



PLAN-IT X
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SERVICES

Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan

Strategic Environmental
Assessment (SEA)
February 2026

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Non-technical Summary

Background

Planit-X is commissioned to lead on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in support of the emerging Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan. The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared under the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 and in the context of the local planning framework of North Northamptonshire. Once 'made' the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan decisions on planning applications will be made using both North Northamptonshire's local plan and the Neighbourhood Plan, and any other material considerations.

SEA is a required process for considering and communicating the likely effects of an emerging plan, and alternatives, with a view to avoiding and mitigating potential negative effects and maximising potential positive effects.

This Non-technical Summary provides a summary of the Environmental Report for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan. It is published alongside the Plan under Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012, as amended).

Structure of the Environmental Report

SEA reporting essentially involves answering the following questions in turn:

- 1) What has plan-making / SEA involved up to this point?
 - including in relation to 'reasonable alternatives'.
- 2) What are the SEA findings at this stage?
 - i.e., in relation to the draft plan.
- 3) What happens next?

Each of these questions is answered in turn within a discrete 'part' of the Environmental Report and summarised within this Non-technical Summary. However, firstly there is a need to set the scene further by answering the questions 'What is the Plan seeking to achieve?' and 'What's the scope of the SEA?'.

What is the Plan seeking to achieve?

Whilst the North Northamptonshire Local Plan Joint Core Strategy 2011-2031 (July 2016) does not provide a housing figure for the neighbourhood area, the East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2 (December 2023) provides an indicative figure of 11-20 dwellings for Little Addington to deliver.

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The vision for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan is set out in the figure below:



What is the scope of the SEA?

The scope of the SEA is reflected in a list of topics and objectives, which, taken together, indicate the parameters of the SEA and provide a methodological 'framework' for assessment. Each option / proposal of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan will be assessed consistently using this framework, presented in paragraph 3,5 of the main report.

Plan making / SEA up to this point

An important element of the required SEA process involves assessing 'reasonable alternatives' in time to inform development of the draft proposals, and then publishing information on reasonable alternatives for consultation alongside the draft proposals.

As such, Part 1 of the Environmental Report explains how work was undertaken to develop and assess a 'reasonable' range of alternative approaches for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan.

Specifically, Part 1 of the report:

- 1) Explains the process of establishing the reasonable alternatives.
- 2) Presents the outcomes of assessing the reasonable alternatives; and
- 3) Explains reasons for developing a preferred option, considering the assessment.

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Establishing the reasonable alternatives

Part 1 of the Environmental Report explores both the strategic parameters provided by the North Northamptonshire Local Plan Joint Core Strategy and East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2, and the available site options to establish alternatives to the preferred approach for housing development. Two alternative site options are established for housing development and taken forward for assessment. These are:

- Option 1: Site A South of Howards Way (1-5 dwellings).
- Option 2: Site B East of Irthlingborough Road (20 dwellings).

Assessing the reasonable alternatives

The two options above were each assessed against the SEA themes and objectives established through scoping, and the findings are presented in Chapter 6 of this Environmental Report.

SEA Theme		Option 1 Site A South of Howards Way (1-5 dwellings)	Option 2 Site B East of Irthlingborough Road (20 dwellings)
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	2	1
Climate change and flood risk	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	=	=
Community wellbeing	Significant effect?	No	Yes- positive
	Rank	2	1
Historic environment	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	1	2
Land, soil and water resources	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	=	=
Landscape	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	1	2
Transportation and movement	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	=	=

Overall, no potential significant negative effects have been identified.

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Significant positive effects are considered likely in relation to the community wellbeing theme due to option 2 contributing additional housing to meet the local need, including affordable housing, and an improvement to local services and facilities.

Against the biodiversity and geodiversity theme, minor negative effects are anticipated through both options due to the potential for habitat loss on each site. However, Option 2 is found to be more favourable as Option 1 is identified as improved grassland habitat, is closer to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI, and in a higher SSSI risk zone.

Both options are ranked equally for climate change and flood risk – reflecting the low risk of flooding on both sites, and their access to the settlement centre. It is anticipated that neutral effects would occur through either option.

Although both options perform well against the community wellbeing theme, Option 2 is ranked more favourably, due to the potential to bring forward a greater level of affordable housing and improvements to services and facilities through developer contributions and the provision of a community centre for Little Addington.

Option 1 is found to be most favourable in terms of heritage impact, with likely neutral effects. Option 2 is considered to have the potential to lead to minor negative effects without mitigation due to the presence of nearby Listed Buildings.

Overall, minor negative effects are predicted for both options in relation to land, soil and water resources due to the likely small level of productive agricultural land loss. In terms of ranking the options, both sites will have similar overall effects.

Minor negative effects on the landscape are concluded for both options at this stage without mitigation, given development is proposed outside of the settlement, and could disrupt the broadly rural nature of the neighbourhood area. Option 1 is considered best performing as the site is smaller, less prominent and would therefore have less of an impact on the landscape.

Both options are found to perform similarly in terms of transportation and movement, with minor negative effects predicted at this stage.

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Developing the preferred approach

The Parish Council's preferred approach is Option 2 (Site B: East of Irthlingborough Road (20 dwellings)). This reflects the outcomes of its own site assessment, and the SEA. Option 2 is preferred as it will provide more opportunities for young people to live in the village, improve the viability of the village and support community infrastructure improvements- most notably a small village hall

The SEA has informed policy development and mitigation for the progression of Site B.

Assessment findings at this stage

Overall, no potential significant negative effects have been identified through the policy appraisal of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan. Significant positive effects are considered likely in relation to community wellbeing. This reflects the plan seeking to deliver small-scale housing that will meet the identified local need, as well as the focus on designating green spaces, safeguarding and improving infrastructure, and promoting active lifestyles. These contribute to enhancing physical and mental health and wellbeing within the community.

Minor positive effects are considered likely for the historic environment, landscape and biodiversity. This is due to the focus of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan maintaining and enhancing green infrastructure – which will contribute to the setting of heritage features, the historic character of the neighbourhood area, and biodiversity connectivity. Additionally, there are policies linked to protecting named specific heritage features and the countryside environment, and policies focused on bringing forward ecological improvements. Minor positive effects also reflect the incorporation of the HRA findings to mitigate effects to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits site. These all contribute to the minor positive effects that are anticipated for these themes. Minor positive effects are also considered likely for transportation and movement, given the focus of the plan policies on parking provision, safeguarding and extending the existing public rights of way, and providing safe access to and from the site allocation for pedestrians and vehicles.

Broadly neutral effects are considered likely for climate change and flood risk, and land, soil, and water resources. This reflects the unlikely deviation from baseline conditions, linked to the site allocation of approximately 20 new homes, and the policy provisions: for example, focusing development within and adjacent to the settlement boundary. Broadly neutral effects are also considered likely for landscape. This reflects the location of the site adjacent to the settlement boundary, and the mitigation measures included in the site

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allocation policy to reduce landscape impacts.

One recommendation is made – relating to the historic environment. This will help to protect the special qualities of a designated historic buildings through the development of the allocated site. However, uptake of these recommendations will not lead to changes to the likely overall effects.

Next steps – plan finalisation and monitoring

Following Regulation 14 consultation, responses will be considered in finalising the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan and SEA for submission. Following submission, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan and supporting evidence will be published for further consultation and then subjected to Independent Examination. At Independent Examination, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan will be considered in terms of whether it meets the Basic Conditions for Neighbourhood Plans and is in general conformity with the Local Plan.

If the examination leads to a favourable outcome, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan will then be subject to a referendum, organised by North Northamptonshire Council. If more than 50% of those who vote agree with the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan, then it will be 'made'. Once 'made', the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan will become part of the Development Plan for the North Northamptonshire area, covering the defined neighbourhood area.

The SEA regulations require 'measures envisaged concerning monitoring' to be outlined in this report. This refers to the monitoring of likely significant effects of the Neighbourhood Plan to identify any unforeseen effects early and take remedial action as appropriate.

It is anticipated that monitoring of effects of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan will be undertaken by North Northamptonshire Council as part of the process of preparing its Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). No significant negative effects are considered likely in the implementation of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan that would warrant more stringent monitoring over and above that already undertaken by the Council.

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1. Introduction

Background

- 1.2 Planit-X Town and Country Planning Services has been commissioned by Little Addington Parish Council to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in support of the emerging Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.3 The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared under the [Localism Act 2011](#) and the [Neighbourhood Planning \(General\) Regulations 2012](#), and in the context of the local planning framework for North Northamptonshire.
- 1.4 The Neighbourhood Area covers the civil parish of Little Addington in Northamptonshire, located to the south-east of Kettering (as shown in Map 1).
- 1.5 Once 'made', the decisions on planning applications will be made using both the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan and the North Northamptonshire Local Plan, and any other material considerations.
- 1.6 SEA is a required process for considering and communicating the likely effects of an emerging plan, and alternatives, with a view to avoiding and mitigating potential negative effects and maximising potential positive effects.

SEA explained

- 1.7 Formal screening for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan has not been undertaken by North Northamptonshire Council. However, given the presence of a European designated site and the intention to allocate land for development, it is likely an SEA and HRA will be required.
- 1.8 It is a requirement that the SEA process is undertaken in-line with [The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#). The Regulations stipulate that a report (known as the Environmental Report) must be published for consultation alongside the draft plan that "identifies, describes, and evaluates" the likely significant effects of implementing "the plan, and reasonable alternatives". The report must then be considered when finalising the plan.

