

Screening Statement on the determination of the need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and European Directive 2001/42/EC for the Berinsfield Neighbourhood Development Plan

2 MAY 2024

SUMMARY

Following consultation with the statutory bodies, South Oxfordshire District Council (the 'Council') determines that Berinsfield Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) does not require a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

INTRODUCTION

1. This initial screening opinion has been used to determine whether or not the contents of the emerging Berinsfield Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with the European Directive 2011/42/EC (the Directive) and associated Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the Regulations).
2. Any land use plan or programme 'which sets the framework for future development consent of projects' must be screened according to a set of criteria from Annex II of the Directive and Schedule 1 of the Regulations. These criteria include exceptions for plans 'which determine the use of a small area at local level' or which only propose 'minor modifications to a plan', if it is determined that the plan is unlikely to have significant environmental effects.
3. This initial screening opinion was subject to consultation with Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England. The results of the screening process are detailed in this Screening Statement.

THE SCREENING PROCESS

1. Using the criteria set out in Annex II of the Directive and Schedule 1 of the Regulations, a Screening Opinion determines whether a plan or programme is likely to have significant environmental effects.
2. The extract from 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' in Appendix 1 provides a flow diagram to demonstrate the SEA screening process.

3. Table 1 in Appendix 1 sets out the criteria from the Practical Guide, along with an assessment of the Berinsfield NDP against each criterion to ascertain whether a SEA is required.
4. Also part of the screening process is the Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening, which can be found in Appendix 2, and the assessment of likely significance effects on the environment, which can be found in Appendix 3.
5. These two assessments feed into Table 1 and the SEA screening opinion.

BERINSFIELD NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN

6. The Berinsfield NDP will contain the following policies:

Policy BERIN1: Affordable Housing
Policy BERIN2: Housing Mix & Design
Policy BERIN3: Self Build & Custom Build Homes
Policy BERIN4: Biodiversity
Policy BERIN5: Community-led Renewable Energy Generation
Policy BERIN6: Brownfield Land
Policy BERIN7: Water
Policy BERIN8: Light Pollution
Policy BERIN9: Crime Prevention & Reduction
Policy BERIN10: Traffic
Policy BERIN11: Roman Road
Policy BERIN12: Parking
Policy BERIN13: Health Facilities
Policy BERIN14: Local Shops & Services
Policy BERIN15: Communications Infrastructure
Policy BERIN16: Allotments
Policy BERIN17: Cemetery
Policy BERIN18: Sports & Recreational Facilities
Policy BERIN19: Community & Education Facilities

7. The Berinsfield NDP will contain policies to protect the distinct nature of the village. The Berinsfield NDP is not seeking to allocate any sites for development and the suite of policies developed focus on how the neighbourhood plan can add locally specific detail to the development plan.
8. The policies will support sustainable development in the village that will not adversely impact on the surrounding Green Belt. It is therefore concluded that the implementation of the Berinsfield NDP would not result in likely significant effects on the environment.

CONSULTATION RESPONSES

9. The screening opinion was sent to Natural England, The Environment Agency, Oxfordshire County Council and Historic England on 21 March 2024 for a four-week consultation period. The responses in full are presented in Appendix 4.
10. The Environment Agency did not provide comments on this SEA Screening.
11. Historic England confirmed their agreement, that the Berinsfield NDP does not need a SEA.
12. Natural England confirmed their agreement that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects from the proposed plan and also agreed that the Berinsfield plan does not require further HRA assessment. They did not have any specific comments on the draft Neighbourhood Plan Review.

CONCLUSION

13. As a result of the screening undertaken by the Council, the following determination has been reached.
14. The Berinsfield NDP is unlikely to have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites, therefore, an Appropriate Assessment for the Berinsfield Neighbourhood Development Plan is not required.
15. Based on the assessment presented in Appendices 1 & 3, the Berinsfield NDP is not likely to have a significant effect on the environment.
16. The Berinsfield NDP does not require a Strategic Environment Assessment.

