



TIBSHELF NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

SEA and HRA Screening Report



Front Cover Photos:
Tibshelf Ponds, View from the Church tower, Fox on the Watermeadow and Animal Track on the Watermeadow



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The Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan is facilitated by Tibshelf Parish Council.
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The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group is made up of representatives from the community and parish councillors.

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Further information about the Plan is available at tibshelfneighbourhoodplan.org

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Village sign on Alfreton Road

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report

- 1.1.1** A Neighbourhood Plan must meet a set of basic conditions. This includes demonstrating that the plan does not breach and is compatible with EU obligations.
- 1.1.2** The screening report seeks to determine whether the draft Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan ('the Plan') is likely to have significant environmental effects and will require a formal strategic environmental assessment (SEA). Secondly, it assesses the likelihood of the proposals within the Plan having an adverse impact upon a European site through a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA).
- 1.1.3** This SEA and HRA screening document is being undertaken on the draft version of the Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan (February 2022).
- 1.1.4** The screening report is structured as follows:
- Section 1.0 outlines the legislative background to SEA and HRA and an overview of the Plan
 - Section 2.0 provides screening assessments of the likely significant environmental effects of the Plan for SEA and likely significant effects of the Plan on a European Site.
 - Section 3.0 provides a conclusion as to whether a formal SEA and/or Appropriate Assessment (HRA) is required.
- 1.1.5** In forming its determinations, a consultation will be undertaken with the three statutory consultation bodies designated in the regulations (English Heritage, Natural England and Environment Agency) as well as Bolsover District Council (BDC) on whether a SEA and HRA is required.

1.2 Legislative Background

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 1.2.1** The need for environmental assessment of Neighbourhood Plans stems from the European Directive 2001/42/EC and was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (EAPP) 2004, or SEA Regulations.
- 1.2.2** The SEA Directive aims to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and to integrate environmental considerations into the preparation of plans. The screening procedure is based on criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the EAPP Regulations 2004. The report assesses the Plan against the criteria, and on that basis, sets out whether an SEA is required. Figure 1 sets out the

basic framework for establishing whether an SEA will be required.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 1.2.3** The requirement for Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) of Neighbourhood Plans is set through Schedule 2 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 and European Directive 92/43/EEC ('Habitats Directive'). These regulations require that the Plan is screened for its potential significant effects on European designated Nature Conservation sites (Natura 2000 sites) alone and in-combination with other plans.
- 1.2.4** Following a notable legal judgment, the process for HRA changed to disregard mitigation measures when carrying out an HRA screening. Subsequently, the Conservation of Habitats and Species and Planning (Various Amendments) (England and Wales) Regulations 2018, which came into force on 28 December 2018, amend the basic condition relating to Neighbourhood Plans prescribed in Regulation 32 and Schedule 2 (Habitats) of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended), substituting a new basic condition which states: *"The making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017."*
- 1.2.5** Through the updated Regulations, an HRA of a Neighbourhood Plan is allowed to progress from HRA screening to an Appropriate Assessment where there is a risk of a significant effect on a European site, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects. In order for the Neighbourhood Plan to not breach these regulations, the HRA must screen out significant effects at either the Screening stage or as a result of the Appropriate Assessment. These amendments have been taken into consideration in this assessment.

1.3 Planning Context

- 1.3.1** The Plan, once adopted, will form part of the planning policy framework for the Tibshelf Parish Neighbourhood Plan Area. In accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012), the Plan will need to be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the approved development plan covering the parish. In the case of Tibshelf, this is the Local Plan for Bolsover District (adopted March 2020).

- 1.3.2** Both a Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulation Appraisal of the Local Plan for Bolsover District was undertaken in 2020 which concluded that it was not expected to result in a significant effect on any European sites.

1.4 The Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan

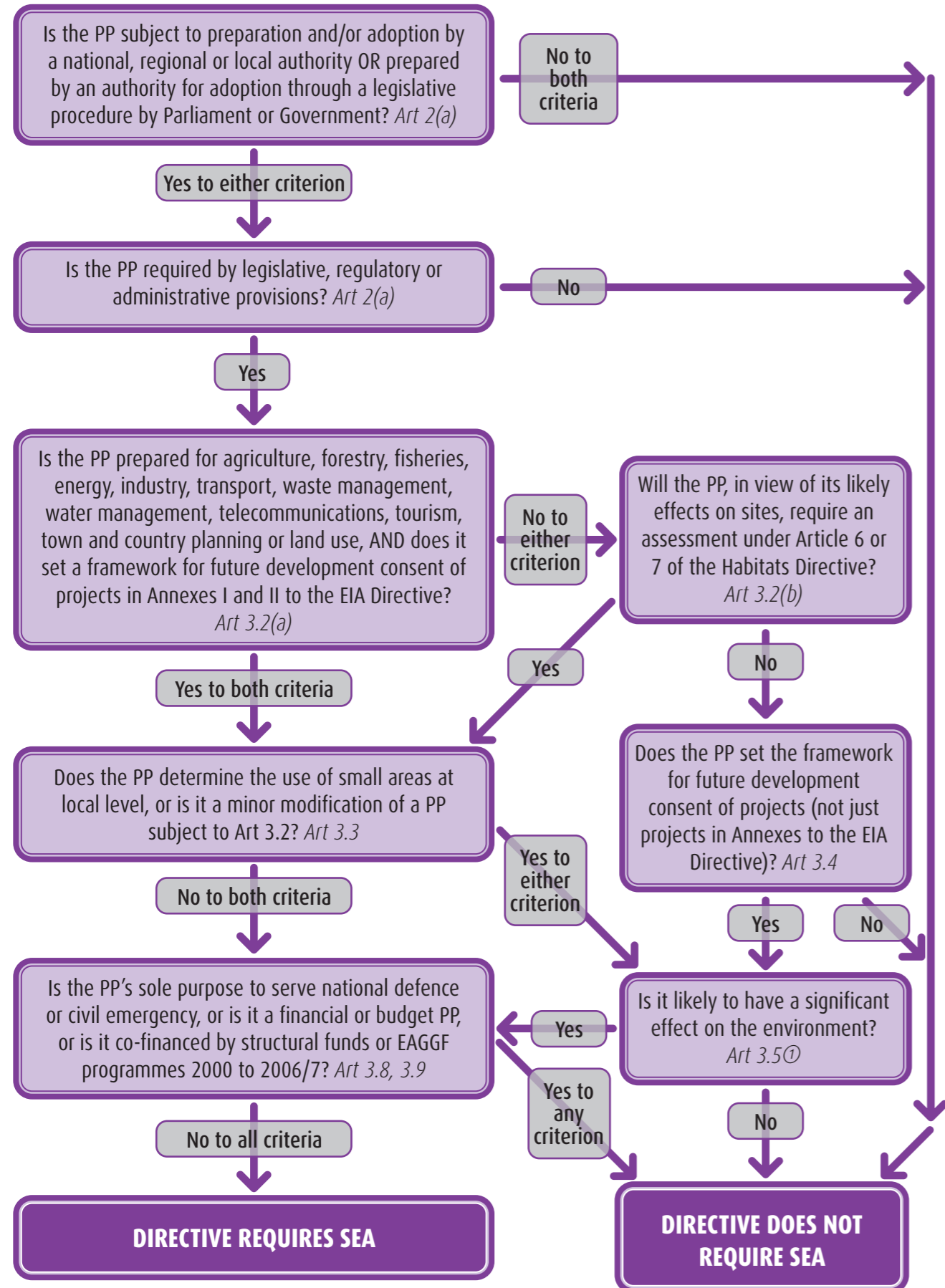
- 1.4.1** Designation of the Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan Area was approved by Bolsover District Council on 9 August 2016. It covers the whole of the parish. A map showing the Neighbourhood Plan area (and that is subject to the SEA screening process) is shown in figure 2.
- 1.4.2** Tibshelf is a small rural parish situated in the district of Tibshelf in the county of Derbyshire.
- 1.4.3** It comprises the village of Tibshelf, which most of the parish's services facilities and population are concentrated in, together with small hamlets and settlements scattered amongst extensive areas of generally attractive farmland and open countryside.
- 1.4.4** The purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is to provide a set of statutory planning policies to guide development within the parish to 2033 and has been prepared by a working party on behalf of the qualifying body, Tibshelf Parish Council.
- 1.4.5** The vision of the Plan is: *"That Tibshelf is a proud, self-contained and friendly community in which people enjoy living, visiting and working, with a full range of good-quality local facilities and development that meets local needs and enhances local landscapes, heritage and biodiversity while meeting the challenges of climate and economic change".*
- 1.4.6** Ten plan objectives have been identified to work towards meeting the vision:

