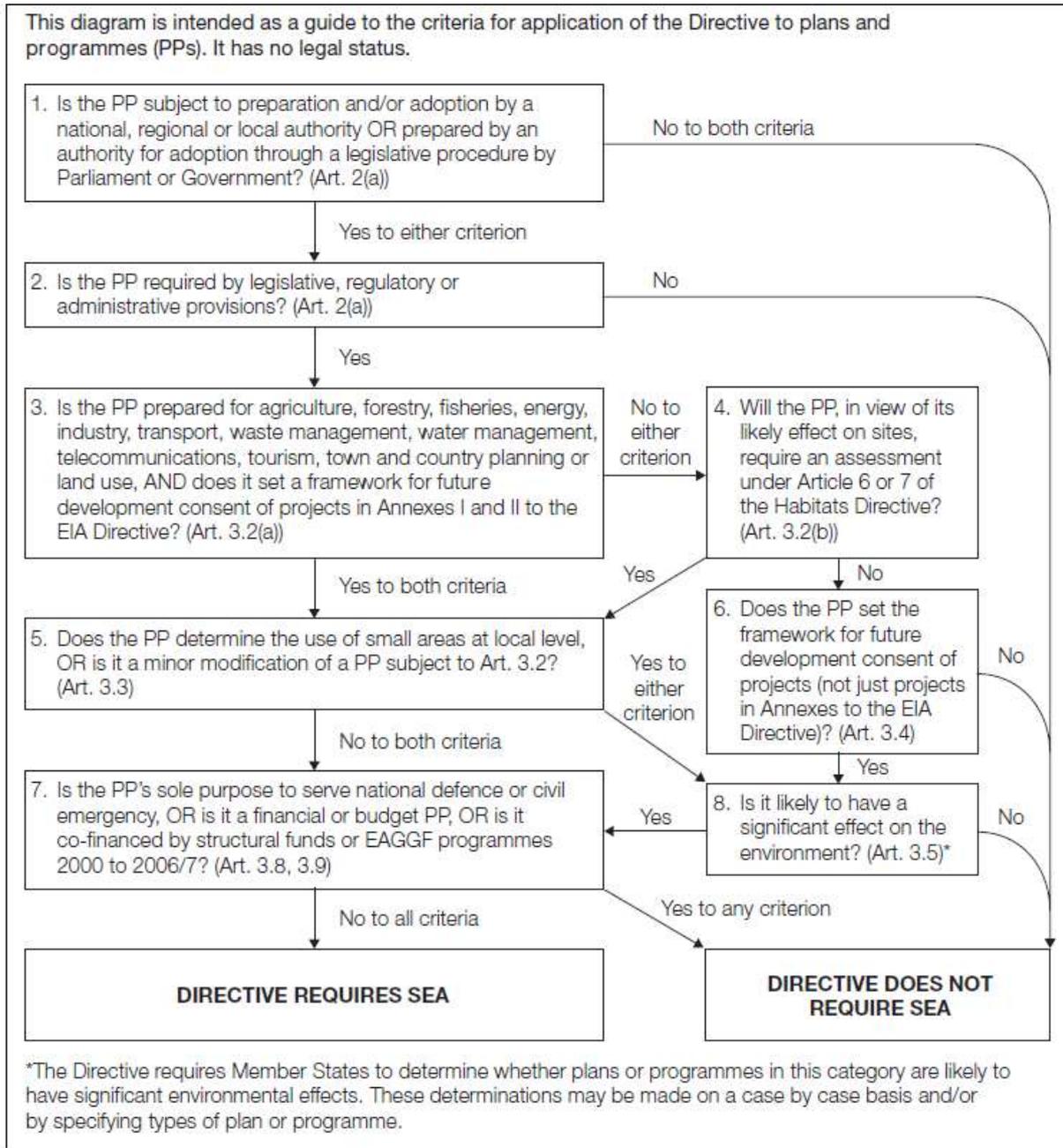
1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to assess the draft proposals in the Clyst St George Neighbourhood Development Plan (hereafter referred to as the CstGNP) to determine whether it 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. An SEA is required under this legislation for all plans which may have a significant effect on the environment.
- 1.2 This report will also screen to determine whether or not the CSTGNP requires 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. An HRA is required when it is deemed that the implementation of the plan is likely to cause negative significant effects on protected European Sites (Natura 2000 sites).
- 1.3 The conclusion of the assessment is that the CSTGNP is unlikely to have a significant effect on the environment so an SEA is not required to accompany the Plan. It is also unlikely to have a negative impact on any Natura 2000 sites so should not be subject to HRA.
- 1.4 This report has been sent to the three statutory consultees designated in the Regulations (Historic England, Environment Agency and Natural England) to elicit their views on the findings.