Authorised by: Tim Oruye - Head of Policy and Programmes

Signed: 

Date: 03/05/2024

Appendix 1 – Extract from ‘A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’ (DCLG) (2005)

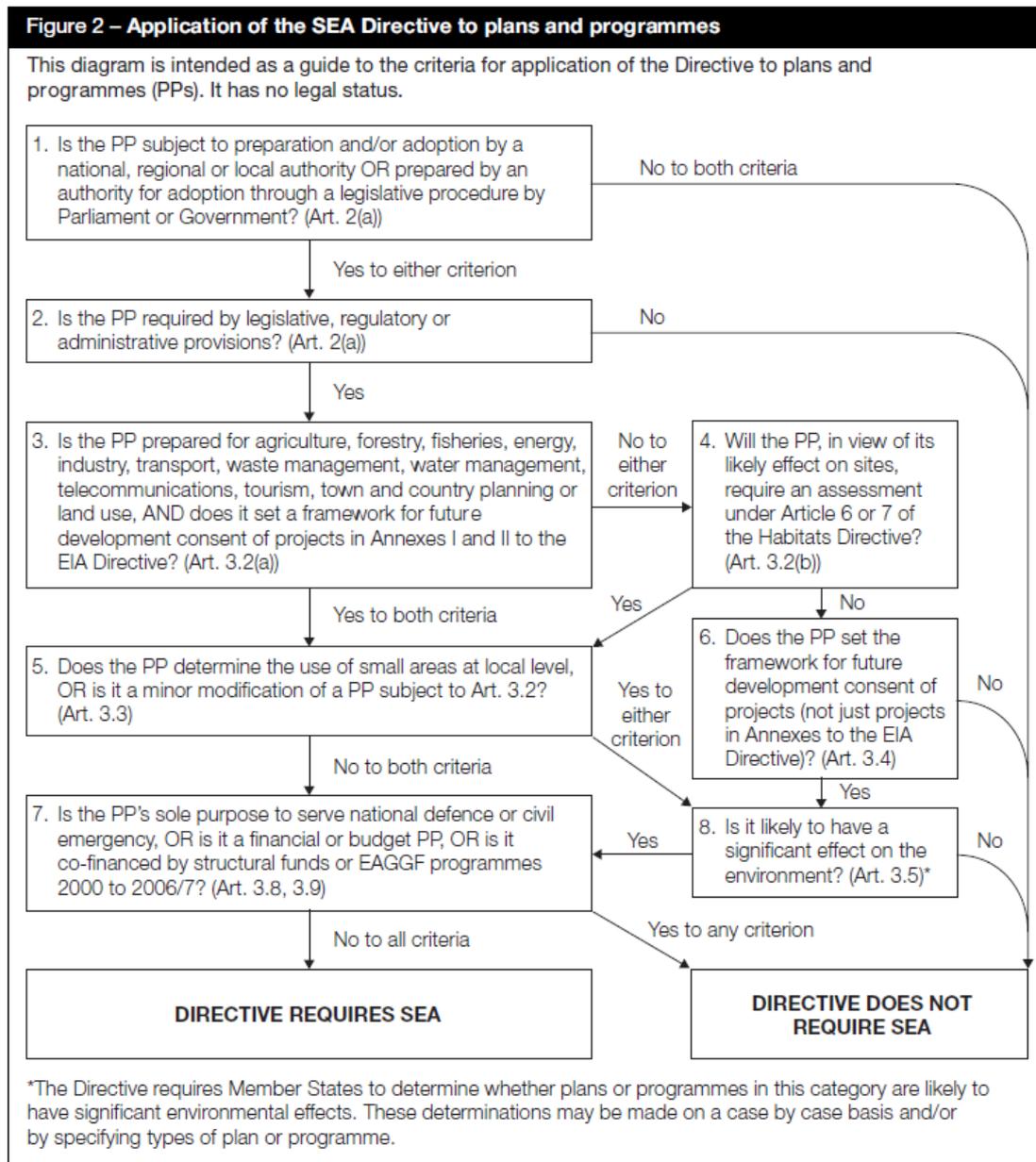


Table 1: Application of SEA Directive as shown in Appendix 1

[Note to author – most of these boxes contain standard text –greyed out. Those where specific details need to be included are Qs 3,4,5 & 8]