- 1 Conserve and enhance Tibshelf's distinct identity, heritage, sense of place and community.
 - 2 Ensure that development is integrated into and enhances the parish and includes suitable infrastructure.
 - 3 Reinforce the role of Tibshelf Village Centre.
 - 4 Avoid Tibshelf becoming a dormitory settlement.
 - 5 Protect the countryside and open space that is important to the community and wildlife.
 - 6 Provide for housing that is high quality, well designed and of a size, type and tenure that meets local need.
 - 7 Ensure a good range of community facilities and services that meet the present and future needs of its population.
 - 8 Create an environment that is safe and makes it attractive for the self-employed and other businesses to locate and flourish.
 - 9 Support improvements to the transport network that meet the needs of all users.
 - 10 Help ensure that residents have a greater say over development affecting the parish.
- 1.4.7** In order to move towards the vision, the Plan sets out a number of parish wide policies. These indicate how new development proposals will be assessed in order to ensure that any future housing is sustainable and does not have a detrimental impact upon the parish. Policies also provide protection for important environments, heritage assets and natural assets, including local green spaces, as well as supporting the provision of community infrastructure.



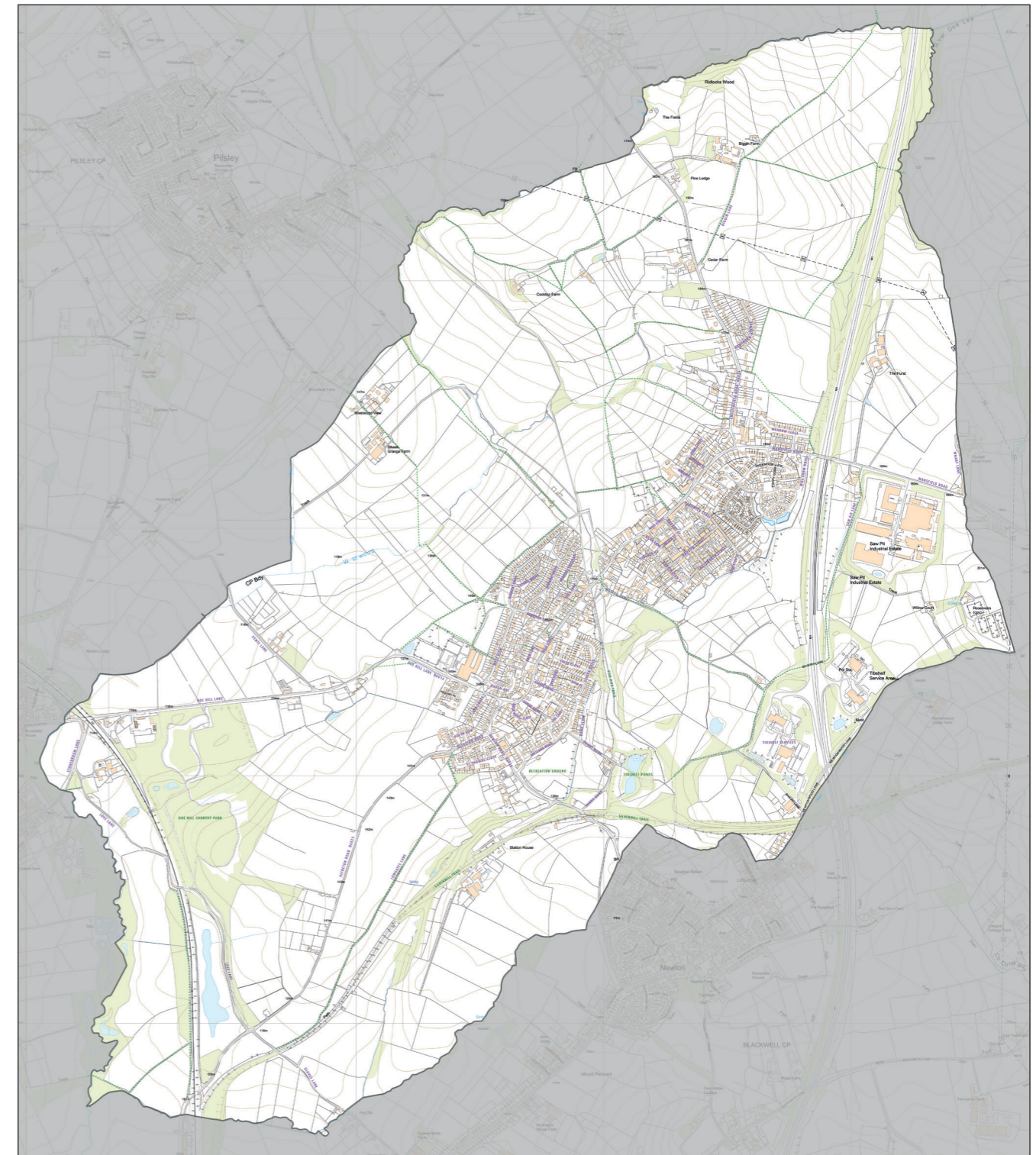
Figure 1: Application of criteria of the SEA Directive to Plans

This diagram is intended as a guide to the criteria for application of the Directive to plans and programmes (PPs). It has no legal status.



①The Directive requires Member States to determine whether plans or programmes in this category are likely to have significant environmental effects. These determinations may be made on a case by case basis and/or by specifying types of plan or programme.

Figure 2: Tibshelf Neighbourhood Area



2.0 The Screening Process

2.1 SEA Screening

2.1.1 The process for determining whether or not an SEA is required is called screening. The SEA screening is a two stage process:

Stage 1 considers the Plan generically against the SEA Assessment criteria specified in the national guidance (A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment; Fig 3). Where it is determined that there is a potential for a Neighbourhood Plan to have a significant effect on the environment, it will be necessary to progress to Stage 2.