Little Addington Neighbourhood Area

Little Addington

Map 1

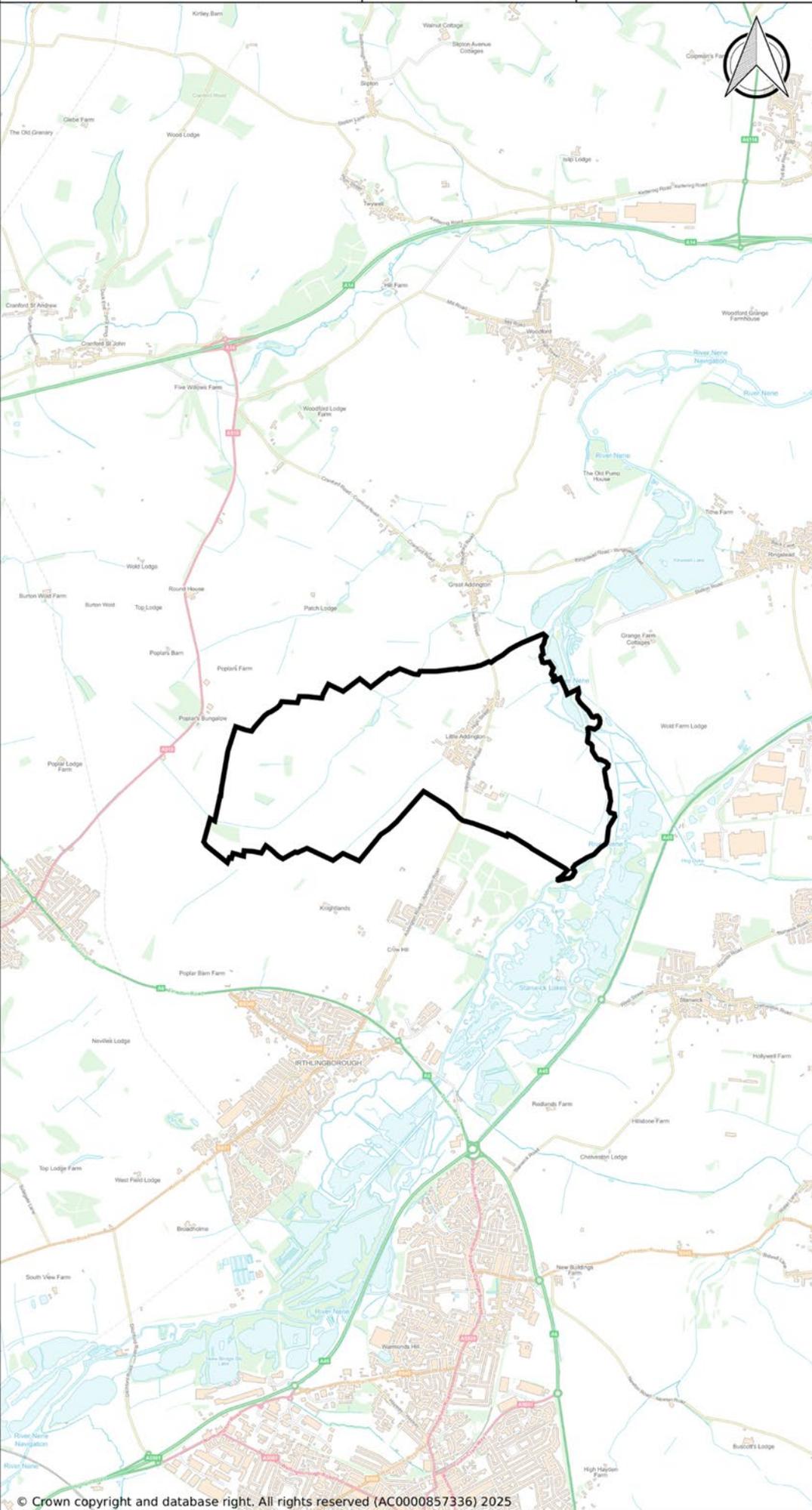
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Author:

Date: 31/12/2025



Neighbourhood Area



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- 1.9 More specifically, the report can be structured to address requirements by answering the following three questions:
- 1) What has plan-making / SEA involved up to this point?
 - including in relation to 'reasonable alternatives'.
 - 2) What are the SEA findings at this stage?
 - i.e., in relation to the draft plan.
 - 3) What happens next?

This Environmental Report

- 1.10 This report is the Environmental Report for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan. It is published alongside the 'pre-submission draft' version of the Plan, under Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended). The report answers the three questions outlined above in turn, as discrete 'parts' of the report. However, before answering these questions, two further sections are presented to continue setting the scene (Chapters 2 and 3).

2. What is the plan seeking to achieve?

Introduction

- 2.1 This section is an introductory chapter to consider the context provided by both the North Northamptonshire Council's local plan, and the vision and objectives of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan.

Local Plan context for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan

- 2.2 The strategic policy context is set by the North Northamptonshire Council's local plan. This primarily consists of the [North Northamptonshire Local Plan Joint Core Strategy](#) (JCS), which was adopted in July 2016, and the [East Northamptonshire Local Plan](#) (Part 2), which was adopted on the December 2023.
- 2.3 The JCS identifies Little Addington as a village within the rural area of East Northamptonshire, suitable for small scale development that is required to support the rural economy or meet a local need.
- 2.4 East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2 sets out a rural housing need for Parish Council areas of a particular scale in terms of population. The resulting figures are intended as indicative guidance for potential / emerging Neighbourhood Plans in terms of helping meet future housing need. The indicative housing requirement for Little Addington is 11-20 dwellings, according to the East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2.
- 2.5 It is noted that the JCS is undergoing a review to extend the plan period to 2045. Consultation on the scope and issues was undertaken in 2022.

Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan vision

- 2.6 The vision for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan is set out below:

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3. What is the scope of the SEA?

Summary of SEA scoping

- 3.1 The SEA Regulations require that: “When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the report, the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies”.
- 3.2 In England, the consultation bodies are Natural England, the Environment Agency, and Historic England¹. These authorities were consulted on the scope of the SEA in January 2026.
- 3.3 The purpose of scoping was to outline the ‘scope’ of the SEA through setting out the following information:
 - A context review of the key environmental and sustainability objectives of national, regional, and local plans and strategies relevant to the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan.
 - Baseline data against which the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan can be assessed.
 - The key sustainability issues for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan; and
 - An ‘SEA Framework’ of objectives against which the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan can be assessed.
- 3.4 The comments provided by the consultees on the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan SEA Scoping Report, and how they have been addressed, can be read in Table 3.1 overleaf. The key issues identified through the SEA Scoping Report is presented within Appendix B. The full response from the Environment Agency can be found within Appendix C.

Consultation response	How the response was considered and addressed
Environment Agency	
The Environment Agency agrees that flood risk is a key sustainability issue and as an objective.	Comment noted.
An assessment of the potential impacts of the Neighbourhood Plan on The Nene under the Water Framework Directive should be included within the SEA/SA.	Comment noted. The information concerning the River Nene has been added into the Land, soil and water key issue under Appendix B.6, and is considered through this Environmental Report.

¹ These consultation bodies were selected “by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, [they] are likely to be concerned by the environmental effect of implementing plans and programmes” (SEA Directive, Article 6(3)).

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Historic England	
Historic England has no substantive concerns as to the contents of the document and consider the evidence base for the SEA, the identified key issues and the proposed SEA framework to be well thought out and fit for purpose.	Comment noted. Thank you for your response.
Natural England	
Natural England has no specific comments to make on the scope of this neighbourhood plan's SEA. However, we refer you to the advice in the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.	Comment noted. Thank you for your response and the attached annex, it has proven useful in informing this Environmental Report.

The SEA framework

3.5 The SEA framework presents a list of themes and objectives that together comprise a framework to guide the assessment. This is presented below.

SEA theme	SEA objective
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
Climate change and flood risk	Reduce the contribution to climate change made by activities within the neighbourhood area and increase resilience to the potential effects of climate change.
Community wellbeing	Ensure growth in the neighbourhood area is aligned with the needs of all residents, improving accessibility, anticipating future needs and specialist requirements, and supporting cohesive and inclusive communities.
Historic environment	Protect, conserve, and enhance the historic environment within and surrounding the neighbourhood area.
Land, soil, and water resources	Ensure the efficient and effective use of land, and protect and enhance water quality, using water resources in a sustainable manner.
Landscape	Protect and enhance the character and quality of the immediate and surrounding landscape.
Transportation	Promote sustainable transport use and active travel opportunities and reduce the need to travel.

4. Introduction (to Part 1)

Overview

- 4.1 Whilst work on the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan has been underway for some time, the aim here is not to provide a comprehensive explanation of work to date, but rather to explain work undertaken to develop and appraise reasonable alternatives.
- 4.2 The decision was taken to develop reasonable alternatives in relation to the matter of allocating land for development given that housing growth is known to be a matter of key interest amongst residents and other stakeholders, and that the delivery of new homes is most likely to have significant effects compared to other proposals within the Plan. National Planning Practice Guidance is clear that SEA should focus on matters likely to give rise to significant effects. Wider thematic policy is explored in Part 2 of this report.