| Stage | Y/N | Explanation |
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| 1. Is the Neighbourhood Plan subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a)) | Y | <p>The preparation of and adoption of the Neighbourhood Development Plan is allowed under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011. The Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared by the Berinsfield NDP Steering Group, a working group who report to the Berinsfield Parish Council (as the “relevant body”) and will be “made” by South Oxfordshire District Council as the local authority. The preparation of Neighbourhood Plans is subject to the following regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 • The Neighbourhood Planning (referendums) Regulations 2012 • The Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 • The Neighbourhood Planning (Referendums) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 • The Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2016 • The Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2017 |
| 2. Is the NP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a)) | Y | <p>Whilst the Neighbourhood Development Plan is not a requirement and is optional under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011, it will, if “made”, form part of the Development Plan for the District. It is therefore important that the screening process considers whether it is likely to have significant environmental effects and hence whether SEA is required under the Directive.</p> |

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| | | National Planning Practice Guidance (Paragraph: 051 Reference ID: 41-051-20150209) sets out that draft neighbourhood plan proposals should be assessed to determine whether the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects. This assessment should be undertaken in accordance with the requirements set out in regulation 9 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 . |
| 3. Is the Neighbourhood Plan prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II (see Appendix 2) to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a)) | N | The Berinsfield NDP is prepared for town and country planning and land use and will not set out a framework for future development of projects that would require an EIA. |
| 4. Will the Neighbourhood Plan, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b)) | N | The Berinsfield NDP is unlikely to have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. See Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Opinion for the Berinsfield NDP in Appendix 2. |
| 5. Does the Neighbourhood Plan determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3) | Y | The Berinsfield NDP will determine the use of sites/small areas at a local level. |
| 6. Does the Neighbourhood Plan set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4) | Y | When made, the Berinsfield NDP will include a series of policies to guide development within the village. This will inform the determination of planning applications providing a framework for future development consent of projects. |

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| 7. Is the Neighbourhood Plan's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9) | N | N/A |
| 8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5) | N | The plan is not likely to have significant effects on the environment. See assessment of the likely significance of effects on the environment in Appendix 3. |

Appendix 2 - Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Opinion for the Berinsfield Neighbourhood Development Plan

INTRODUCTION

1. The Local Authority is the “competent authority” under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, and needs to ensure that Neighbourhood Plans have been assessed through the Habitats Regulations process. This looks at the potential for significant impacts on nature conservation sites that are of European importance¹, also referred to as Natura 2000.
2. This Screening Assessment relates to a Neighbourhood Development Plan that will be in general conformity with the strategic policies within the development plan² (the higher level plan for town and country planning and land use). This Screening Assessment uses the Habitats Regulations Assessment of South Oxfordshire District Council’s Local Plan³ as its basis for assessment. From this, the Local Authority will determine whether the Berinsfield Neighbourhood Development Plan is likely to result in significant impacts on Natura 2000 sites either alone or in combination with other plans and policies and, therefore, whether an ‘Appropriate Assessment’ is required.

LEGISLATIVE BASIS

3. Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive provides that:

“Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [European] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site’s conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.”

4. Regulations 105-106 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 state:

“105.—(1) Where a land use plan—

¹ Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for birds and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) for other species, and for habitats.

² The South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035 (December 2020)

³ South Oxfordshire Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (March 2019)

- (a) *is likely to have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), and*
- (b) *is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site, the plan-making authority for that plan must, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site's conservation objectives.*
- (2) *The plan-making authority must for the purposes of the assessment consult the appropriate nature conservation body and have regard to any representations made by that body within such reasonable time as the authority specifies.*
- (3) *The plan-making authority must also, if it considers it appropriate, take the opinion of the general public, and if it does so, it must take such steps for that purpose as it considers appropriate.*
- (4) *In the light of the conclusions of the assessment, and subject to regulation 107, the plan-making authority must give effect to the land use plan only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the European site or the European offshore marine site (as the case may be).*
- (5) *A plan-making authority must provide such information as the appropriate authority may reasonably require for the purposes of the discharge by the appropriate authority of its obligations under this Chapter.*
- (6) *This regulation does not apply in relation to a site which is—*
- (a) *a European site by reason of regulation 8(1)(c), or*
- (b) *a European offshore marine site by reason of regulation 18(c) of the Offshore Marine Conservation Regulations (site protected in accordance with Article 5(4) of the Habitats Directive).*