2.0 SEA screening

- 2.1 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).
- 2.2 The objective of SEA is *'to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of development plans... with a view to promoting sustainable development'* EU Directive 2001/42/EC (Article 1).
- 2.3 Although there is no definitive guidance stating that a Neighbourhood Plan will require an SEA, Local Authorities are legally obliged to advise the plan producers as to whether an SEA is required.
- 2.4 To ascertain if SEA is required, a "screening" exercise has been undertaken by East Devon District Council evaluating the proposals the CSTGNP against the criteria set out in the SEA Directive. This criterion is set out in the SEA Directive and can be found in Figure 1.
- 2.5 Should the screening report reach the conclusion that that plan will have a significant impact on the environment; a full SEA should be undertaken.
- 2.6 If the conclusion is that a full SEA is not required, any significant variations or additions to the Neighbourhood Plan will also be subject to screening.
- 2.7 An SEA has been undertaken as part of the adopted East Devon Local Plan 2013-2031 and has been taken into account whilst undertaking this screening assessment.

Figure 1: Application of the SEA Directive to plans and programmes



3.0 Clyst St George Neighbourhood Plan

- 3.1 The Neighbourhood Plan has been in production for approximately two years. It has undergone significant consultation and they are currently at a stage of drawing up draft proposals.
- 3.2 East Devon District Council has been kept abreast of progress and has offered support and guidance to the Neighbourhood Plan group throughout and therefore can be fairly confident in the Plan's direction of travel.
- 3.3 The key point of the Neighbourhood Plan is the group's desire to protect the existing character of the parish and resist large-scale development. Whilst the plan will include a range of policies, they are fairly general in nature and are considered very unlikely to have a significant environmental effect. Should this circumstance change it will be important to rescreen the plan to take any changes into account.
- 3.4 Clyst St George lost its Built-up Area Boundary in the recently adopted Local Plan and is generally not considered suitable for open market housing, unless otherwise promoted through a Neighbourhood Plan.

Figure 2: Screening assessment against the criteria for whether the CSTGNP requires an SEA.

Stage	Y/N	Reason
Is the CSTGNP 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 Plan will be prepared by the Parish and adopted by East Devon District Council as part of the Development Framework, subject to a successful referendum.
↓		
Is the CSTGNP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Y	The Plan meets the characteristics set out in the Government's Practical Guide to the SEA Directive in that that it will be publicly available, prepared in a formal way and probably involving consultation with interested parties.
↓		
Is the CSTGNP 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 NP is prepared for Town and Country Planning and land use and may provide the framework for development of a scale that would fall within Annex II of the EIA Directive at a Neighbourhood Area level.
↓		
Does the CSTGNP 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)	Y	The NDP will determine the use of small areas at a local level.
↓		
Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	N	See screening assessment for environmental effects in figure 3 of this report.

Directive Does Not Require SEA

4.0 Screening Assessment for Environmental effects

- 4.1 Under step 8 of the Application of the SEA directive (Figure 1), in order to establish whether a plan requires an SEA, it was necessary to conduct a thorough assessment of whether the plan was likely to have a significant effect on the environment.
- 4.2 The table below sets out the criteria by which the site allocation in the plan should be judged, as outlined in Article 3.5 of the SEA Directive.

Figure 3: Environmental impact screening assesment

Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects (Schedule 1 of SEA regulations)	Is the CSTGNP likely to have a significant environmental effect?	Justification for Screening Assessment
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.	N	The CSTGNP sets a framework for developments within the neighbourhood area but does not allocate specific sites for development. It also supports policies already within the adopted East Devon Local Plan, all of which have been subject to SEA.
The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy.	N	The CSTGNP must be in general conformity with the adopted East Devon Local Plan and have regard to national policies. It must also be compatible with EU law and the ECHR obligations. It is not considered to have a particular influence on any plans other than the planning application that will dictate the development of the allocation.
The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.	N	The neighbourhood plan will contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development, as required by the “basic conditions” on which the plan will be judged by at examination.
Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme.	N	The proposed aims and objectives for the Plan are not expected to have a negative environmental impact. A considerable focus has been made on the protection of the natural environment, and the Plan recognises the sensitivity of the location close to several internationally important wildlife sites.
The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community	N	These community legislation types are not relevant to the CSTGNP and will not need to be considered.