Structure of this part of the report

- 4.3 Part 1 of the Environmental Report is structured as follows:
 - Chapter 5 explains the process of establishing reasonable alternatives.
 - Chapter 6 presents the outcomes of appraising the reasonable alternatives; and
 - Chapter 7 explains the Parish Council's reasons for selecting the preferred approach considering the alternatives.

5. Establishing reasonable alternatives

Introduction

- 5.1 The aim of this chapter is to explain the process that led to the establishment of alternatives and thereby present “an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with”².
- 5.2 Specifically, there is a need to explain the strategic parameters that have a bearing on the establishment of options (in relation to the distribution of housing growth) and the work that has been undertaken to date to examine site options (i.e., sites potentially in contention for allocation in the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan). These parameters are then drawn together in order to arrive at ‘reasonable alternatives’.

How much growth?

- 5.3 As noted in Chapter 2, the adopted JCS 2011-2031 (2016) and the East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2 (2023) do not allocate housing sites within the neighbourhood area. However, the East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2 provides an indicative housing need for Little Addington of 11-20 new dwellings.
- 5.4 The emerging JCS review is currently at an early stage of plan making. It is expected to follow a similar spatial hierarchy to the adopted JCS, and is not expected to identify housing sites for development in the Neighbourhood Area.
- 5.5 A local Housing Needs Assessment (HNA) has not been undertaken for the neighbourhood area. However, local consultation in 2023 showed that most residents felt that the Neighbourhood Plan should make some provision for more housing.

Where could growth be located?

- 5.6 The first step in determining the spatial strategy for the neighbourhood plan involved the identification of potentially available sites for development:
- North Northamptonshire Council undertook a call for sites consultation between 12 January and 25 April 2022. This allowed interested parties to submit potential sites for consideration in the forthcoming North Northamptonshire Local Plan. Sites could also be submitted through the Strategic Plan scope and issues

² Schedule 2(8) of the SEA Regulations

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consultation. An [interactive map of sites](#) received through the call for sites shows none in Little Addington neighbourhood Area.

- Two sites have been identified through a local 'call for sites' process, which was undertaken by Little Addington Parish Council in August/September 2025.

5.7 The two sites for consideration are as follows, and shown in Map 2:

1. Site A: South of Howards Way – 0.45ha with a capacity of 14 dwellings³.
2. Site B: East of Irthlingborough Road – 1.15ha with a capacity of 35 dwellings.

Options for assessment

5.8 It is noted that the potential dwelling capacity of each site is likely to be much lower than the area of the site suggests for the following reasons:

- Site A (South of Howards Way) is long and narrow with limited highway frontage. A more realistic site capacity is 1-5 dwellings
- The landowners of Site B (East of Irthlingborough Road) support the inclusion of a village hall within the site. Accordingly, the site capacity has been reduced to around 20 dwellings.

5.9 The two sites taken forward for assessment through the SEA are:

- Option 1: Site A South of Howards Way (1-5 dwellings).
- Option 2: Site B East of Irthlingborough Road (20 dwellings).

³ Capacity calculated based on 30 dwellings per hectare.

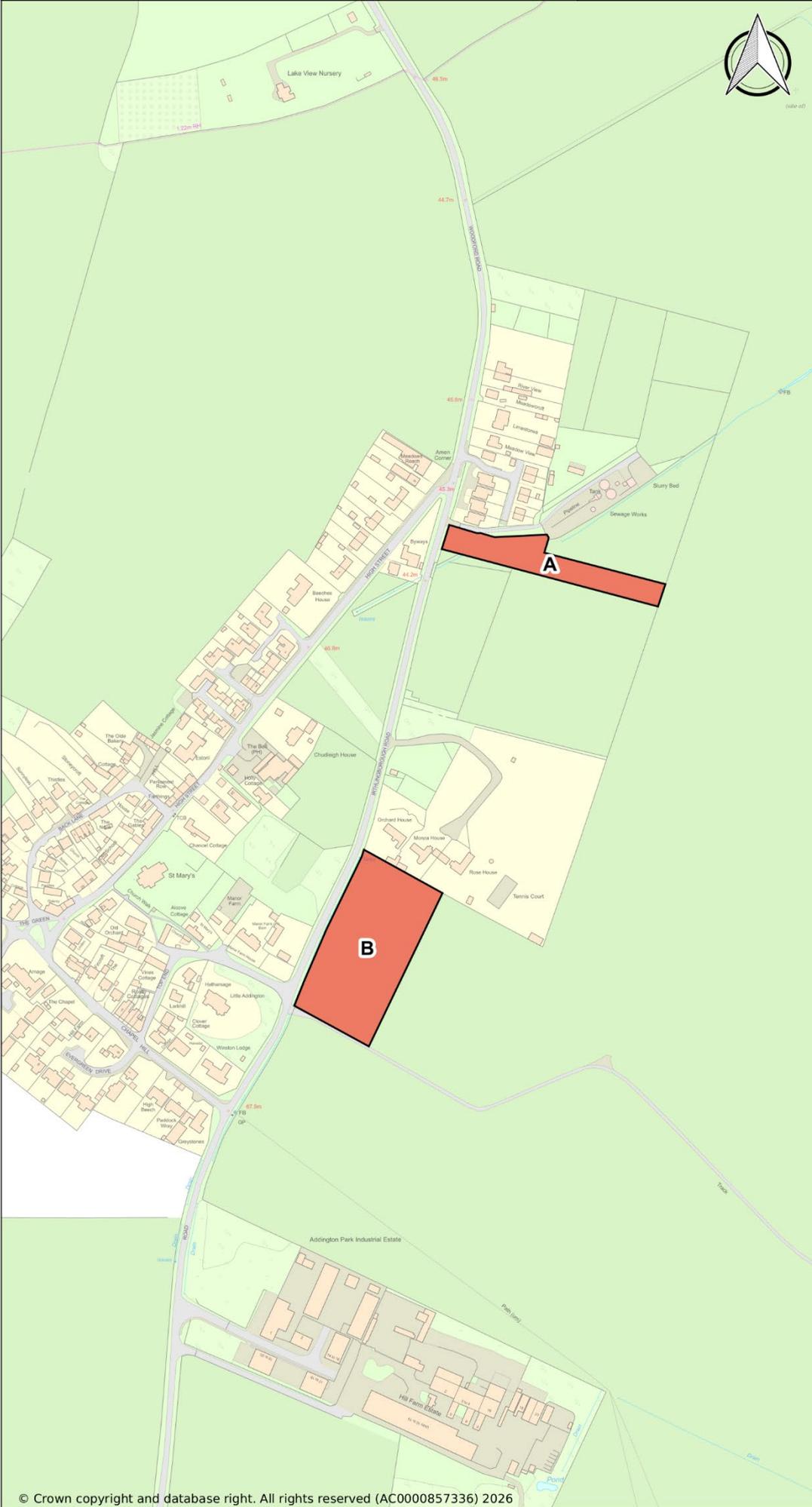
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Author:

Date: 17/02/2026



Housing Site Option



6. Assessing reasonable alternatives

- 6.1 This chapter presents the appraisal of the two options identified for assessment in Chapter 5. To reiterate, these options are:
- Option 1: Site A South of Howards Way (1-5 dwellings).
 - Option 2: Site B East of Irthlingborough Road (20 dwellings).

Methodology

- 6.2 The options identified are subject to high-level assessment and the findings are discussed below. For each option, the assessment examines likely significant effects on the baseline, drawing on the sustainability topics and objectives identified through scoping as a methodological framework. Where appropriate neutral effects, or uncertainty, will also be noted.
- 6.3 Within the summary table, for each row (i.e., for each of the topics that comprise the SEA framework) the columns to the right-hand side seek to both rank the alternatives in order of performance and categorise the performance of each option in terms of effects on the baseline. Effects are written within the columns supported by colour coding. **Red** indicates a significant negative effect and **green** a significant positive effect. **Grey** indicates uncertainty.
- 6.4 Every effort is made to predict effects accurately, however, where there is a need to rely on assumptions to reach a conclusion on a 'significant effect' this is made explicit in the appraisal text. Where it is not possible to predict likely significant effects based on reasonable assumptions, efforts are made to comment on the relative merits of the alternatives in more general terms and to indicate a rank of preference. This is helpful, as it enables a distinction to be made between the alternatives even where it is not possible to distinguish between them in term of 'significant effects'. Numbers are used to highlight the option or options that are preferred from an SEA perspective with 1 performing the best. Also, '=' is used to denote instances where the alternatives perform similarly.
- 6.5 Finally, it is important to note that effects are predicted considering the criteria presented within the Regulations⁴. So, for example, account is taken of the duration, frequency, and reversibility of effects.

⁴ Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

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Summary findings

SEA Theme		Option 1 Site A South of Howards Way (1-5 dwellings)	Option 2 Site B East of Irthlingborough Road (20 dwellings)
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	2	1
Climate change and flood risk	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	=	=
Community wellbeing	Significant effect?	No	Yes- positive
	Rank	2	1
Historic environment	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	1	2
Land, soil and water resources	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	=	=
Landscape	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	1	2
Transportation and movement	Significant effect?	No	No
	Rank	=	=

Biodiversity and geodiversity

6.6 Whilst neither option lies within international or national designations for biodiversity and geodiversity, both are subject to Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) for the types of development likely to come forward through the neighbourhood plan (any residential developments outside of existing settlements/urban areas with a total net gain in residential units). As such, development through either option would require consultation with Natural England. Site A is in a higher risk zone lying closer to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI.