Stage 2 involves testing the Plan against the criteria set out in the SEA Directive Article 3 (5) Annex II, to determine the likely significance of environmental effects.

2.1.2 Figure 3 provides a generic assessment of the Plan against the SEA Assessment criteria.



Figure 3: Establishing whether there is a need for a SEA

STAGE	YES / NO	REASON
1 Is the plan or programme subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? <i>Article 2(a)</i>	✓ Yes	Neighbourhood plans may be prepared under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as amended by the Localism Act 2011. They are drawn up by a qualifying body, which, in the case of Tibshelf, is the Parish Council. It is subject to examination and referendum. If the Plan receives 50% or more affirmative votes at a referendum, it will be 'made' by the local planning authority (Bolsover District Council).
2 Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? <i>Article 2(a)</i>	✗ No	The preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan is optional. Once 'made', it will form part of the statutory Local Plan for the area and should continue to be screened under the SEA Directive.
3 Is the Plan prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annex I and II to the EIA Directive? <i>Article 3.2 (a)</i>	✓ Yes	The Plan has been prepared for town and country planning and land use and sets out a framework for future development in Tibshelf. Once 'made', it would form part of the statutory development plan and will be used when making decisions on planning applications that could include development that may fall under Annex I and II of the EIA directive.

STAGE	YES / NO	REASON
4 Will the Plan, in view of its likely effects on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? <i>Article 3.2(b)</i>	✓ Yes	The Plan does not allocate sites for housing or other forms of development, but instead provides further local criteria for proposals to meet in support of existing and emerging local planning policies. It is unlikely therefore that the Plan will have a significant adverse effect upon any European (Natura 2000) site. There are no European sites within Tibshelf Parish. The nearest European sites are South Pennine Moors SAC which is located some 15kms to the north-east of the parish and Peak District SAC which similarly is located about 15 kms to the south-west of the parish.
5 Does the Plan determine the use of small areas at local level OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Article 3.2? <i>Article 3.3</i>	✓ Yes	The draft Plan policies seek to shape development at the local level in a way that protects the important characteristics and attributes of the area. Once 'made' the Plan would form part of the statutory development plan and be used by Bolsover District Council when determining planning applications at the local level. However, the Plan reflects the broader strategic planning framework laid out in the adopted and emerging statutory development plans.
6 Does the Plan set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? <i>Article 3.4</i>	✓ Yes	A Neighbourhood Plan once 'made' forms part of the statutory development plan and will be used to assess planning applications and other planning decisions within the Neighbourhood Plan Area. Therefore, it sets the framework for future developments at a local level.
7 Is the Plan's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? <i>Article 3.8, 3.9</i>	✗ No	The Plan does not have a sole purpose that falls within any of these categories.



STAGE	YES / NO	REASON
8 Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? <i>Article 3.5</i>	<p>✘</p> <p>No</p>	<p>A Neighbourhood Plan could potentially have an effect on the environment. However, whether this is significant depends on the proposals in the Plan.</p> <p>The focus of the Plan is to shape development to meet local needs and support sustainable development, so that any adverse impacts on the local environment are minimised.</p> <p>The Plan policies seek to protect and enhance the natural and built environment. It seeks, for example, to protect and enhance biodiversity and identifies Local Green Spaces for protection.</p> <p>As the Plan, does not allocate sites for housing or other forms of development; does not amend or introduce Limits to Development and has proposed a suite of policies that promote good quality design including regard to local character, it is considered that it is likely to have a positive impact on the environment.</p> <p>Any potential environmental effects of the Plan will be determined through stage 2 of this screening assessment. (see figure 4).</p>

2.1.3 The results of the preceding assessment indicate that, depending upon the content of a Neighbourhood Plan, a Strategic Environmental Assessment may be required.

2.1.4 Question 8 in figure 3 refers to whether the Plan would have a significant effect on the environment. The proposals within the Plan will thus be assessed against the criteria from Annex II of the SEA Directive and Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)



Fields and the M1 Green Corridor

Figure 4: Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan and the SEA Directive

1 THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PLANS, HAVING REGARD TO:	
CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
<p>A the degree to which the plan sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;</p>	<p>The Plan, if made, would form part of the statutory development plan. It would set a local policy framework for development proposals that are local in nature and which the community and stakeholders consider are important to the sustainable development of the parish and on which the Plan can have the greatest impact.</p> <p>The Plan sets local criteria by which development proposals coming primarily through the Local Plan, should be assessed. It will have a positive influence on the natural and historic environment of the parish by highlighting those assets that should be protected from any future development and the quality of development expected.</p> <p>The Plan sits within a wider strategic framework set by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and existing District planning policies. It is considered that the draft Plan is in general conformity with strategic policies contained in these national and local planning policies.</p>
<p>B the degree to which the plan influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;</p>	<p>The Plan sits in the lower tier of the planning policy hierarchy and must be in general conformity with approved Bolsover District local planning policies and have regard to the NPPF. It, therefore, supports the implementation of higher tier policies at the neighbourhood level and, as such, is not considered likely to have a significant influence on other plans and programmes.</p>
<p>C the relevance of the plan for the integration of environmental considerations, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan, as advocated by the NPPF, is underpinned by the principles of sustainable development.</p> <p>The Plan's Vision is to protect the built and natural environment as well as its rural setting. The objectives that underpin this vision and guide the Plan's policies strive to ensure development has regard to local character, protects and enhances the landscape and biodiversity, preserves the historic environment and promotes actions that contribute to mitigating climate change and reducing the carbon footprint.</p> <p>The following Plan policies, in particular, contribute to sustainable development at the local level:</p> <p>Policy ENV1 seeks to protect open spaces important to the area's character, beauty, tranquillity, wildlife and/or recreational value through the protection of Local Green Spaces.</p> <p>Policies ENV 2 and 3 seek to protect important views and dark skies, respectively.</p>

CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
C <i>continued</i>	<p>Policy ENV 4 seeks to protect and where possible provide net gains in biodiversity through recognition of locally important habitats and wildlife, promotion of dark skies and retention of existing trees and hedgerows.</p> <p>Policy H1 seeks to create a sustainable, inclusive and mixed community by providing choice that reflects local need, including affordable housing.</p> <p>Policy BE2 and BE3 seek to ensure development is of good quality and designed to reinforce the distinctive character of the area, especially in and around Tibshelf Conservation Area.</p> <p>Policy BE3 aims to protect local character including heritage assets identified as being important to the community so that they may be continued to be interpreted and enjoyed by future generations.</p> <p>Policies CF1 and CF2 – seek to support a sustainable community that is both healthy and inclusive through the protection and enhancement of important community facilities.</p> <p>Policies S1, S2 and S3 promote the vitality and viability of Tibshelf village, promoting healthy and sustainable, mixed and healthy communities.</p> <p>Policy S2 – supports Ultra-Low Emissions Vehicles through the incorporation of vehicle and e-bike charging points in new commercial and community facilities.</p>
D environmental problems relevant to the plan; and	<p>The Plan will not introduce any environmental problems, rather it will seek to address environmental issues in the Plan Area. Potential environmental issues that the Plan seeks to address include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undesignated locally important species and habitats • conservation of heritage assets • potential impact of light spillage on susceptible wildlife within and beyond the parish • loss of trees and hedgerows • the erosion of the countryside • climate change <p>The Plan contains measures to address environmental problems. These are notably in relation to protecting and enhancing local biodiversity, Local Green Spaces, protecting night skies as well as conserving heritage assets.</p>

CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
E the relevance of the plan for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (e.g. plans linked to waste-management or water protection).	The Plan must be in general conformity with higher-level plans that comprise the Bolsover District Local Plan. These Local Plans have been developed with regard to European Community legislation on the environment. Consequently, the policies of the Plan are not considered to be relevant to the implementation of EC legislation.
2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EFFECTS AND OF THE AREA LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED, HAVING REGARD, IN PARTICULAR, TO:	
CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
A the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;	<p>The Plan relates to specific, small scale issues ensuring that any development coming forward through the Local Plan will deliver the maximum local benefits. It addresses specific local development management issues, complementing the higher-level strategic policy framework already established through the adopted Local Plans, emerging Local Plan and national policies (NPPF).</p> <p>The Plan policies are generally designed to minimise the environmental effects of any new development and to promote sustainable development.</p> <p>Given that the Plan; does not allocate sites for housing or other development and has proposed a suite of policies to protect and where possible enhance the built and natural environment, the probability of adverse environmental effects is highly unlikely. Overall, it is considered through the application of its policies, the Plan is likely to have positive environmental effects.</p> <p>In particular, the Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • given its policies for the protection of Local Green Spaces, dark skies, trees and hedgerows and locally important habitats, heritage assets and wildlife is likely to have a positive effect on biodiversity • sets out policies to protect local amenity value and heritage and thus likely to have a long term positive effect on the built environment. <p>The duration of the positive effects outlined above are likely to be long term. However, due to the small scale and nature of the issues considered in the Plan, it is considered any effects will be low in frequency and reversible.</p>
B the cumulative nature of the effects;	<p>The effects of the Plan need to be considered alongside the Bolsover Local Plan. The Plan is required to be in general conformity with the adopted Local Plan. The Plan does not propose more development than the emerging Local Plan for the area.</p> <p>The cumulative effects of proposals within the Plan are unlikely to be significant on the local environment. Any cumulative impacts are likely to be beneficial.</p>

CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
C the transboundary nature of the effects;	The Plan establishes locally distinct development management policies for Tibshelf Parish and thus the majority of effects will be localised to the parish. The exception to this is policies aimed at reducing carbon emissions and protecting the biodiversity network, which is likely to have a positive impact beyond the parish.
D the risks to human health or the environment (eg due to accidents);	No significant risks to human health or the environment have been identified. The Plan seeks to create the conditions to improve human health by reducing emissions, providing recreation opportunities, socialising, active transport and facilitating mixed, inclusive and connected communities.
E the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);	The Plan is concerned with development within Tibshelf Parish, which has a population of 3,787 (2011 Census) and covers an area of 16,033 hectares (2011 Census). The potential for environmental impacts is likely to be minimal and limited to the Plan area. The exceptions to these are the policies seeking to address climate change and protection of night skies which has the potential to contribute positively to the broader environmental network, including the qualifying features of the designated sites.
F the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to: I special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; II exceed environmental quality standards or limit values; III intensive land use; and	Tibshelf has important natural characteristics and cultural heritage. The Plan area has a rich historical environment with many fine buildings, notably its wealth of ancient halls and historic landscape patterns. There are 3 nationally designated heritage assets – all Listed Buildings. The Plan recognises the vulnerability and value attached to heritage assets by the community and their desire to protect them. The Plan, through Policy BE3 identifies a schedule of heritage assets that are considered to have a significant local heritage interest and which the Plan seeks to protect. The Plan area includes 3 Listed Buildings. Development presents the potential for effects upon heritage assets and their settings in the Plan area. However, no development is proposed, and the approach to managing effects on heritage is positive. In addition to highlighting the designated heritage assets, the Plan identifies several buildings and sites of local heritage interest for protection (Policy BE3). Tibshelf encompasses several locally designated nature conservation areas. The Plan seeks to conserve, restore and enhance these important habitats and wildlife by supporting development that incorporates biodiversity and encourages proposals that implement measures to enhance nature conservation (Policy ENV4). The Plan will not create conditions for intensive land-use. Development likely to have a detrimental effect on identified cultural and natural assets will not be supported.

CRITERIA	ASSESSMENT
G the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.	The importance of Tibshelf’s landscape has been recognised local planning policies with the countryside variously designated as countryside and ‘open breaks’. The distinctive landscape character of the area is vulnerable to inappropriately located or unsympathetic designed development, loss of traditional farm buildings and encroachment from development. The Plan seeks to address these vulnerabilities through support and advocacy of the landscape policies identified in the existing Local Plan, continued designation of the countryside, open breaks and identification of Local Green Spaces. As no development is proposed as part of the Plan, direct effects are unlikely to occur. However, given the protective nature of the policies concerning the landscape, including support for the countryside covering much of the parish, the Plan is expected to have positive effects.

2.2 SEA Screening Conclusion

2.2.1 This screening report has explored the potential effects of the Plan with a view to determining the likely requirement for an environmental assessment under the SEA Directive. Based on the SEA Screening Assessment set out in figure 3 above, it is concluded that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects.

2.2.2 The Plan is a lower tier plan in the hierarchy of planning documents for the area and therefore has limited influence on other plans or programmes.

2.2.3 The Plan does not allocate any development sites; but instead provides criteria-based policies to help guide development that might come forward under the policies set out in local planning policies. The criteria set out for development in the Plan are

likely to prove beneficial in terms of mitigating against possible impacts of the emerging Local Plan policies.

2.2.4 The Plan area does contain potentially sensitive areas and assets including listed buildings, conservation areas and nationally and locally designated environmental sites. However, no development is proposed that is likely to have any significant effect on any special areas.

2.2.5 Having taken all the policies in the Plan into account, in accordance with the topics cited in Annex 1(f) of the SEA directive, this screening opinion has concluded that a full SEA is not required.



2.3 HRA Screening

2.3.1 Alongside the SEA screening process there is a need to assess whether the Plan would have an adverse impact upon internationally designated wildlife sites, as required by the European Habitats Directive (as amended).

2.3.2 The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to the assessment required for any plan or project to assess the potential impacts against the conservation objectives of Natura 2000 wildlife sites. The assessment must determine whether the plans would adversely affect, or are likely to affect, the integrity of a site(s) in terms of its nature conservation objectives. Where negative effects are identified other options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects.

2.3.3 The HRA process is generally divided into three stages. The initial stage of the HRA process is called the screening stage and determines if there are any likely significant effects or risk of significant effects possible as a result of the implementation of the Plan. If there are significant effects the Plan will need to undertake an Appropriate Assessment. The screening process should provide a description of the Plan and an identification of the Natura 2000 sites which may be affected by the Plan and assess the significance of any possible effects on the identified sites.

2.3.4 There is no pre-defined guidance that dictates the physical scope of a HRA of a Neighbourhood Plan. Therefore, in considering the physical scope of the assessment, we were guided primarily by the identified impact pathways rather than by arbitrary 'zones'. This study, therefore, considers potential effects on all European sites within 15km of the Neighbourhood Plan area boundary plus any sites linked to the area through a known 'pathway.'