106.—(1) *A qualifying body which submits a proposal for a neighbourhood development plan must provide such information as the competent authority may reasonably require for the purposes of the assessment under regulation 105 or to enable it to determine whether that assessment is required.*

(2) *In this regulation, “qualifying body” means a parish council, or an organisation or body designated as a neighbourhood forum, authorised for the purposes of a neighbourhood development plan to act in relation to a neighbourhood area as a result of section 61F of the TCPA 1990 (authorisation to act in relation to neighbourhood areas)(159), as applied by section 38C of the 2004 Planning Act (supplementary provisions)(160).*

(3) *Where the competent authority decides to revoke or modify a neighbourhood development plan after it has been made, it must for that purpose make an appropriate assessment of the implications for any*

European site likely to be significantly affected in view of that site's conservation objectives; and regulation 105 and paragraph (1) apply with the appropriate modifications in relation to such a revocation or modification.

(4) This regulation applies in relation to England only."

ASSESSMENT

5. The HRA of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan used a screening distance of 17km to identify European sites which could be affected by development from the plan. This distance has been subject to consultation with Natural England and reflects the average travel to work distance in the district. As such, the same distance has been applied in this HRA Screening.
6. The following European sites lie wholly or partly within 17km of Berinsfield and have been taken into consideration:
 1. Little Wittenham SAC – approximately 2.6km (South Oxfordshire District Council)
7. One of the best-studied great crested newt sites in the UK, Little Wittenham comprises two main ponds set in a predominantly woodland context (broadleaved and conifer woodland is present). There are also areas of grassland, with sheep grazing and arable bordering the woodland to the south and west. The River Thames is just to the north of the site, and a hill fort to the south. Large numbers of great crested newts *Triturus cristatus* have been recorded in the two main ponds, and research has revealed that they range several hundred metres into the woodland blocks.
8. The main pressures and threats to this site include the impacts of public access and disturbance, and invasive fish species upon great crested newt. With regard to the types of development that may be brought forward in the Local Plan, visitor disturbance could impact the site.
 2. Cothill Fen SAC – approximately 11.1km (Vale of White Horse District Council)
9. Cothill Fen is designated as a SAC for its calcium-rich, spring fed fens and alder woodlands on floodplains.
10. The main pressures and threats to this site include the impact of water pollution and hydrological changes, as well as air pollution and the impact of atmospheric nitrogen deposition upon the calcium-rich water-fed fens.
 3. Aston Rowant SAC – approximately 14.1km (South Oxfordshire District Council)
11. Aston Rowant is classified as SAC because it supports one of the largest remaining populations of juniper in lowland Britain. It is selected as an

example of juniper formations on the chalk in the south east of England. At this site juniper is present as part of a mixed scrub community but also occurs as isolated bushes in chalk grassland. In common with most lowland populations of juniper, successful reproduction and survival of new generations of bushes is extremely rare and conservation is currently dependent upon significant levels of management intervention. The low level of reproductive success is the main threat to the feature at this site. Aston Rowant also supports Asperulo-Fagetum beech forests although this is not a primary reason for classification as SAC.

12. The main pressures and threats to this site include an unsustainable on-site population, changes in species distribution, disease of juniper as well as the impacts of air pollution and the risks of atmospheric nitrogen deposition upon juniper. Additionally, conflicting conservation objectives threaten beech.

ASSESSMENT

13. As required under Regulation 106 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (the 'Habitats Regulations'), the qualifying body (Berinsfield Parish Council) provided the required information to enable South Oxfordshire District Council to determine whether the assessment under Regulation 105 is required. Consideration has been given to the potential for the development proposed by the neighbourhood plan to result in significant effects associated with:

Physical loss of/damage to habitat:

14. Any development resulting from the Neighbourhood Plan will be located within the neighbourhood area. There are no European sites within the Neighbourhood Plan area, therefore loss of habitat from within the boundaries of a European site can be ruled out in relation to all sites.