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- 6.7 The [Living England Habitat Map](#) shows the extent and distribution of broad habitat types across England. Option 1 is principally Improved Grassland (Acid, Calcareous, Neutral Grassland) whereas Option 2 is mainly Arable and Horticultural. As such, development of Option 1 would have greater impact upon improved grassland habitat and development would be unable to be focused away from it.
- 6.8 Neither option includes Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat within the boundaries of the site or nearby.
- 6.9 In terms of [National Habitat Network](#) coverage, neither site is within a Network Enhancement Zone.
- 6.10 Considering the above, Option 2 is found to be more favourable than Option 1. This is due to Option 1 being affected by the improved grassland habitat and being closer to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI. Option 1 is also in a higher SSSI risk zone.
- 6.11 However, minor negative effects are anticipated through both options due to the potential for habitat loss on each respective site. Minor effects are also concluded likely due to the overlap with the SSSI IRZs for the types of development that would come forward through the neighbourhood plan. It is recommended mitigation measures are included for both options to reduce the residual effects on the habitat coverage. This could include landscape and design considerations, additional species planting, or focusing development away from the habitat – all of which will help reduce negative impacts.

Climate change and flood risk

- 6.12 Neither option is constrained by [fluvial or surface water flood risk](#), given the distance of the sites from nearby waterbodies, and the drainage pattern of the neighbourhood area.
- 6.13 Any increase in the built footprint of the neighbourhood area is anticipated to increase carbon emissions, linked to an intensification of land use and activity. Given development could come forward with or without the neighbourhood plan in place, the potential increase in carbon emissions should not be considered a way to differentiate the options – nor should it contribute to the concluded level of effects. However, as a low level of growth is proposed under both options, neither are considered likely to have significant effects in respect to emissions.

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- 6.14 In terms of location in relation to the settlement centre, both sites are situated along Irthlingborough Road. This route includes pavement to allow for safe pedestrian movement to the settlement centre and the wider neighbourhood area. As such, both options provide a link to the settlement centre through active travel; and have the potential to encourage a reduction in carbon emissions linked to local journeys through modal shift. On this basis, both options are found to perform equally.
- 6.15 In conclusion, considering the above, both options are found to be ranked equally. This is given that both sites are at low risk of flooding and have reasonable sustainable access to the settlement centre. Broadly neutral effects are concluded most likely for both options.

Community wellbeing

- 6.16 Little Addington has limited services and facilities with just a pub, church and allotments. There is also a playing field that serves the villages of Little and Great Addington.
- 6.17 The indicative housing requirement for Little Addington, as set by the East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2, is 11-20 homes. This would be met by Option 2 (capacity of 20 dwellings). Option 1 (capacity of 1-5 dwellings) would meet this requirement if the recently built development of 11 dwellings at Howards Way were to be included.
- 6.18 Both options have the potential to lead to positive effects against the community wellbeing SEA theme, by meeting the local housing need figure.
- 6.19 Contributions for affordable housing and tariff style planning obligations cannot be sought from small-scale housing development. Therefore, only Option 2 could deliver a level of affordable housing and therefore perform positively in terms of delivering the type of housing needed locally. Option 2 will also support the provision of a new community hall with a range of social and cultural benefits for the community. Option 2 is therefore considered to offer significant positive effects against the community wellbeing SEA theme.
- 6.20 Both sites are well related to the existing settlement of Little Addington and are within proximity to existing residential development. As such, development through either option is anticipated to be well integrated into the existing settlement – which will help to foster a good sense of community.

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- 6.21 Both sites are located along Irthlingborough Road, which allows for access to the centre of Little Addington and to the wider road network. This road allows for safe pedestrian access into the settlement centre, supporting modal shift and healthy lifestyles. Neither site has a public right of way within its boundary although Option 2 is reasonably close to Public Footpath MB/001 which links Little Addington to Stanwick via the River Nene.
- 6.22 In terms of community facilities, Option 1 is within 550m of the local church and 420m of a public house. Option 2 is within 260m of the church and 460m of the pub. Neither option is within proximity to recreation facilities, education or healthcare. Both options therefore perform similarly in terms of accessibility to services.
- 6.23 Overall, considering the above, both options perform well against this SEA theme, but only Option 2 has the potential to lead to significant positive effects. Option 2 is ranked more favourably than Option 1, due to the potential to bring forward a greater level of affordable housing and improvements to services and facilities through developer contributions and the provision of a community centre for Little Addington.

Historic environment

- 6.24 Neither of the options will have direct impacts on designated heritage assets. However, Option 2 lies within 100m of three Listed Buildings to the west- [Manor Farmhouse](#), a [Manor Farm barn](#) and [Little Addington House](#) (all Grade II). Given the distances between these heritage assets and the development site Option 2, there could be the potential for indirect adverse effects. The nearest designated heritage asset to Option 1 is a scheduled Roman Villa approximately 230m to the north.
- 6.25 Considering the above, Option 1 is found to be most favourable, with likely neutral effects. At this stage Option 2 is considered to have the potential to lead to minor negative effects without mitigation. It is noted that mitigation, including landscape and design considerations, could lead to residual neutral effects for Option 1. However, this is uncertain at this moment.

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Land, soil and water resources

- 6.26 Both site options lie within an area of provisional Grade 3 'Good to Moderate' agricultural land. However, without a specific agricultural land classification it is not possible to differentiate between Grade 3a and Grade 3b, where Grade 3a is considered 'best and most versatile', and Grade 3b is not. Option 2 would lead to a slightly greater loss of greenfield land (1.15 hectares as opposed to 0.45 hectares).
- 6.27 Both sites are greenfield sites in agricultural use. Additionally, both sites are freely draining and lime-rich loamy soils, and as such cannot be differentiated by their soil type, drainage, soil fertility, or carbon storage capacity, other than by the size of each option.
- 6.28 Option 1 is bisected by a culvert that allows a stream to pass beneath the site and through to the River Nene. The stream is at risk from pollution from the construction site if proper planning and procedures are not put in place.
- 6.29 This option also lies adjacent to the village sewage works and lies within a Sewage Treatment Works consultation buffer. New residents living near the sewage treatment plant may have concerns about potential odours, contamination, or other issues that might arise from proximity to this facility, though modern treatment facilities employ sophisticated odour control measures.
- 6.30 Neither option would bring forward growth within proximity to a waterbody; and both overlap with the same nitrate vulnerable zones. Both options lie within a mineral safeguarding area.
- 6.31 Both Options are affected by low voltage overhead power lines alongside Irthlingborough Road.
- 6.32 Overall, minor negative effects are predicted for both options due to the likely small level of productive agricultural land loss. In terms of ranking the options, both sites will have similar overall effects as the larger land take associated with Option 2 would be offset by the concerns relating to drainage and the sewage treatment works associated with Option 1.

Landscape

- 6.33 Neither of the options are constrained by landscape features or designations. This includes tree preservation orders, which are present elsewhere in the neighbourhood area.

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- 6.34 Both options have low voltage overhead power lines along their road frontage. The removal of these will likely contribute to enhanced landscape character and amenity on the preferred site.
- 6.35 Both options would bring forward development adjacent to the settlement of Little Addington, and as such could impact upon the rural countryside outside of the settlement boundary.
- 6.36 Option 2 is slightly more elevated (about 60m) than Option 1 (40-45m) with a greater potential to impact upon views into and out of the village, including in relation to neighbouring residential development. Option 2 is also larger in size.
- 6.37 Considering the above, minor negative effects are concluded for both options at this stage without mitigation, given development is proposed outside of the settlement, and could disrupt the broadly rural nature of the neighbourhood area. Option 1 is considered best performing given the site is smaller, less prominent and would therefore have less of an impact on the landscape outside of the settlement boundary.

Transportation and movement

- 6.38 Both options are located adjacent to Little Addington village, and are within a reasonable walking distance of the local limited services and facilities the settlement provides.
- 6.39 Both options provide access to these facilities via a pedestrian friendly pavement along Irthlingborough Road, which provides access to both sites. In terms of access to sustainable transport, both sites are reasonably close to The Bell Inn bus stop, with Stagecoach Midlands' [CB1](#) bus running a limited service through Little Addington Monday-Friday.
- 6.40 Option 2, is a larger capacity site, so could increase private vehicle users on the roads compared to Option 1. However, this is unlikely to be significant and offset by the community benefits to be provided by the new community hall. The new hall would allow the existing community to benefit from services and facilities within a reasonable walking distance that might otherwise require a car journey to larger centres.

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6.41 Overall, both options are found to perform similarly in terms of transportation and movement, with minor negative effects predicted at this stage. Both options connect via active travel to the settlement centre, but have a limited sustainable transport offer, with access to the road network.

Conclusions

6.42 Overall, no potential significant negative effects have been identified.

6.43 Significant positive effects are considered likely in relation to the community wellbeing theme due to option 2 contributing additional housing to meet the local need, including affordable housing, and an improvement to local services and facilities.

6.44 Against the biodiversity and geodiversity theme, minor negative effects are anticipated through both options due to the potential for habitat loss on each site. However, Option 2 is found to be more favourable as Option 1 is identified as improved grassland habitat, is closer to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI, and in a higher SSSI risk zone.

6.45 Both options are ranked equally for climate change and flood risk – reflecting the low risk of flooding on both sites, and their access to the settlement centre. It is anticipated that neutral effects would occur through either option.

