

# Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Great Addington Neighbourhood Plan

SEA Scoping Report

Great Addington Parish Council

March 2024

## Quality information

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## Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Name	Position
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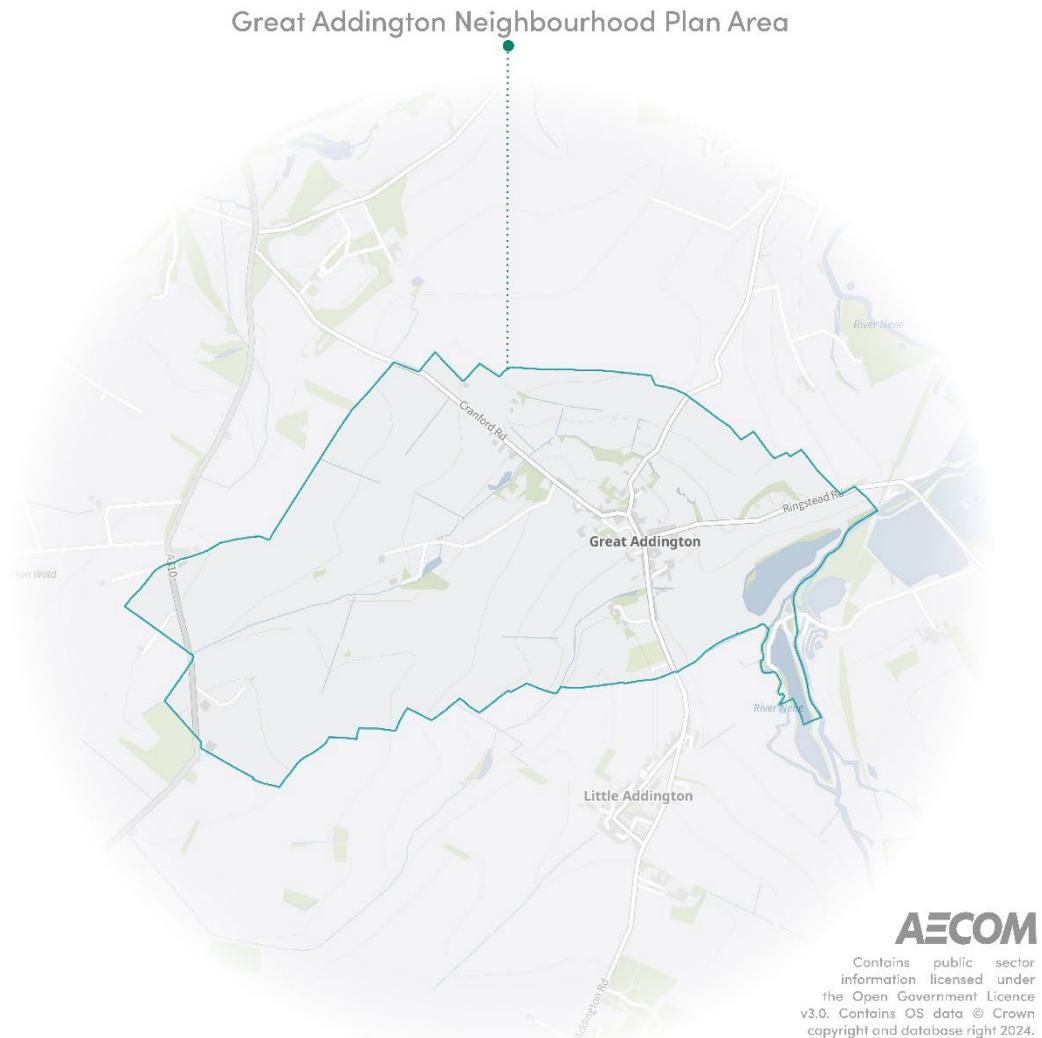
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## Table of Contents

1. Introduction .....	1
2. Context .....	3
3. Air quality .....	7
4. Biodiversity and geodiversity.....	9
5. Climate change and flood risk.....	17
6. Community wellbeing.....	26
7. Historic environment .....	35
8. Land, soil and water resources .....	39
9. Landscape .....	44
10. Transportation and movement .....	47
11. Proposed SEA framework.....	52
12. Next steps .....	53

**Figure 1.1: Great Addington neighbourhood area**

# 1. Introduction

## Background

- 1.1 AECOM has been commissioned to undertake an independent Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in support of the emerging Great Addington Neighbourhood Plan (GANP).
- 1.2 The GANP 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.
- 1.3 The neighbourhood area covers the civil parish of Great Addington in Northamptonshire, located to the south-east of Kettering (as shown in Figure 1.1 above).