15. Loss of habitat from outside of the boundaries of a European site could still affect the integrity of that site if it occurs in an area used by the qualifying species of the site (e.g. for off-site breeding, foraging or roosting). One of the European sites included in this assessment have mobile species amongst their qualifying features that could travel outside of the site to make use of other areas of habitat:

- Long Wittenham SAC; great crested newt.

16. The HRA (March 2019) produced alongside the Local Plan 2035 states that great crested newts will travel away from their breeding ponds, during the terrestrial phase of their lifecycle, but not large distance. 500 metres is considered an appropriate buffer distance inside which great crested newts might be found, from their breeding location. The site listing for Little Wittenham SAC states that great crested newts have been found to range several hundred metres into the site's woodland blocks. Research has found that great crested newts at Little Wittenham SAC migrate within woodland and do not over-winter in the arable farmland. All of the woodland within 500

metres of the ponds at Little Wittenham SAC is within the SAC boundary. Therefore potential loss of or damage to off-site habitats associated with Little Wittenham SAC can be screened out of further assessment.

Air pollution;

17. Air pollution is most likely to affect European sites where plant, soil and water habitats are the qualifying feature, but some qualifying animal species may also be affected, either directly or indirectly, by any deterioration in habitat as a result of air pollution. Deposition of pollutants to the ground and vegetation can alter the characteristics of the soil, affecting the pH and nitrogen availability that can then affect plant health, productivity and species composition. In terms of vehicle traffic, nitrogen oxides (NO_x, i.e. NO and NO₂) are considered to be the key pollutants. Deposition of nitrogen compounds may lead to both soil and freshwater acidification, and NO_x can cause eutrophication of soils and water.
18. Based on the Highways Agency Design for Road and Bridges (DMRB) Manual Volume 11, Section 3, Part 120 (which was produced to provide advice regarding the design, assessment and operation of trunk roads (including motorways)), it is assumed that air pollution from roads is unlikely to be significant beyond 200m from the road itself.
19. The European sites within 17km of Berinsfield that are within 200m of strategic roads are:
 1. **Aston Rowant SAC (M40)** – as highlighted above Berinsfield is approximately 14.1km from the Aston Rowant SAC.
20. The HRA sets out how SODC commissioned Atkins to model the effects of the Local Plan on traffic flows within the District. The modelling resulted in the HRA concluding that the potential for likely significant effects in relation to air pollution in the South Oxfordshire Local Plan can be screened out for all sites, except Aston Rowant SAC and Oxford Meadows SAC. Given the modest scale of the proposed development in the NDP, distance between the SACs and Berinsfield, the potential impact associated with the SACs can be screened out of further assessment.

Increased recreation pressure; and

21. The most recent HRA of the South Oxford Local Plan (March 2019) states:

'Natural England's Site Improvement Plans record the threats and pressures relevant to each European site. Public access or disturbance are not identified as current threats or pressures at the following sites, despite their lying close to large settlements: Aston Rowant SAC, Hartslock Wood SAC, Cothill Fen SAC, and Oxford Meadow SAC.'

22. The HRA of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan sets out that the potential for effects depends upon the scale of development proposed and the features for which the site is designated. However, as a conservative estimate, it is

assumed that any development within 7 km of a sensitive site could have impacts due to recreation. Where site specific information indicates that development beyond 7 km could produce recreation impacts, this will be taken into account; for example at Little Wittenham SAC, where development in the eastern fringes of the Vale of White Horse District could be relevant.