6.46 Although both options perform well against the community wellbeing theme, Option 2 is ranked more favourably, due to the potential to bring forward a greater level of affordable housing and improvements to services and facilities through developer contributions and the provision of a community centre for Little Addington.

6.47 Option 1 is found to be most favourable in terms of heritage impact, with likely neutral effects. Option 2 is considered to have the potential to lead to minor negative effects without mitigation due to the presence of nearby Listed Buildings.

6.48 Overall, minor negative effects are predicted for both options in relation to land, soil and water resources due to the likely small level of productive agricultural land loss. In terms of ranking the options, both sites will have similar overall effects.

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- 6.49 Minor negative effects on the landscape are concluded for both options at this stage without mitigation, given development is proposed outside of the settlement, and could disrupt the broadly rural nature of the neighbourhood area. Option 1 is considered best performing as the site is smaller, less prominent and would therefore have less of an impact on the landscape.
- 6.50 Both options are found to perform similarly in terms of transportation and movement, with minor negative effects predicted at this stage.

7. Developing the preferred approach

- 7.1 The Parish Council's preferred approach is Option 2 (Site B: East of Irthlingborough Road (20 dwellings)). This reflects the outcomes of its own site assessment, and the SEA. Option 2 is preferred as it will provide more opportunities for young people to live in the village, improve the viability of the village and support community infrastructure improvements- most notably a small village hall
- 7.2 The SEA has informed policy development and mitigation for the progression of Site B.

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8. Introduction (to Part 2)

8.1 This chapter presents an appraisal of the pre-submission draft of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan under the seven SEA topic headings, reflecting the established assessment framework (see Chapter 3).

Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan policies

8.2 The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan contains 19 policies:

Policy reference	Policy title
LA1	Local Green Space
LA2	Residential Parking Standards
LA3	The Countryside
LA4	Locally Important Views
LA5	Public Rights of Way Network
LA6	Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area Mitigation Strategy
LA7	Ecology and Biodiversity
LA8	Trees and Hedges
LA9	The Bell Inn
LA10	Village Hall
LA11	Infrastructure
LA12	Non-Designated Heritage Assets
LA13	Design
LA14	Housing Requirement
LA15	Infill
LA16	Land east of Irthlingborough Road, Little Addington
LA17	Housing Mix
LA18	Affordable Housing
LA19	Working from Home

Methodology

8.3 The assessment identifies and evaluates 'likely significant effects' on the baseline, drawing on the sustainability objectives identified through scoping as a methodological framework.

8.4 Every effort is made to predict effects accurately; however, this is inherently challenging given the strategic nature of the policies under consideration and understanding of the baseline (now and in the future under a 'no plan' scenario) that is inevitably limited. Given uncertainties there is a need to make assumptions, e.g., in relation to plan implementation and aspects of the baseline that might be impacted. Assumptions are made cautiously and explained within the text (with the aim of striking a balance between comprehensiveness

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and conciseness). In many instances, given reasonable assumptions, it is not possible to predict 'significant effects', but it is possible to comment on merits (or otherwise) of the draft plan in more general terms.

- 8.5 Finally, it is important to note that effects are predicted taking account of the criteria presented within Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations. So, for example, account is taken of the probability, duration, frequency, and reversibility of effects as far as possible. Cumulative effects are also considered, i.e., the potential for the Neighbourhood Plan to impact an aspect of the baseline when implemented alongside other plans, programmes, and projects. These effect 'characteristics' are described within the assessment as appropriate.

9. Appraisal of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan

Biodiversity and geodiversity

- 9.1 In terms of European designated sites, the neighbourhood area intersects with the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Ramsar, Special Protection Area (SPA) in the eastern extent. A Habitats Regulations Assessment has been carried out for the Neighbourhood Plan; the recommended policy wording has been incorporated into the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan.
- 9.2 The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan includes a specific policy in relation to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits site. Policy LA6 indicates that residential development coming forward within 3km of the designated Ramsar and SPA site will need to financially contribute to mitigation measures, which will help combat any adverse impacts. This will likely include contributing funds to both onsite and offsite biodiversity projects – for example, supporting habitat restoration projects. Furthermore, Policy LA6 also includes the need to incorporate non-financial mitigation measures where necessary and appropriate. This will likely include measures like tree planting. This policy is a clear benefit for biodiversity and geodiversity, as it aims to ensure residential development within proximity to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits designated sites does not adversely affect the value of the site, and contributes to biodiversity value in the wider area.
- 9.3 In terms of nationally designated sites, the neighbourhood area intersects with the Upper Nene Valley Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the eastern extent. The neighbourhood area falls within SSSI Impact Risk Zones for residential development of ten units or more. The Neighbourhood Plan allocates Land east of Irthlingborough Road, Little Addington through Policy LA16 for approximately 20 dwellings (and the provision of a village hall), and therefore consultation with Natural England would be required. It is considered that this has been addressed through Policy LA16, which outlines the need to mitigate any adverse impacts to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits designations.

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- 9.4 Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats in the neighbourhood area include coastal and floodplain grazing marsh in the eastern extent, deciduous woodland, and traditional orchards. With regards to the National Habitat Network⁵, the eastern part of the neighbourhood area has sections of Network Enhancement Zone 1, Network Enhancement Zone 2, and Network Expansion Zone. These are areas of land that have the potential to support the expansion, linking and / or joining of biodiversity networks across the landscape, and could be suitable for the creation of primary habitat. The site allocated under Policy LA16 lies outside these entirely within Network Enhancement Zones.
- 9.5 Policy LA16: Land east of Irthlingborough Road, Little Addington indicates that residential development of the site must include onsite biodiversity net gains (unless it is not possible to achieve through the design of the proposed scheme) and retain hedgerows as far as possible (replanting with native species if a level of loss is necessary). This will allow for continued and enhanced levels of biodiversity and connectivity by ensuring the site is well integrated into the biodiversity network and does not bring forward adverse impacts to the biodiversity value of the neighbourhood area.
- 9.6 Policy LA7 provides protection to the local biodiversity resource, ensuring that development does not cause harm to the ecological network in the neighbourhood area –including specific features and habitat areas. Rather, development is expected to retain important features and habitat areas, as well as ecological corridors; this will help to retain the biodiversity connectivity in the neighbourhood area. Under this policy development is also expected to bring forward biodiversity net gain, with a focus on linking wetland habitats. This policy is also a clear benefit for biodiversity and geodiversity in the neighbourhood area, as it ensures biodiversity protection and enhancement.

⁵ The National Habitat Network is a spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of habitat networks for 18 priority habitats based primarily, but not exclusively, on the Priority Habitat Inventory. The Priority Habitat Inventory is a spatial dataset that describes the geographic extent and location of Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41 habitats of principal importance. This inventory replaces Natural England's previous separate BAP habitat inventories.

Additional data has also been added in relation to habitat restoration-creation, restorable habitat, plus fragmentation action, and network enhancement and expansion zones.

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- 9.7 The wider plan policies also work to benefit biodiversity and geodiversity. Policy LA8 sets out stipulations for the retention of existing trees and hedgerows in the neighbourhood area, indicating development proposals that result in the loss of these features will not be supported. This helps to protect the existing biodiversity network in Little Addington by retaining connections, safe routes and refuge areas for species to move through.
- 9.8 In conclusion, **minor positive effects** are considered likely through the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan. This reflects the focus on protecting biodiversity value on the site allocation, and maintaining and enhancing green infrastructure. It also reflects the incorporation of the HRA findings within the policy provision.

Climate change and flood risk

- 9.9 The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan provides an opportunity to include policies that help to reduce carbon emissions created by new development in the area, and to adapt to the impacts of climate change. While it is recognised that there is little value in duplicating planning policies which are already set out in the Local Plan, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan should focus on what could be strengthened and respond to local considerations. This can include vulnerability to overheating, flooding or water stress impacts, car dependency, opportunities for renewable energy, sustainable design, and construction.
- 9.10 In terms of climate change adaptation, fluvial flood risk is concentrated within the eastern extent of the neighbourhood area – this part is in Flood Zone 3, associated with the River Nene and adjoining watercourses. As such, surface water flood risk is largely linked to these watercourses in the eastern part as well.
- 9.11 The allocated site east of Irthlingborough Road (Policy LA16) has no risk of fluvial flooding and very low risk of surface water flooding within the site. Policy LA16 sets requirements for managing flood risk including the need for sustainable drainage systems in order to mitigate the surface water flood risk on the site.

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- 9.12 Additionally, Policy LA16 includes stipulations in relation to climate change adaptation. This is demonstrated through the need to achieve biodiversity net gain on site, and the need to retain (and if not, replace) boundary hedgerows. Increased levels of vegetation on the site that will likely come forward through these policy stipulations will contribute to climate change and flood risk mitigation – by capturing and storing increased levels of CO₂ through photosynthesis, and intercepting water runoff.
- 9.13 In terms of climate change mitigation, transportation is a key consideration of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan. In terms of the site allocation, Policy LA16 indicates that safe pedestrian and cycle access will be implemented on Irthlingborough Road, which will connect to the existing active transport network. This will likely contribute to reducing emissions linked to transportation in the neighbourhood area, by supporting active travel uptake. Policy LA5 also performs well in this respect, placing focus on protecting existing and creating new public rights of way. Finally, Policy LA19 outlines that development will be supported where it can facilitate working from home (where appropriate). This is likely to help contribute to reducing emissions linked to transportation and movement, as more of the working population will be able to reduce their travel to work.
- 9.14 Reflecting on the above, as it stands **broadly neutral effects** are considered likely through the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan. This reflects the broad support provided through the policy framework to climate change adaptation and mitigation objectives; and the low level of housing growth proposed.