2.3.5 There are no European sites within Tibshelf Parish. The nearest European sites are South Pennine Moors SAC which is located some 15kms to the north-east of the parish and Peak District SAC which similarly is located about 15 kms to the south-west of the parish.

2.3.6 A Habitats Regulations Screening was undertaken as part of the Bolsover District Local Plan (2020). The outcome of this work was that there were no likely effects on European sites and therefore an Appropriate Assessment was not required.

2.3.7 The Plan does not identify development beyond that outlined in the Bolsover Local Plan. The Plan provides criteria based policies to help guide development that might come forward in accordance with the district plans.

2.3.8 It is not considered that the implementation of the Plan, by virtue of its scope, the nature of its policies and proximity will result in any likely significant effects upon qualifying features of a European site.

3.0 Conclusion

3.1 The SEA screening finds that no significant effects are likely as a result of the implementation of the Plan. On this basis, a full SEA will not be required to be undertaken.

3.2 The HRA screening finds that no significant adverse effects are likely as the result of the implementation of the Plan. It is not necessary to prepare an Appropriate Assessment, as part of the Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan preparation.

Appendix A: Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan Policies

ENV 1 LOCAL GREEN SPACES

The sites listed below and identified on pages 19 & 20 are designated as Local Green Spaces:

- Tibshelf Cemetery, Doe Hill Lane.
- Tibshelf Community School Playing Fields.
- Tibshelf Allotments located to the west of the Village.
- St John the Baptist Churchyard.
- Play area off Staffa Drive.
- Play Area off Lincoln Close.
- Play Area off Derwent Drive/West Brook.
- Play Area off Poppy Gardens
- Land off Lowgates Lane, the Water Meadow.
- Doe Hill Country Park.
- Tibshelf Town End School playing fields.
- Tibshelf Parish Council Sports Ground.

Development on land designated as Local Green Spaces will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where it can be clearly demonstrated that the development will not conflict with the purpose of the designation.

ENV 2 PROTECTION OF IMPORTANT VIEWS

Development proposals should take account of the visual significance of the important views and vistas listed below and ensure that the impact of development on these views and vistas is carefully controlled.

- On High Street looking northwest
- From Biggin Lane looking out towards Hardwick and Bolsover
- Wetton Lane towards the Trent Valley
- Staffa Drive out towards the colliery site
- Alfreton Road towards Crich
- Doe Hill Lane towards Ashover Rock ('The Fabric')

ENV 3 DARK SKIES

To minimise light pollution and maintain the views of night time skies, to be supported, planning proposals that include internal lighting should be able to demonstrate the following:

- A** only include external lighting that is essential;
- B** include measures to avoid light spillage beyond the application site; and
- C** should be able to demonstrate that they meet or exceed the Institute of Lighting Professionals guidance or other relevant standards or guidance.

POLICY ENV4 BIODIVERSITY AND NATURE CONSERVATION

Development proposals which conserve, enhance and incorporate biodiversity in and around them will be supported (including networks), particularly when the biodiversity forms part of

- A** designated Local Wildlife Site or other Local Wildlife Site, as identified on page 24;
- B** a green corridor, as identified on page 25;
- C** a wider network.

Designated Wildlife sites, green corridors and other identified Local Wildlife Sites should be protected from inappropriate development, having regard to the wildlife and wider biodiversity value. Where opportunities exist, new habitats and design measures such as roosting spaces for birds and bats and the planting of native trees shall be created to further enhance this network.

POLICY H1 HOUSING MIX

To be supported housing development proposals should provide a mix of housing sizes, type and tenure, which meet the needs of people of all ages, including older people or those with a disability and is appropriate to their location, as identified in the most up to date SHMA available, supplemented by the Tibshelf Parish Housing Need and Characteristics Study (2019) or a more up to date assessment of local housing need, if appropriate. Housing for those with a disability and smaller homes (2 bedrooms) for young families, young people and older people will be supported.

POLICY H2 AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Housing development proposals should comply with, and wherever possible exceed, Bolsover DC requirements with regard to the provision of affordable housing. The focus for the delivery of affordable housing should be on the provision of affordable homes for rent, including social housing. The provision of smaller homes (2 and 3 bedrooms) and types that are suited to the needs for older people or those with a disability will be supported across all affordable housing tenures and types. Affordable housing should be well integrated within the site and indistinguishable from the open market housing.



POLICY H3 LONG TERM EMPTY HOUSING AND OTHER PROPERTIES AND HOUSING STANDARDS

The Plan supports and encourages initiatives to bring empty properties back into beneficial use and improve the condition of the housing stock, especially in the private rented sector.

POLICY BE1 BUILDING DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN TIBSHELF CONSERVATION AREA AND ITS IMMEDIATE SETTING

Development proposals are required to demonstrate that they reflect the overall character of buildings within and around the Conservation Area. Full reference should be made in Design and Access Statements accompanying planning applications to 'Design Guide for Building Treatment within Tibshelf Conservation Area'. Proposals should as appropriate:

- A** take every opportunity, through design and materials, to reinforce local character and a strong sense of place;
- B** recognise and reinforce local character in relation to scale, density and layout and in particular open spaces between buildings and irregular layouts;
- C** not cause the loss or damage to any open space, including green verges which is important to the character of the conservation area;
- D** incorporate landscaping and boundary treatments local in character including the use of native tree and hedgerow species;
- E** conserve landmark buildings and structures that contribute to the distinctive character and historic and architectural interest of the Conservation Area and wider parish; and
- F** sustain significant views that contribute to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. These views include (but are not limited to) the Important Views shown on page 20.

POLICY BE2 BUILDING DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE TIBSHELF CONSERVATION AREA

Development proposals should respect local character, having regard to scale, density, massing, height, landscape, layout, materials and access, as appropriate. It should consider the amenity of neighbouring occupiers.

Where appropriate, development proposals should provide attractive, safe and accessible public and private spaces,

that are easy to get around for all, including for those with disabilities, and reduce the opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour.

POLICY BE3 CONSERVING TIBSHELF CHARACTER BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES OF LOCAL HERITAGE INTEREST

The Plan identifies the buildings and structures listed below as Tibshelf Character Buildings and Structures of local heritage interest.

- 1 Doe Hill House.
- 2 Newton & Tibshelf Station, Newton Road.
- 3 Alfreton Townend Junior School, Alfreton Road.
- 4 Old Swimming Baths, Newton Road.
- 5 Dithden House, off Newton Road.
- 6 Mission Hall, Boundary Gardens.
- 7 Tibshelf Infants School, High Street.
- 8 The Paddocks, Hardwick Street.
- 9 The White Hart PH, Mansfield Road.
- 10 The Cedars, Chesterfield Road.
- 11 Tibshelf Oil Well, Chesterfield Road (site of)
- 12 Bigging Farm, Chesterfield Road.

Development proposals will be supported which conserve or enhance the heritage significance and setting of a Character Buildings or Structure.

Development proposals will be required to be designed appropriately, taking account of local styles, materials, detail and heritage value.