23. Berinsfield is approximately 2.6km from Little Wittenham SAC, which is part of a larger site managed by the Earth Trust as a nature reserve. The areas which are most important to the population of great crested newts (GCN) have restricted access which is designed to prevent conflicts between the visiting public, the newts and their habitat.
24. Any increase in visitor levels to occur as a result of population increase will be minimal as Berinsfield NDP does not propose any housing allocations, therefore resultant increased pressure on the habitats on the reserve as a whole are also likely to be minimal. In addition due to restricted access to the areas where newts are primarily found, the increased visitor numbers will be concentrated onto other habitats on the reserve. These habitats are not related to the primary reasons for the selection of the SAC.
25. Great crested newts are not believed to be particularly sensitive to human disturbance provided their breeding ponds are not affected and their primary terrestrial habitat and hibernacula are not adversely affected. Provided controls on access to the most sensitive areas are maintained (i.e. ponds and hibernacula are not disturbed) there is no reason to believe that there would be any significant effect on the integrity of the site or the primary reason for the selection of the site.
26. The NDP does not allocate any housing sites and the proposals in the plan, whilst they may create capacity for some additional use, would be of a limited, minor impact; therefore, likely significant effects in relation to visitor pressure and the impact of recreation can be ruled out and do not need to be considered further.

Changes to hydrological regimes

27. European sites at which aquatic or wetland environments support qualifying features have the potential to be affected by changes in water quantity or quality. The European sites close to Berinsfield are:
 - Cothill Fen SAC: has calcium rich springwater-fed fens that have been identified as sensitive to water pollution and hydrological changes.
 - Little Wittenham SAC: its ponds support great crested newts, but changes to water quality or quantity have not been identified as an issue at this site – the site has therefore been screened out.
28. The types of development that have the potential to affect water quality / quantity or flow regimes at sensitive European sites are residential or employment development that would involve significant increase in demand

for water supply and treatment, and infrastructure development that requires significant excavation in proximity to watercourses or groundwater.

29. The Berinsfield NDP does not allocate any sites. The scale of development proposed in the Berinsfield Neighbourhood Plan is limited; therefore, likely significant effects in relation to water quality and quantity can be screened out and does not need to be considered further.

In combination effects

30. The Council has considered the HRA of the Local Plan 2035 (March 2019) in respect of the potential in combination effects of the proposals in the Berinsfield Neighbourhood Plan. As the South Oxfordshire Local Plan covers the period from 2011 to 2035, the quantum of development proposed in the Local Plan includes some completed and committed development (Committed development includes sites under construction, with planning permission, made neighbourhood plan allocations and allocations carried forward from the Local Plan 2011 and Core Strategy). The policies that enabled those developments to be permitted have already been subject to HRA as part of the Core Strategy, Local Plan 2011 or as part of the HRA for the relevant NDP. Paragraph 5 to 41 of this assessment has considered how the development proposed in the Berinsfield Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites. Given the modest scale of development proposed and having regard to conclusions of paragraphs 5 to 29, it is considered that the development proposed in the Berinsfield Neighbourhood Plan is not likely to give rise to significant in combination effects.

CONCLUSION

1. The Berinsfield NDP is unlikely to have significant effects on Natura 2000 sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, therefore, an Appropriate Assessment for the Berinsfield NDP is not required.

Appendix 3 - Assessment of the likely significance of effects on the environment

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| 1. Characteristics of the Plan, having regard to: | |
| (a) 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 Berinsfield NDP would, if adopted, form part of the Statutory Development Plan and as such does contribute to the framework for future development consent of projects. However, the Plan will sit within the wider framework set by the National Planning Policy Framework and the strategic policies of the South Oxfordshire Local Plan 2035. |
| (b) the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy; | A Neighbourhood Development Plan must be in conformity with the Local Plan for the District. It does not influence other plans. The Berinsfield Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to influence other Plans or Programmes within the statutory Development Plan. |
| (c) the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development; | National policy requires a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread through plan-making, including the Berinsfield NDP. A basic condition of the Berinsfield NDP is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. |
| (d) environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and | <p>The environmental impact of the proposals within the Berinsfield NDP is unlikely to be significant due to the scale of development proposed.</p> <p>The Berinsfield NDP area contains the following environmental designations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected species buffer - Flood Zones 2 and 3 <p>There are the following SACs within 17km of the Berinsfield NDP. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little Wittenham SAC – 2.6km - Cothill Fen SAC – 11.1km - Aston Rowant SAC- 14.1km <p>There are also the following SSSI located within the following distances of the Berinsfield NDP area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Little Wittenham SSSI- 2.6km |