Community wellbeing

- 9.15 As presented through Policy LA14, the housing requirement for the Little Addington neighbourhood area is 11 to 20 dwellings between 2021 and 2045. This is to be met through existing commitments, infill / windfall development (Policy LA15: Infill), and a site allocation (Policy LA16: Land east of Irthlingborough Road, Little Addington). The site allocation under Policy LA16 includes 1.1 hectares of land, of which 0.61 hectares is earmarked for a mixed development comprising approximately 20 dwellings and a village hall. This positively contributes towards the identified local housing need and deliver a village hall for Little Addington in accordance with Policy LA10.

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- 9.16 Furthermore, it is considered that the delivery of housing at Land east of Irthlingborough Road will allow an appropriate mix of tenures to come forward (Policy LA17: Housing Mix), of which some will be affordable housing (Policy LA18: Affordable Housing). This includes meeting the housing needs of older people and providing homes for first time buyers.
- 9.17 Little Addington has limited services and facilities with just a pub, church and allotments. In terms of the site allocation, Land east of Irthlingborough Road is well located to access these facilities, being less than 500m to the north-west of the settlement centre. However, given the lack of medical infrastructure, retail facilities and education services (e.g., primary, secondary, higher education, and nurseries / pre-schools), it is highly likely residents travel (via private vehicle) out of the neighbourhood area for wider facilities. This likely includes travel to larger settlements such as Finedon, Kettering, and Thrapston.
- 9.18 In the context of the above, it is noted that the neighbourhood area is within the 20% most deprived neighbourhoods for barriers to housing and services. This likely reflects house prices and availability, and access to infrastructure and facilities. It is considered that identified housing deprivation largely reflects the rural nature of the neighbourhood area, and as such the delivery of new housing at Land east of Irthlingborough Road will lead to positive effects in this respect.
- 9.19 Policy LA16 makes provision for community infrastructure delivery alongside new housing by including 0.8 hectares of land for a village hall. This will support the improved social and cultural wellbeing of residents, including through increased community cohesion.
- 9.20 Land east of Irthlingborough Road is outside but adjacent to Little Addington village– located to the east of the settlement centre and adjoining existing development. This helps to ensure new development will integrate well with the existing community. Furthermore, site allocation Policy LA16 indicates safe pedestrian and cyclist access to and from the site will be achieved; thus, supporting the health and wellbeing of new and existing residents.

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- 9.21 In terms of the wider Neighbourhood Plan policy framework, Policies LA1 and LA5 perform positively through designating local green space and extending public rights of way in the neighbourhood area. This will support strong, healthy communities that are well connected.
- 9.22 Policies LA9, LA10, LA11, and LA19 also perform well in relation to community wellbeing, placing a focus on community infrastructure and local employment. Policy LA9 supports the protection and enhancement of the village's principal community asset- the village pub, while Policy LA11 supports the necessary infrastructure to facilitate working from home. Policy LA10 makes provision for a new village hall to be provided through the development of the east of Irthlingborough Road. Policy LA9 supports working from home.
- 9.23 In conclusion, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan is considered likely to lead to **significant positive effects** in relation to community wellbeing objectives. This is through the delivery of housing in a sustainable location that meets local needs; as well as protecting and improving the community infrastructure offer and local economy.

Historic environment

- 9.24 The nationally significant historic environment within the Little Addington neighbourhood area comprises of 11 listed buildings (one Grade I and 10 Grade II) and a scheduled monument.
- 9.25 The site allocation policy does not make specific stipulations for the historic environment. Whilst the site is broadly removed from heritage constraints, it is noted that developing the site could impact upon the setting of nearby Grade II listed buildings; therefore, impacting upon their special qualities. It is recommended that a stipulation is included within the site allocation policy to reduce any potential visual impacts to and from the asset. This could include landscaping to screen development from the feature.
- 9.26 In terms of the wider Neighbourhood Plan policy framework, Policy LA12: Non-Designated Heritage Assets focusses on the local historic environment. The policy identifies several locally important heritage assets as well as wider features. It indicates development proposals that could impact upon these features or their settings will need to be assessed – having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the asset. This will positively contribute towards historic environment objectives, as it ensures development does not

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unnecessarily bring harm to local heritage.

- 9.27 Policy LA3 is also of relevance, seeking to protect the countryside (land outside of the settlement boundary but within the neighbourhood area boundary) and its intrinsic heritage value. This will deliver positive effects, safeguarding the heritage value of the landscape itself, and safeguarding the historic setting of the listed buildings – thus retaining their historic significance.
- 9.28 Similar effects are likely through the delivery of Policy LA8 which provides a level of protection to trees and hedgerows, and local green space under Policy LA1. The retention of these features will likely contribute to a maintained historic setting for important heritage features. Furthermore, the Little Addington Design Guide (Policy LA13 and Appendix 4) indicates development will need to be high quality to protect the historic beauty of the area. Again, this ensures that the setting of historic features and the wider historic environment is provided a level of protection.
- 9.29 In conclusion, broadly **minor positive effects** are concluded on the assumption that the recommendation made is adopted. The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan performs well, protecting and enhancing designated and non-designated features, alongside the wider historic landscape.

Land, soil and water resources

- 9.30 The entire Little Addington neighbourhood area is covered by Grade 3 'Good to Moderate' agricultural quality land; however, it is not possible to determine whether this is Grade 3a (i.e., Best and Most Versatile (BMV) agricultural land) or Grade 3b (poorer quality agricultural land).
- 9.31 The neighbourhood area is located across two waterbody catchments: Addington Brook, and the Nene – conf Ise to Islip; however, it is noted the overlap with the latter is a small area in the eastern extent. Both have a moderate ecological status according to 2022 data, and neither required a chemical status assessment in the same year.
- 9.32 There are three nitrate vulnerability zones that overlap with the Little Addington neighbourhood area, as well as a drinking water safeguarding zone.

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- 9.33 The eastern part of the neighbourhood area sits within a mineral safeguarding area; if development were to come forward in this area, consultation with Northamptonshire County Council would likely be required to ensure important resources are not sterilised.
- 9.34 The site allocated under Policy LA16: Land east of Irthlingborough Road, is located on greenfield land that is provisionally rated as Grade 3 'Good to Moderate' agricultural land. Policy LA16 includes a requirement for sustainable urban drainage systems to be incorporated that consider the disposal of surface water and foul water. This will help to maintain water quality.
- 9.35 Additionally, Policy LA15 supports infill development within the settlement boundary. This will contribute positively towards protecting the greenfield and agricultural land resource within the neighbourhood area.
- 9.36 In terms of the wider Neighbourhood Plan policy framework, Policy LA3 performs positively through protecting the countryside within the neighbourhood area for its natural resources. Furthermore, Policy LA8 helps to maintain soil resources by retaining existing trees and hedgerows, which contributes to safeguarding underlying soils. Policy LA1 is also noteworthy, as it designates areas of local green space – limiting the potential for development and subsequent land and soil loss.
- 9.37 In conclusion, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan performs positively through making numerous policy provisions for the protection of land, soil and water resources within the neighbourhood area. However, the site allocation will result in a small loss of greenfield land which cannot be mitigated. As such, **neutral effects** are concluded.

Landscape

- 9.38 In terms of the delivery of housing in the neighbourhood area, Policy LA15 indicates the plan's support of infill development. This has positive effects for the local landscape, as it seeks to focus development within the defined settlement boundary, a less sensitive part of the neighbourhood area. It also lowers the potential for impacts to the landscape through changes to views and loss/damage to important landscape features.

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- 9.39 The site allocation under Policy LA16: Land east of Irthlingborough Road, could impact upon the rural countryside outside of the settlement boundary given it is located adjacent to the Little Addington settlement boundary. Whilst the site is relatively level in elevation, and at a similar elevation to existing development, it is possible development could impact on views into and out of the settlement due to its size (1.1 hectares). Policy LA16 seeks to address potential landscape impacts and therefore includes the requirement for a landscaping scheme to bring forward green features. This will help to reduce visual impacts of development on the settlement and rural countryside.
- 9.40 In terms of the wider Neighbourhood Plan policy framework, Policy LA3 indicates land outside of the Little Addington settlement boundary will be protected for its intrinsic character and beauty; while Policy LA4 seeks to protect important views that are highly characteristic of the neighbourhood area.
- 9.41 Ecological maintenance and enhancement proposed through Policy LA7 and Policy LA8 also support the local landscape, by retaining and developing green features that support landscape character and form key parts of views. The same can be said of Policy LA1, which seeks to designate and safeguard local green space.
- 9.42 The Little Addington Design Guide (Policy LA13 and Appendix 4) indicates development will need to be high quality to protect the character of the area. This includes (but is not limited to) considering the rural character of the neighbourhood area, the natural environment, the vernacular architecture and features, and agricultural heritage. By incorporating this policy, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan is ensuring new development that comes forward is of high design quality and integrates well with existing structures; thus, reducing potential adverse effects on local landscape character and key features.
- 9.43 In conclusion, **broadly neutral effects** are anticipated through the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan. This reflects the landscape considerations under Policy LA16 which will help mitigate any adverse effects, and the wider considerations of the plan which includes the protection of key views (Policy LA4) and the enhancement of green features (Policies LA8 and LA9).