Development proposals that may impact upon any Tibshelf Parish Character Building or Structure shall be accompanied by a heritage statement which considers the impact of the specific development proposed with regard to the character, context and setting of the assets on or in the vicinity of the site.

POLICY EB 1 PROTECTION OF EMPLOYMENT SITES

The loss of land or buildings in employment use will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that the site or building is no longer viable or cannot meet the needs of modern business and that the premises have been suitably marketed for a period of 6 months.

POLICY EB2 HOMEWORKING

Proposals for small-scale home-based businesses will be encouraged provided that it can be shown that:

- A** the amenities of nearby residents will not be adversely affected by the nature of the operation, noise or traffic generated;
- B** the scale and design are sympathetic to the character of the area; and
- C** the operation of the business can be contained within the curtilage of the premises.

Improvements to broadband infrastructure will be encouraged. Any new development within the parish should be served by superfast broadband (fibre optic) connection unless it can be demonstrated through consultation with the network providers that this would not be possible, practical or economically viable.

POLICY EB3 CONNECTING LOCAL PEOPLE TO LOCAL JOBS

Development proposals that provide opportunities for the training, employment and retention of residents (especially young people) within the Parish will be supported.

POLICY S1 TIBSHELF VILLAGE CENTRE

Development proposals that maintain and enhance the attractiveness, vitality and viability of Tibshelf Village Centre (as defined in the Bolsover Local Plan) as primary location for retail, leisure, community and other uses appropriate to a Village Centre will be supported.

They should have regard to and respond positively to the general principles as outlined in the Tibshelf Village Centre Design Support document (2020).

POLICY S2 DESIGN OF SHOP FRONTS IN TIBSHELF VILLAGE CENTRE

Development proposals to alter or replace existing shop fronts will be supported, where it:

- A** is visually attractive;
- B** respects the character of the building of which it forms part and the overall High Street;
- C** relates well to their context in terms of design, scale, material and colour; and
- D** conforms to the general principles and objectives as outlined in the Tibshelf Village Centre Shop Front Design Guide.

Development proposals that remove, replace or adversely affect shop fronts by poor or unsympathetic design, including roller shutters will not be supported.

POLICY S3 SHOPPING MIX IN THE VILLAGE CENTRE

Within the Tibshelf Village Centre, as defined Bolsover Local Plan, the Plan will:

- A** support proposals for new retail (A1) developments in new or existing frontages; and
- B** resist proposals for the change of use of an existing retail (A1) premises in the Primary Shopping Frontage to any other use until such a time that the number of A1 uses in the Primary Shopping Frontage comprises at least 50% of the total number of A1-A4 units.

POLICY S4 SHOPS OUTSIDE OF TIBSHELF VILLAGE CENTRE

Development proposals that would result in the loss of, or have a significant adverse effect on, a shopping use outside the defined Tibshelf Village Centre will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated to Bolsover DC in consultation with the Parish Council that its continued use for shopping is no longer viable and the site has been actively marketed for at least six months for shopping purposes.



Enterprise House Business Centre

POLICY CF1 NEW AND ENHANCED IMPORTANT COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Development proposals involving the provision of a new or enhanced community facility will be supported where it can be demonstrated to Bolsover DC, including through discussions with the Parish Council, that it meets a local need. Development proposals for new or enhanced medical and cemetery related facilities will be supported.

POLICY CF2 ASSETS OF COMMUNITY VALUE

Development proposals that support the longevity, appreciation and community value of an Asset of Community Value (in the Register of Assets of Community Value held by Bolsover DC) will be supported. Development proposals for a change of use that would result in the loss of an Asset of Community Value will only be supported where it is demonstrated the asset is no longer viable or no longer required by the community, or the asset is replaced by an equivalent or better facility in terms of quantity and quality in an equally suitable location.

POLICY T1 TRANSPORT, HIGHWAY SAFETY AND PARKING

To be supported development proposals must demonstrate they will not adversely affect vehicular or pedestrian safety and not result in severe adverse cumulative traffic impacts.

Development proposals that incorporate design features to improve localised issues of vehicular and pedestrian safety and movement will be supported where those design features do not harm local character or amenity.

POLICY T2 ULTRA-LOW EMISSIONS VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE

The electrical infrastructure within all new developments must be capable of the future addition of Ultra-Low Emission Vehicle charging infrastructure in terms of anticipated load capacity.



Main retail area 2021



High Street traffic



High Street speed bumps

Appendix B: Annex I Projects

1 Crude-oil refineries (excluding undertakings manufacturing only lubricants from crude oil) and installations for the gasification and liquefaction of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale per day.

2 Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 300 megawatts or more, and nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors (except research installations for the production and conversion of fissionable and fertile materials, whose maximum power does not exceed 1 kilowatt continuous thermal load).

3a Installations for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel

3b Installations designed:-

- for the production or enrichment of nuclear fuel,
- for the processing of irradiated nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste,
- for the final disposal of irradiated nuclear fuel,
- solely for the final disposal of radioactive waste,
- solely for the storage (planned for more than 10 years) of irradiated nuclear fuels or
- radioactive waste in a different site than the production site.

4a Integrated works for the initial smelting of cast-iron and steel

4b Installations for the production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes.

5 Installations for the extraction of asbestos and for the processing and transformation of asbestos and products containing asbestos: for asbestos-cement products, with an annual production of more than 20 000 tonnes of finished products, for friction material, with an annual production of more than 50 tonnes of finished products, and for other uses of asbestos, utilization of more than 200 tonnes per year.

6 Integrated chemical installations, i.e. those installations for the manufacture on an industrial scale of substances

using chemical conversion processes, in which several units are juxtaposed and are functionally linked to one another and which are:

- I** for the production of basic organic chemicals;
- II** for the production of basic inorganic chemicals;
- III** for the production of phosphorous-, nitrogen- or potassium-based fertilizers (simple or compound fertilizers);
- IV** for the production of basic plant health products and of biocides;
- V** for the production of basic pharmaceutical products using a chemical or biological process;
- VI** for the production of explosives.

7a Construction of lines for long-distance railway traffic and of airports with a basic runway length of 2,100 m or more;

7b Construction of motorways and express roads

7c Construction of a new road of four or more lanes, or realignment and/or widening of an existing road of two lanes or less so as to provide four or more lanes, where such new road, or realigned and/or widened section of road would be 10 km or more in a continuous length.

8a Inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic which permit the passage of vessels of over 1,350 tonnes;

8b Trading ports, piers for loading and unloading connected to land and outside ports (excluding ferry piers) which can take vessels of over 1 350 tonnes.

9 Waste disposal installations for the incineration, chemical treatment as defined in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC (3) under heading D9, or landfill of hazardous waste (i.e. waste to which Directive 91/689/EEC (4) applies).

10 Waste disposal installations for the incineration or chemical treatment as defined in Annex IIA to Directive 75/442/EEC under heading D9 of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 100 tonnes per day.



Certas depot, Doe Hill Lane

11 Groundwater abstraction or artificial groundwater recharge schemes where the annual volume of water abstracted or recharged is equivalent to or exceeds 10 million cubic metres.

12a Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where this transfer aims at preventing possible shortages of water and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 100 million cubic metres/year;

12b In all other cases, works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where the multi-annual average flow of the basin of abstraction exceeds 2 000 million cubic metres/year and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 5 % of this flow.