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| | Given the NDP is not allocating sites, the amount of potential infill sites within the village and their relationship to the designations within the NDP area, the proposals in the plan are unlikely to harm these designations. Therefore, the effects are not likely to be significant. |
| (e) the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection). | The proposed development in the Berinsfield NDP has been judged not to have an impact on Community legislation. |
| 2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to: | |
| (a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects; | <p>The Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have modest but enduring positive environmental effects. The effects are not likely to be reversible as they relate to development. However, the proposals are minor and will be of a local scale.</p> <p>The main influence will be on developments such as householder and small scale infill development, these could impact on the character and appearance of the surrounding Green Belt. The Plan does not allocate sites for development. It seeks to influence infill and redevelopment within the existing village in line with policies in the existing development plan.</p> <p>The effects will be of a local scale and the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan will add detail to existing development plan policies. No development is proposed near sensitive locations that would cause likely significant effects.</p> |
| (b) the cumulative nature of the effects; | It is intended that the positive social effects of supporting sustainable development will have positive cumulative effects for the area. However, given the nature and scale of the proposals in the plan these are not likely to be significant. |

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| (c) the transboundary nature of the effects; | The effects of the Plan are unlikely to have transboundary ³ impacts. |
| (d) the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents); | The policies in the plan are unlikely to present risks to human health or the environment. |
| (e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected); | The Berinsfield NDP relates to the parish of Berinsfield. The parish is focused around the smaller village of Berinsfield, which is inset from the Green Belt. The Berinsfield NDP does not seek to allocate development sites and therefore the magnitude and spatial extent of the plan is likely to be limited. |
| (f) the value and vulnerability of the area to be affected due to: (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or (iii) intensive land-use; and | <p>The Berinsfield NDP area contains the following natural characteristics and cultural heritage elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected species buffer - Flood Zones 2 and 3 <p>There are the following SACs within 17km of the Berinsfield NDP. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Little Wittenham SAC – 2.6km - Cothill Fen SAC – 11.1km - Aston Rowant SAC- 14.1km <p>There is also the following SSSI located within the following distances of the Berinsfield NDP area:</p> <p>-Little Wittenham SSSI- 2.6km</p> <p>Given the NDP is not allocating sites, the amount of potential infill sites within the village and their relationship to the designations within the NDP area, the proposals in the plan are unlikely to harm these designations. Therefore, the effects are not likely to be significant.</p> <p>The Berinsfield NDP offers an opportunity to enhance the natural environment of the area through the policy proposals being considered.</p> <p>The Plan seeks to influence infill and redevelopment within the village in line with policies in the existing development plan.</p> |

³ Transboundary effects are understood to be in other Member States.

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| | <p>Any effects will be of a local scale and not likely to be significant. The policies in the Neighbourhood Plan will add detail to existing development plan policies offering protection to special features.</p> <p>The plan is considered to have a neutral effect on cultural heritage because there is no indication given in the plan and appendices that the plan would go beyond national and local policy and therefore, it is considered that the effects of the proposals in the plan are not likely to be significant. Environmental quality standards or limit values are not considered likely to be significantly affected by the Berinsfield NDP.</p> <p>In light of the minor proposals in the Berinsfield NDP, the plan is also not likely to cause significant effects in relation to intensive land use.</p> |
| (g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status. | There are no areas or landscapes with recognised national, Community or international protection status affected by the neighbourhood plan. |

Appendix 4 – Statutory Consultee Responses

HISTORIC ENGLAND

By email only to: edward.williamson@southandvale.gov.uk

Our ref: PL00795511

Your ref: Berinsfield Neighbourhood Plan SEA

Main: 020 7973 3700

e-seast@historicengland.org.uk

louise.dandy@historicengland.org.uk

Date: 13/05/2024

To whom it may concern

Berinsfield Neighbourhood Plan SEA Screening Opinion

Thank you for inviting Historic England to comment on this consultation. As the Government’s adviser on the historic environment Historic England is keen to ensure that the protection of the historic environment is fully taken into account at all stages

and levels of the local planning process. For the purposes of this consultation, Historic England will confine its advice to the question, "Is it (the Neighbourhood Plan) likely to have a significant effect on the historic environment?". Our comments are based on the information supplied.