legislation on the environment (e.g. plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).		
The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects.	N	No specific allocations are made in the plan and Clyst St George is unlikely to undergo any significant environmental change as a result of the policies of the Neighbourhood Plan.
The cumulative nature of the effects.	N	The cumulative effects of the CSTGNP are not considered to have a significant effect on the environment.
The trans-boundary nature of the effects.	N	The CSTGNP only sets a framework for development within the Neighbourhood Area which corresponds to the existing parish boundary. The scale of development it will impact upon is unlikely to have a significant effect on neighbouring areas.
The risks to human health or the environment (e.g. due to accidents).	N	There are no risks to human health identified, other than the usual risks associated with the construction of dwellings and a small increase in traffic running along narrow, country lanes.
The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).	N	The CSTGNP is concerned only with development within the Parish of Clyst St George, which has a population of well under 1000 people.
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.	N	There are no conservation areas in the parish but there are around 20 listed buildings and structures scattered around the Parish, with one Grade II* listed manor house. The Plan proposes that the Parish Council will nominate further non-designated historic assets to afford them protection from inappropriate development. The CSTGNP is unlikely to adversely affect these and there is a considerable focus on the protection of sensitive sites.

4.3 Conclusion

4.4 The Clyst St George Neighbourhood Plan does not require a Strategic Environmental Assessment

4.5 The Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have a significant environmental impact. It does not propose a level of development over and above that in the adopted Local Plan and is in accordance with the adopted Local Plan (which was itself subject to SEA).

3.0 Habitat Regulations Screening Assessment

- 3.1 The draft policies of the plan (Appendix 1) have been used to undertake this initial screening assessment. As the conclusion is that a full Habitat regulations screening is not required, any variations or additions to the aims and objectives will be subject to a further screening. A draft screening report was produced as part of the production of the emerging Local Plan and has been taken into account in undertaking this screening assessment.
- 3.2 The Conservation (Natural Habitats &c.) Regulations 1994 (The Habitats Regulations) transpose the requirements of the European Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC into UK law. The Habitats Directive and Regulations afford protection to plants, animals and habitats that are rare and vulnerable in a European context.
- 3.3 Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) is a systematic process through which the performance of a plan or project can be assessed for its likely impact on the integrity of a European Site. European Sites, also referred to as Natura 2000 sites, consist of Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC); Potential Special Protection Areas and candidate Special Areas of Conservation (pSPA and cSAC); and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.
- 3.4 Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive states:
- ‘Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives’.
- 3.5 Sites which are potentially relevant to the Clyst St George Neighbourhood Plan are the Exe Estuary (SPA, SSSI, RAMSAR site) which extends into the Parish and the Pebblebed heaths (SSSI, SPA, SAC), although these 6 km away to the south east.
- 3.6 Natural England will be consulted on this document by the District Council.

Screening Criteria Questions

1. Is the Neighbourhood Plan directly connected with, or necessary to the management of a European site for nature conservation?

No

2. Does the Neighbourhood Plan propose new development or allocate sites for development?

The Neighbourhood Plan does not allocate sites, although the objectives indicate that sustainably located, very small scale development to meet local (particularly affordable) needs or through conversion of rural buildings may be supported.

The very low level of development proposed (small-scale, well related to the built up area, to meet local needs) is broadly in conformity with the adopted East Devon Local Plan, which defines Clyst St George as in open countryside where there is a presumption against new

development except in very limited circumstances- eg 'exceptions' housing (on a 2/3 affordable, 1/3 market basis) to meet local needs. A detailed assessment of potential impacts will be carried out when specific sites come forward through the planning system.

The objectives in the Neighbourhood Plan accord with the Local Plan for the District which is subject to an HRA. A screening opinion was provided by Land Use Consultants early in the Plan production process and an HRA was completed by Footprint Ecology before, and informed, the adopted Local Plan. It indicated that the Local Plan will have sufficient policy provisions to enable the subsequent delivery of necessary measures to avoid and mitigate adverse effects on the integrity of European Sites.

It is considered that, whilst the River Exe passes through Clyst St George parish, development well-related to the village centre will be sufficiently distant that there will be no adverse impact.

3. Are there any other projects or plans that together with the Neighbourhood Plan could impact on the integrity of a European Site?

No

3.7 Conclusion

3.8 The Clyst St George Neighbourhood Plan does not require a Habitat Regulation Assessment.

3.9 The Clyst St George Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have an adverse effect on a European site (as defined in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d), alone or in combination with other plans and projects. It does not propose a level of development significantly over and above that in the adopted Local Plan (which was itself subject to HRA).

Appendix 1: Clyst St George

<http://www.csgnp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/CSGNP-1st-Consultation-Version-22May17.pdf>