In both cases transfers of piped drinking water are excluded.

13 Wastewater treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150 000 population equivalent as defined in Article 2 point (6) of Directive 91/271/EEC (5).

14 Extraction of petroleum and natural gas for commercial purposes where the amount extracted exceeds 500 tonnes/day in the case of petroleum and 500 000 m³/day in the case of gas.

15 Dams and other installations designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water, where a new or additional amount of water held back or stored exceeds 10 million cubic metres.

16 Pipelines for the transport of gas, oil or chemicals with a diameter of more than 800 mm and a length of more than 40 km.

17 Installations for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs with more than:

- A** 85 000 places for broilers, 60 000 places for hens;
- B** 3 000 places for production pigs (over 30 kg); or
- C** 900 places for sows.

18 Industrial plants for the

- A** production of pulp from timber or similar fibrous materials;
- B** production of paper and board with a production capacity exceeding 200 tonnes per day.

19 Quarries and open-cast mining where the surface of the site exceeds 25 hectares, or peat extraction, where the surface of the site exceeds 150 hectares.

20 Construction of overhead electrical power lines with a voltage of 220 kV or more and a length of more than 15 km.

21 Installations for storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products with a capacity of 200,000 tonnes or more.

Annex II Projects

1 Agriculture, silviculture and aquaculture

- A** Projects for the restructuring of rural land holdings;
- B** Projects for the use of uncultivated land or semi-natural areas for intensive agricultural purposes;
- C** Water management projects for agriculture, including irrigation and land drainage projects;
- D** Initial afforestation and deforestation for the purposes of conversion to another type of land use;
- E** Intensive livestock installations (projects not included in Annex I);
- F** Intensive fish farming;
- G** Reclamation of land from the sea.

2 Extractive industry

- A** Quarries, open-cast mining and peat extraction (projects not included in Annex I);
- B** Underground mining;
- C** Extraction of minerals by marine or fluvial dredging;
- D** Deep drillings, in particular:
 - geothermal drilling,
 - drilling for the storage of nuclear waste material,
 - drilling for water supplies;
- E** Surface industrial installations for the extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gas and ores, as well as bituminous shale.

3 Energy industry

- A** Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (projects not included in Annex I);
- B** Industrial installations for carrying gas, steam and hot water; transmission of electrical energy by overhead cables (projects not included in Annex I);
- C** Surface storage of natural gas;
- D** Underground storage of combustible gases;
- E** Surface storage of fossil fuels;
- F** Industrial briquetting of coal and lignite;
- G** Installations for the processing and storage of radioactive waste (unless included in Annex I);
- H** Installations for hydroelectric energy production;
- I** Installations for the harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms).

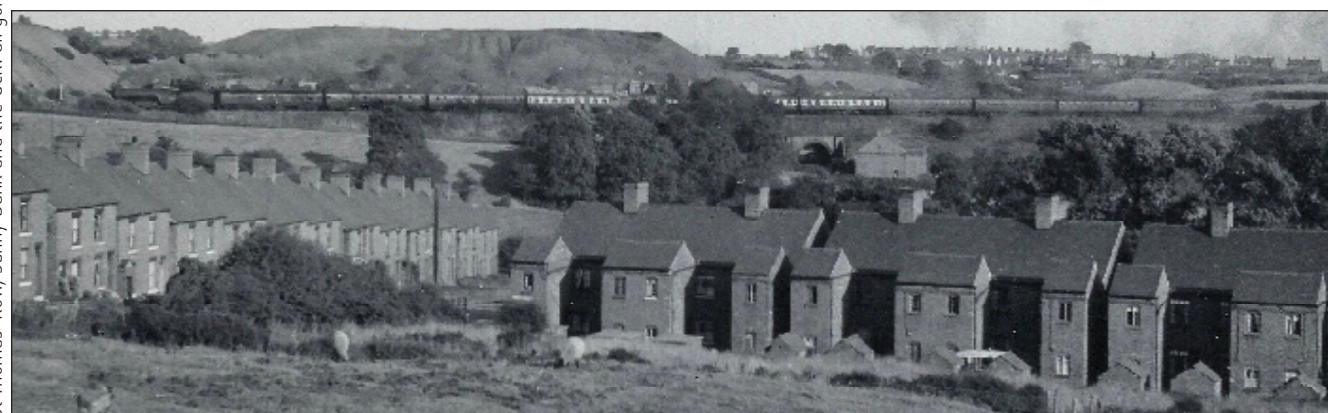
4 Production and processing of metals

- A** Installations for the production of pig iron or steel (primary or secondary fusion) including continuous casting;
- B** Installations for the processing of ferrous metals
 - I** hot-rolling mills;
 - II** smithies with hammers;
 - III** application of protective fused metal coats;
- C** Ferrous metal foundries;
- D** Installations for the smelting, including the alloyage, of non-ferrous metals, excluding precious metals, including recovered products (refining, foundry casting, etc.);
- E** Installations for surface treatment of metals and plastic materials using an electrolytic or chemical process;
- F** Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles and manufacture of motor-vehicle engines;
- G** Shipyards;
- H** Installations for the construction and repair of aircraft;
- I** Manufacture of railway equipment;
- J** Swaging by explosives;
- K** Installations for the roasting and sintering of metallic ores.

5 Mineral industry

- A** Coke ovens (dry coal distillation);
- B** Installations for the manufacture of cement;
- C** Installations for the production of asbestos and the manufacture of asbestos-products (projects not included in Annex I);
- D** Installations for the manufacture of glass including glass fibre;
- E** Installations for smelting mineral substances including the production of mineral fibres;
- F** Manufacture of ceramic products by burning, in particular roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stoneware or porcelain.

St Thomas' Row, Sunny Bank and the GCR: all gone



Flats off High Street: soon to go



6 Chemical industry (Projects not included in Annex I)

- A** Treatment of intermediate products and production of chemicals;
- B** Production of pesticides and pharmaceutical products, paint and varnishes, elastomers and peroxides;
- C** Storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products.

7 Food industry

- A** Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats;
- B** Packing and canning of animal and vegetable products;
- C** Manufacture of dairy products;
- D** Brewing and malting;
- E** Confectionery and syrup manufacture;
- F** Installations for the slaughter of animals;
- G** Industrial starch manufacturing installations;
- H** Fish-meal and fish-oil factories;
- I** Sugar factories.

8 Textile, leather, wood and paper industries

- A** Industrial plants for the production of paper and board (projects not included in Annex I);
- B** Plants for the pre-treatment (operations such as washing, bleaching, mercerization) or dyeing of fibres or textiles;
- C** Plants for the tanning of hides and skins;
- D** Cellulose-processing and production installations.

9 Rubber industry

Manufacture and treatment of elastomer-based products.