Transportation and movement

- 9.44 There are limited sustainable transportation networks serving the neighbourhood area. The nearest rail station is in Wellingborough, approximately 7.8km to the southwest. Stagecoach Midlands' CB1 bus runs through Little Addington Monday-Friday. The bus stops at the bus shelter by The Bell Inn at 10:13am arriving at Rushden Lakes (Stop 2) at 10:25am. It leaves Rushden Lakes (Stop 2) at 12:00, arriving back at Little Addington bus shelter at 12:13.
- 9.45 In terms of active travel, there are several footpaths, and one bridleway within the neighbourhood area.
- 9.46 With regards to the local road network, Little Addington lies in the middle of a triangle formed by the A14, A6 and A45. The principal link between Little Addington and the A6 to the south is via Irthlingborough Road/Addington Road. The A14 to the north is reached via Great Addington and then the A510. Speeding traffic is a concern for the residents of the neighbourhood area, especially along Irthlingborough. Parking issues are also a key concern.
- 9.47 The site allocated under Policy LA16: Land east of Irthlingborough Road, Little Addington is located in a relatively sustainable location adjacent to the settlement boundary, approximately 200m from the settlement centre. It is adjacent to Irthlingborough Road – allowing for vehicular transport to the settlement centre and to wider road network. Irthlingborough Road has safe pedestrian access via a raised pavement. Policy LA16 indicates that development of the site will be supported where measures are put in place for a pedestrian crossing to link with the rest of the village. This will help to encourage an uptake in active transportation provision for localised journeys, by providing safe pedestrian access and linkages to the wider active transport network.
- 9.48 In terms of the wider Neighbourhood Plan policy framework, Policy LA2 seeks to minimise parking issues in the neighbourhood area, through ensuring suitable parking spaces are integrated into new development. Policy LA5 is focused on the public rights of way network – outlining the need to protect the existing routeways and the importance of creating new ones (where appropriate). This will help to support an uptake in active travel and reduce private vehicle usage, which will contribute to improved road safety.

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9.49 Policy LA11 also performs well in this respect, requiring new development to include access to the countryside.

9.50 Overall, requirements set out through the site allocation policy and the wider policy framework seek to allocate a site in a sustainable location, maintain and enhance active transportation provision, provide safe access to the road network, and contribute additional parking. Recognising that more strategic transport issues (like the lack of sustainable transportation opportunities within the neighbourhood area) are beyond of the scope of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan, **minor positive effects** are concluded likely through the plan.

10. Conclusions and recommendations

- 10.1 Overall, no potential significant negative effects have been identified through the policy appraisal of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan. Significant positive effects are considered likely in relation to community wellbeing. This reflects the plan seeking to deliver small-scale housing that will meet the identified local need, as well as the focus on designating green spaces, safeguarding and improving infrastructure, and promoting active lifestyles. These contribute to enhancing physical and mental health and wellbeing within the community.
- 10.2 Minor positive effects are considered likely for the historic environment, landscape and biodiversity. This is due to the focus of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan maintaining and enhancing green infrastructure – which will contribute to the setting of heritage features, the historic character of the neighbourhood area, and biodiversity connectivity. Additionally, there are policies linked to protecting named specific heritage features and the countryside environment, and policies focused on bringing forward ecological improvements. Minor positive effects also reflect the incorporation of the HRA findings to mitigate effects to the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits site. These all contribute to the minor positive effects that are anticipated for these themes. Minor positive effects are also concluded likely for transportation and movement, given the focus of the plan policies on parking provision, safeguarding and extending the existing public rights of way, and providing safe access to and from the site allocation for pedestrians and vehicles.
- 10.3 Broadly neutral effects are considered likely for climate change and flood risk, and land, soil, and water resources. This reflects the unlikely deviation from baseline conditions, linked to the site allocation of approximately 20 new homes, and the policy provisions: for example, focusing development within and adjacent to the settlement boundary. Broadly neutral effects are also considered likely for landscape. This reflects the location of the site adjacent to the settlement boundary, and the mitigation measures included in the site allocation policy to reduce landscape impacts.
- 10.4 One recommendation is made – relating to the historic environment. This will help to protect the special qualities of a designated historic buildings through the development of the allocated site. However, uptake of these recommendations will not lead to changes to the likely overall effects.

11. Next steps and monitoring

- 11.1 This part of the report explains the next steps that will be taken as part of plan-making and SEA.

Plan finalisation

- 11.2 Following Regulation 14 consultation, responses will be considered in finalising the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan and SEA for submission. Following submission, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan and supporting evidence will be published for further consultation, and then subjected to Independent Examination. At Independent Examination, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan will be considered in terms of whether it meets the Basic Conditions for Neighbourhood Plans and is in general conformity with the Local Plan.
- 11.3 If the examination leads to a favourable outcome, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan will then be subject to a referendum, organised by North Northamptonshire Council. If more than 50% of those who vote agree with the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan, then it will be 'made'. Once 'made', the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan will become part of the Development Plan for the North Northamptonshire area, covering the defined neighbourhood area.

Monitoring

- 11.4 The SEA regulations require 'measures envisaged concerning monitoring' to be outlined in this report. This refers to the monitoring of likely significant effects of the Neighbourhood Plan to identify any unforeseen effects early and take remedial action as appropriate.
- 11.5 It is anticipated that monitoring of effects of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan will be undertaken by North Northamptonshire Council as part of the process of preparing its Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). No significant negative effects are considered likely in the implementation of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan that would warrant more stringent monitoring over and above that already undertaken by the Council.

Appendix A Regulatory requirements

As discussed in Chapter 1, Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans Regulations 2004 (the Regulations) explains the information that must be contained in the Environmental Report. However, interpretation of Schedule 2 is not straightforward. The table 1 below links the structure of this report to an interpretation of Schedule 2 requirements, whilst table 2 explains this interpretation. Finally, table 3 identifies how and where within the Environmental Report the regulatory requirements have/will be met.

Table 1: Questions answered by this Environmental Report in-line with an interpretation of regulatory requirements

Environmental Report question		In line with the SEA Regulations, the report must include... ⁶
	What is the plan seeking to achieve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan.
What's the scope of the SEA?	What is the sustainability 'context'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relationship with other relevant plans and programmes. • The relevant environmental protection objectives established at international or national level. • Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance.
	What is the sustainability 'baseline'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan. • The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected. • Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance
	What are the key issues and objectives?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key problems/issues and objectives that should be a focus of (i.e., provide a 'framework' for) assessment.
What has plan-making / SEA involved up to this point?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with. • The likely significant effects associated with alternatives. • Outline reasons for selecting the preferred approach in-light of alternatives appraisal/a

⁶ NB this column does not quote directly from Schedule II of the Regulations. Rather, it reflects a degree of interpretation.

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Environmental Report question		In line with the SEA Regulations, the report must include... ⁶
		description of how environmental objectives and considerations are reflected in the current version of the plan.
What are the assessment findings at this stage?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The likely significant effects associated with the Regulation 14 version of the plan. • The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Regulation 14 version of the plan.
What happens next?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The next steps for the plan making /SEA process.

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Table 2 Questions answered by this Environmental Report, in-line with regulatory requirements

<u>Schedule 2</u>	<u>Interpretation of Schedule 2</u>	
<i>The report must include...</i>	<i>The report must include...</i>	
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	i.e. answer - <i>What's the plan seeking to achieve?</i>
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan	Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance	i.e. answer - <i>What's the 'context'?</i>
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	The relevant environmental protection objectives, established at international or national level	
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan'	i.e. answer - <i>What's the 'baseline'?</i>
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance	i.e. answer - <i>What are the key issues & objectives?</i>
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan;	Key environmental problems / issues and objectives that should be a focus of appraisal	
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with (i.e. an explanation of the 'reasonableness of the approach')	i.e. answer - <i>What has Plan-making / SA involved up to this point?</i> [Part 1 of the Report]
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.	The likely significant effects associated with alternatives, including on issues such as... ... and an outline of the reasons for selecting the preferred approach in light of the alternatives considered / a description of how environmental objectives and considerations are reflected in the draft plan.	
	The likely significant effects associated with the draft plan	i.e. answer - <i>What are the assessment findings at this current stage?</i> [Part 2 of the Report]
	The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the draft plan	
	A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring	i.e. answer - <i>What happens next?</i> [Part 3 of the Report]

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Table 3 'Checklist' of how (throughout the SEA process) and where (within this report) regulatory requirements have been, are and will be met

Regulatory requirement	Discussion of how requirement is met
Schedule 2 of the regulations lists the information to be provided within the SA Report	
1 An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Chapter 2 ('What is the plan seeking to achieve') presents this information.
2 The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	These matters have been considered in detail through scoping work, which has involved dedicated consultation on a Scoping Report. The 'SEA framework' – the outcome of scoping – is presented within Chapter 3 ('What is the scope of the SEA?'). More detailed messages, established through a context and baseline review are also presented in Appendix B of this Environmental Report.
3 The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	
4 Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.;	
5 The environmental protection, objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been considered during its preparation;	The SEA framework is presented within Chapter 3 ('What is the scope of the SEA'). Also, Appendix B presents key messages from the context review. With regards to explaining "how...considerations have been taken into account", Chapter 7 explains the Steering Group's 'reasons for supporting the preferred approach', i.e., explains how/ why the preferred approach is justified in light of alternatives appraisal.
6 The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the	Chapter 6 presents alternatives appraisal findings (in relation to housing growth, which is a 'stand-out' plan policy area). Chapter 9 presents an appraisal of the plan. With regards to assessment methodology, Chapter 8 explains the