The information supplied indicates that the plan will not have any significant effects on the historic environment.

On the basis of the information supplied, and in the context of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment Regulations [Annex II of 'SEA' Directive], Historic England concurs with the Council that the preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required.

The views of the other two statutory consultation bodies should be taken into account before the overall decision on the need for an SEA is made.

I should be pleased if you can send a copy of the determination as required by REG 11 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

We should like to stress that this opinion is based on the information provided by you with your correspondence. To avoid any doubt, this does not reflect our obligation to provide further advice on later stages of the SEA process and, potentially, object to specific proposals which may subsequently arise (either as a result of this consultation or in later versions of the plan) where we consider that, despite the SEA, these would have an adverse effect upon the environment.

Historic England strongly advises that the conservation and archaeological staff of the relevant local authorities are closely involved throughout the preparation of the plan and its assessment. They are best placed to advise on; local historic environment issues and priorities, including access to data held in the Historic Environment Record (HER), how the allocation, policy or proposal can be tailored to minimise potential adverse impacts on the historic environment; the nature and design of any required mitigation measures; and opportunities for securing wider benefits for the future conservation and management of heritage assets.

Please do contact me, via email if you have any queries.

Yours sincerely

Louise Dandy
Historic Places Adviser

NATURAL ENGLAND

Date: 17 April 2024
Our ref: 470562
Your ref: Berinsfield Neighbourhood Plan
Mr Edward Williamson
South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse District
Council

BY EMAIL ONLY

planning.policy@southandvale.gov.uk

Dear Mr Williamson

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 21 March 2024.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Screening Request: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

It is Natural England's advice, on the basis of the material supplied with the consultation, that:

- **Significant effects on statutorily designated nature conservation sites or landscapes are unlikely; and,**
- **Significant effects on Habitats sites⁴, either alone or in combination, are unlikely.**

The proposed neighbourhood plan is unlikely to significantly affect any Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection areas (SPA), Ramsar wetland or sites in the process of becoming SACs or SPAs ('candidate SACs', 'possible SACs', 'potential SPAs') or a Ramsar wetland. The plan area is unlikely to have a significant effect on a National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or Heritage Coast, and is unlikely to impact upon the purposes for which these areas are designated or defined.

Guidance on the assessment of Neighbourhood Plans, in line with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 is contained within the [Planning Practice Guidance](#). This identifies three triggers that may require the production of an SEA:

- 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.

Natural England does not hold information on the location of significant populations of protected species, so is unable to advise whether this plan is likely to affect

⁴ Habitats sites are those referred to in the National Planning Policy Framework (Annex 2 - glossary) as "any site which would be included within the definition at regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 for the purpose of those regulations, including candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and any relevant Marine Sites".

protected species to such an extent as to require an SEA. Further information is included in Natural England's [standing advice](#) on protected species.

Furthermore, Natural England does not routinely maintain locally specific data on all environmental assets. The plan may have environmental impacts on priority species and/or habitats, local wildlife sites, soils and best and most versatile agricultural land, or on local landscape character that may be sufficient to warrant an SEA. Information on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees is set out in Natural England/Forestry Commission [standing advice](#).

We therefore recommend that advice is sought from your ecological, landscape and soils advisers, local record centre, recording society or wildlife body on the local soils, best and most versatile agricultural land, landscape, geodiversity and biodiversity receptors that may be affected by the plan before determining whether a SEA is necessary.

Natural England reserves the right to provide further advice on the environmental assessment of the plan. This includes any third party appeal against any screening decision you may make. If a SEA is required, Natural England must be consulted at the scoping and environmental report stages.

Please send any new consultations, or further information on this consultation to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk

Yours sincerely

Sally Wintle
Consultations Team

OXFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Dear S&V Policy team,

Thank you for seeking our views on the draft SEA and HRA Screening Opinion for the Berinsfield Neighbourhood Plan Review.

We do not have any comments to make on this occasion.

Kind regards,

Clare

Clare Bennett
Strategic Planner
Strategic Planning & Infrastructure
07871 108080

Clare.Bennett@Oxfordshire.gov.uk

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