Tibshelf Ponds

10 Infrastructure projects

- A** Industrial estate development projects;
- B** Urban development projects, including the construction of shopping centres and car parks;
- C** Construction of railways and intermodal trans-shipment facilities, and of intermodal terminals (projects not included in Annex I);
- D** Construction of airfields (projects not included in Annex I);
- E** Construction of roads, harbours and port installations, including fishing harbours (projects not included in Annex I);
- F** Inland-waterway construction not included in Annex I, canalisation and flood-relief works;
- G** Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis (projects not included in Annex I);
- H** Tramways, elevated and underground railways, suspended lines or similar lines of a particular type, used exclusively or mainly for passenger transport;
- I** Oil and gas pipeline installations (projects not included in Annex I);
- J** Installations of long-distance aqueducts;
- K** Coastal work to combat erosion and maritime works capable of altering the coast through the construction, for example, of dykes, moles, jetties and other sea defence works, excluding the maintenance and reconstruction of such works;
- L** Groundwater abstraction and artificial groundwater recharge schemes not included in Annex I;
- M** Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins not included in Annex I.

11 Other projects

- A** Permanent racing and test tracks for motorised vehicles;
- B** Installations for the disposal of waste (projects not included in Annex I);
- C** Waste-water treatment plants (projects not included in Annex I);
- D** Sludge-deposition sites;
- E** Storage of scrap iron, including scrap vehicles;
- F** Test benches for engines, turbines or reactors;
- G** Installations for the manufacture of artificial mineral fibres;
- H** Installations for the recovery or destruction of explosive substances;
- I** Knackers' yards.

12 Tourism and leisure

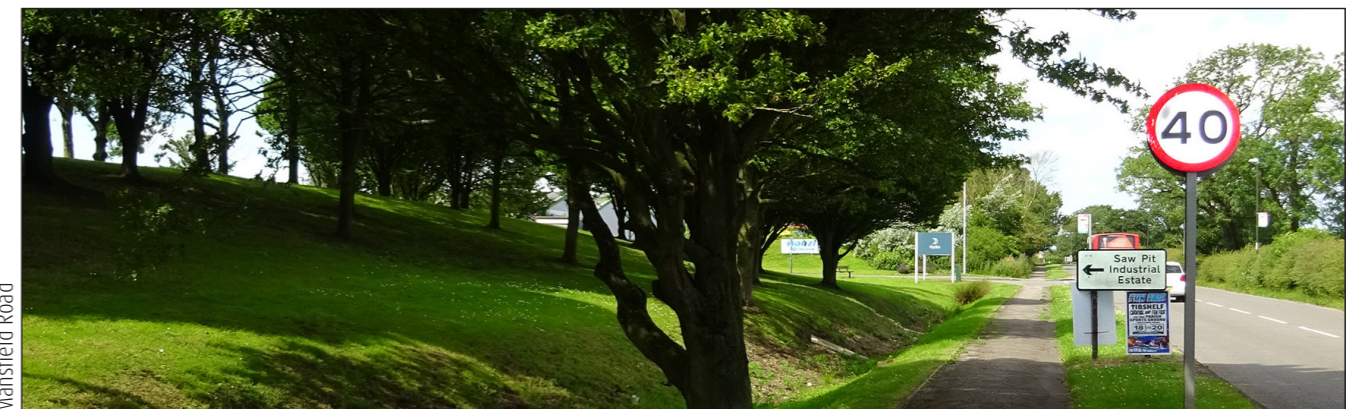
- A** Ski-runs, ski-lifts and cable-cars and associated developments;
 - B** Marinas;
 - C** Holiday villages and hotel complexes outside urban areas and associated developments;
 - D** Permanent campsites and caravan sites;
 - E** Theme parks.
- 13** Any change or extension of projects listed in Annex I or Annex II, already authorised, executed or in the process of being executed, which may have significant adverse effects on the environment; Projects in Annex I, undertaken exclusively or mainly for the development and testing of new methods or products and not used for more than two years.



Nottingham - Sheffield mainline



Site of Britain's first inland oilwell



Mansfield Road

From: Planning, Lower Trent <planning.trentside@environment-agency.gov.uk>
Sent: 16 May 2022 14:08
To: Tibshelf Parish Clerk <theclerk@tibshelfparishcouncil.gov.uk>
Subject: RE: 220516/AT01 FW: 220320/SSR18 - Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan

Hi Rachel,
Thanks for sending through the documents for the Strategic Environmental Assessment screening report for the Tibshelf neighbourhood plan. Based on a review of environmental constraints for which we are a statutory consultee, there are no areas of fluvial flood risk or watercourses within the neighbourhood plan area. Therefore we do not consider there to be potential significant environmental effects relating to these environmental constraints or other environmental sensitivities of interest to us. The Lead Local Flood Authority's Derbyshire County Council Surface Water Management Plan will indicate if there are any critical drainage areas from local sources of flood risk (e.g. surface water, groundwater and sewerage) which coincide with the neighbourhood plan area.

Again I apologise for the delay in providing a response.
Kind Regards,

Joe Drewry
Planning Specialist

Sustainable Places – East Midlands
Email : joe.drewry@environment-agency.gov.uk
External : 02030 253277, Internal: 33277

Date: 25 May 2022
Our ref: 386629
Your ref: N/A



Bolsover District Council

BY EMAIL ONLY

Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Peter Leppard

Planning consultation: Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan - Draft Plan & SEA/HRA Screening Report Consultation
Location: Tibshelf

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 15 March 2022 which was received by Natural England on 15 March 2022

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

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Where Neighbourhood Plans could have significant environmental effects, they may require a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended).

Natural England agree that **the draft plan does not require a full SEA.**

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

Where a neighbourhood plan could potentially affect a ['habitats site'](#), it will be necessary to screen the plan in relation to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), as amended (the 'Habitats Regulations'). Where likely significant effects are identified, it will be necessary to undertake an appropriate assessment of the neighbourhood plan and, if needed, identify and secure appropriate mitigation measures to ensure the plan does not result in an adverse effect on the integrity of the habitats site.

In accordance with Schedule 2 of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended), a neighbourhood plan cannot be made if it breaches the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Natural England agree that there will be no significant effects as a result of the implementation of the Plan. **It will not be necessary to prepare and Appropriate Assessment.**

For any queries regarding this letter, for new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

Caolan Gaffney
Sustainable Development Lead Adviser

Page 1 of 1



Mr Peter Leppard

Direct Dial: 0121 625 6870

Tibshelf Parish Council

Our ref: PL00769242

25 March 2022

Dear Mr Leppard

TIBSHELF NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - SEA SCREENING REQUEST

Thank you for your consultation of 15 March 2022 and the request for a Screening Opinion in respect of the Tibshelf Neighbourhood Plan.

For the purposes of consultations on SEA Screening Opinions, Historic England confines its advice to the question, "Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment?" in respect of our area of concern, cultural heritage. Our comments are based on the information supplied with the screening request.

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

The views of the other statutory consultation bodies should be taken into account before the overall decision on the need for a SEA is made. If a decision is made to undertake a SEA, please note that Historic England has published guidance on Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Historic Environment that is relevant to both local and neighbourhood planning and available at:

<<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/>>

Should it be concluded that, overall, a SEA will be required for the Plan, Historic England would be pleased to discuss the scope of the assessment in relation to the



historic environment in due course.

I hope that this information is of use to you at this time. Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

C. Fletcher

Clive Fletcher
Principal Adviser, Historic Places
clive.fletcher@HistoricEngland.org.uk





Site of Britain's first inland oilwell



TIBSHELF NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN
SEA • HRA REPORT