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Regulatory requirement	Discussion of how requirement is met
interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	role of the SEA framework/scope, and the need to consider the potential for various effect characteristics/ dimensions, e.g., timescale.
7 The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	The assessment highlights certain tensions between competing objectives, which might potentially be actioned by the Examiner, when finalising the plan. Also, specific recommendations are made in Chapter 10.
8 An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Chapters 4 and 5 deal with 'Reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with', in that there is an explanation of the reasons for focusing on particular issues and options. Also, Chapter 7 explains the Parish Council's 'reasons for selecting the preferred option' (in-light of alternatives assessment).
9 Description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10;	Chapter 11 presents measures envisaged concerning monitoring.
10 A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	The non-technical summary is provided at the beginning of this Environmental Report.
The SA Report must be published alongside the Draft Plan, in accordance with the following regulations	
authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the Draft Plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2)	At the current time, this Environmental Report is published alongside the 'pre-submission' version of the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan, with a view to informing Regulation 14 consultation.
The SA must be considered, alongside consultation responses, when finalising the plan.	
The environmental report prepared	Assessment findings presented within

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Regulatory requirement	Discussion of how requirement is met
<p>pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of any transboundary consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 shall be considered during the preparation of the plan or programme and before its adoption or submission to the legislative procedure.</p>	<p>this Environmental Report, and consultation responses received, have been fed back to the Parish Council and have informed plan finalisation.</p>

Appendix B Scoping information – key issues

The following key issues have been identified through the SEA Scoping process, which considers the policy context of the neighbourhood area, baseline and future baseline conditions of the SEA topics, before identifying problems or opportunities that should be focused upon.

Air quality

The effects of air quality on biodiversity and geodiversity will be explored in Section 4 of the SEA Scoping Report. The Little Addington neighbourhood area is not within proximity to an AQMA, given North Northamptonshire has not declared any within its authority boundaries. Additionally, there have been no recorded exceedances of monitored pollutants within North Northamptonshire, and there are no monitoring sites within the neighbourhood area. Given the low level of growth likely to be proposed for the neighbourhood area, it is unlikely that significant impacts on air quality would occur. On this basis, air quality is scoped out of the SEA for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan.

Biodiversity and geodiversity

Air quality and pollution impacts on the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA and Ramsar site are a concern to Natural England and the local planning authority. The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan could help support the maintenance and enhancement of the designated areas by supporting the mitigation measures outlined in the associated SPD Mitigation Strategy. Much of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI is within unfavourable condition. Whilst it is noted the designation has experienced improvements, it is possible further development in Little Addington would increase pressure on the site and cause a level of decline. As such, it will be important for the neighbourhood plan to ensure the protection of this designation continues, and opportunities to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity value of the site are engaged with.

BAP Priority Habitat provision in the neighbourhood area is mostly focused in the eastern half – within and in proximity to the existing Little Addington settlement.

Climate change and flood risk

The eastern part of the neighbourhood area are at greater risk of fluvial flooding although this area lies away from the settlement of Little Addington. The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan provides an opportunity to guide potential development away from areas at greater risk of flooding to avoid loss of or damage to property.

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The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan is seeking to allocate sites for development. As such, it is likely CO₂ emissions originating from the area will increase. It will be important for new development to adopt best building practices to limit the increase in emissions, such as using sustainable materials and incorporating renewable energy infrastructure.

CO₂ emissions associated with transportation remain higher than other sectors in North Northamptonshire. This highlights the importance of accessible development and the delivery of sustainable transport infrastructure. The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan can seek to address this locally, particularly by strengthening active travel routes and opportunities to increase self-containment.

Community wellbeing

Given the small level of growth likely through the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan, new housing development in the neighbourhood area does not have the potential to increase pressure on the existing community infrastructure. It is noted that development through the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan could encourage new community infrastructure to come forward, which would support new and existing residents.

The Little Addington neighbourhood area experiences high levels of deprivation linked to barriers to housing and services, reflecting the broadly rural nature of the village. New housing in the neighbourhood area will contribute positively towards addressing deprivation in this respect. However, it is recognised that local services are relatively limited, which reflects the size of the Little Addington settlement.

Historic environment

There are a number of designated heritage features in the neighbourhood area that contribute to the historic character of the village, especially the village core. Any development in close proximity to designated and non-designated assets will need to consider the potential impact on the intrinsic qualities of an asset and its setting. It is also recognised that development presents an opportunity to increase the understanding of and access to assets of local and national importance, and this is likely to be a key consideration for the emerging neighbourhood plan.

By encouraging the understanding of and access to local and national designations within and in proximity to the neighbourhood area, the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan presents an opportunity to provide a growth strategy that protects the historic character of the area and specific heritage features. The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan can also help to maintain

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and enhance the historic environment by ensuring that new development is sensitive to the historic setting of the neighbourhood area in terms of design and layout.

Land, soil, and water resources

The entire neighbourhood area outside of the Little Addington settlement is Grade 3 ALC land, though it is not possible to determine whether this Grade 3a 'best and most versatile' land, or Grade 3b. Given that there are no brownfield sites within the neighbourhood area, any development coming forward is likely to be on greenfield land. This will likely have an adverse effect on local land resources. Whilst it is possible this development could occur on Grade 3a land, it is unlikely to lead to a significant level of loss of higher quality agricultural land.

There are several water quality designations overlapping with the neighbourhood area. Development through the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan could negatively impact upon these designations through increased levels of pollutants entering the water system – though this is unlikely to be significant. Additionally, water resource management is undertaken by Anglian Water and its associated WRMP19, which will likely set out management and mitigation techniques to protect and enhance water quality.

Given the neighbourhood area is within a mineral safeguarding zone, consultation with Northamptonshire County Council will likely need to occur before development can be brought forward. It will be important for development to be focused away from any important areas within this safeguarding zone in the neighbourhood area boundary.

Landscape

There are several TPOs in the neighbourhood area. TPOs contribute to the landscape and street scene by supporting views and bringing a level of beauty / detail. Notably these TPOs likely contribute to the setting of the gateways into and out of the Little Addington settlement, and any new development will need to be considerate of these features.

It will be important for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan to protect the local landscape, including its coherence and characteristics. This will bring benefits to other SEA themes, including biodiversity and climate change, by maintaining features which support wildlife and natural processes, such as gardens and areas of higher concentrations of trees.

It is recognised the Northamptonshire Current Landscape Character Assessment has not been updated since 2010. This is a gap in the baseline evidence; however, it is recognised that landscape changes over time are incremental.

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Transportation and movement

Sustainable travel in the neighbourhood area is limited, as there are no rail services and a very limited bus service. As such any new homes proposed through the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan will likely lead to a further reliance on the private vehicle. This has the potential to lead to increased congestion (either in new areas or adding to existing areas) – however, this is not likely to be significant given the level of growth proposed.

The Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan presents an opportunity to support improvements / upgrades to sustainable forms of travel within the neighbourhood area.

Appendix C – Environment Agency Response to Scoping Report

Colin Wilkinson
Planit-X Town and Country Planning
Services Ltd

Our ref: AN/2022/133336/SE-05/DS1-
L01

Date: 09 January 2026

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear Colin

Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report

Thank you for consulting the Environment Agency on the scoping report for the Little Addington Neighbourhood Plan. We are a statutory consultee in the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process and aim to reduce flood risk and protect and enhance the water environment.

Based on our review of the draft scoping report, we think the following environmental issues should be included to ensure the neighbourhood plan adequately assesses any environmental impact:

Flood risk

The Neighbourhood Plan falls within areas of flood zone 2 and 3 towards the east. The Local Authority's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and Surface Water Management Plans forms the evidence base to determine the level of flood risk in this area. We agree with paragraph 5.10 and expect the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to include flood risk in the baseline information, as a key sustainability issue and as an objective.

Main River quality

The Nene – conf lse to Islip runs through the Neighbourhood Plan area towards the east. This watercourse is currently failing to reach good ecological status under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) because of heavy modification. It is currently classified as having moderate status. Developments within or adjacent to this watercourse should not cause further deterioration and should seek to improve the ecological status of the water quality based on the recommendations of the Anglian River Basin Management Plan. An assessment of the potential impacts of the Neighbourhood Plan on this watercourse under WFD should be included within the SEA/SA.

Should you require any additional information, or wish to discuss these matters further, please do not hesitate to contact me using the details below.

Yours sincerely

Environment Agency
Nene House (Pynchley Lodge Industrial Estate),
Pynchley Lodge Road, Kettering, Northants, NN15 6JQ
Email: LNplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk
www.gov.uk/environment-agency

*Customer services line: 03708 506 506
Calls to 03 numbers cost the same as calls to standard
geographic numbers (i.e. numbers beginning with 01 or
02).*

Cont/d..

Amelia Crawford
Sustainable Places Planning Advisor



[Redacted contact information]



[Redacted contact information]



www.gov.uk/environment-agency