## SEA explained

- 1.4 SEA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the potential impacts of an emerging plan, and potential alternatives in terms of key environmental issues. The aim of SEA is to inform and influence the plan-making process with a view to avoiding and mitigating potential negative impacts and maximising the potential for positive effects. Through this approach, SEA seeks to maximise the emerging plan's contribution to sustainable development.
- 1.5 SEA is undertaken to meet the specific requirements prescribed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).
- 1.6 The next stage of SEA (this report) seeks to establish a suggested scope for the assessment. A key procedural requirement of the SEA Regulations is to present this scope for the SEA, so that the designated authorities (Historic England, Natural England, and the Environment Agency) can provide timely comment.

## SEA scoping explained

- 1.7 The scope is explored and presented under a series of key environmental themes as follows:
  - Air quality
  - Biodiversity and geodiversity
  - Climate change and flood risk
  - Community wellbeing
  - Historic environment
  - Land, soil, and water resources
  - Landscape
  - Transportation and movement
- 1.8 The selected environmental themes incorporate the 'SEA topics' suggested by Annex I (f) of the SEA Directive<sup>1</sup>. These were refined to reflect a broad understanding of the anticipated scope of plan effects.

<sup>1</sup> The SEA Directive (Directive 200142//EC) is 'of a procedural nature' (para 9 of the Directive preamble) and does not set out to prescribe particular issues that should and should not be a focus, beyond requiring a focus 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'.

1.9 Developing the draft scope for the SEA as presented in this report has involved the following steps:

1. Exploring the policy context for the neighbourhood plan and SEA to summarise the key messages arising. Overarching plans and the strategic policy context are presented in the first chapter (as part of the context for the plan), whilst localised plans and strategies are explored under each environmental theme.
2. Establishing the baseline for the SEA (i.e., the current and future situation in the area) to help identify key sensitive receptors. Following a series of maps, key statistics, and cited evidence sources, a narrative summarises the baseline for each environmental theme. The future baseline (in the absence of the plan) is explored in the first chapter (as part of the context for the plan).
3. Identifying particular problems or opportunities ('issues') that should be a particular focus of the SEA. Key issues are explored for each environmental theme; and
4. Considering this information, developing a SEA framework comprising SEA objectives and assessment questions, which can then be used as a guiding framework for the subsequent assessment. Objectives are explored for each environmental theme scoped in as part of the assessment, and then brought together as a whole (the SEA framework) in the final chapter.

1.10 Options and proposals within the emerging neighbourhood plan will be assessed consistently using this framework.

## 2. Context

2.1 This section presents the strategic planning policy context provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the local development framework of North Northamptonshire Council. It also identifies plans and strategies of distinct relevance to the interests of statutory consultees, and other broad national strategies of relevance. Finally, a narrative is provided which considers the future baseline.

### Strategic policy context

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</a>	2023
<a href="#">East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2</a>	2023
<a href="#">North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy 2011-2031</a>	2016

2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides an overarching framework for development in England. It sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It is supported by Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), which is a suite of policy papers covering a broad range of topics, including SEA. Neighbourhood plans must have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State. They must also be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area.

2.3 The strategic policy context is set by the following documents:

- The North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy (JCS) 2011-2031, adopted 14<sup>th</sup> July 2016 – known as the Adopted Local Plan 1; and
- The East Northamptonshire Local Plan Part 2, which was adopted on the 7<sup>th</sup> December 2023.

2.4 The East Northamptonshire Local Plan sets out a rural housing need for Parish Council areas of a particular scale in terms of population. The figures are intended as indicative guidance for potential / emerging Neighbourhood Plans in terms of helping meet future housing need. The indicative housing requirement for Great Addington is 11-20 dwellings.

2.5 It is noted that work has started on reviewing strategic planning policies within the North Northamptonshire Local Plan, in order to reflect changes that have occurred since 2016. This will extend the plan period to 2041.

# Historic England

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">Historic England Advice Note 11 (Second Edition): Neighbourhood Planning and the Historic Environment</a>	2022
<a href="#">Historic England: Heritage and Climate Change</a>	2022
<a href="#">National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</a>	2021
<a href="#">National Model Design Code</a>	2021
<a href="#">The National Design Guide</a>	2019
<a href="#">Historic England Advice Note 1: Conservation Area Appraisal Designation and Management</a>	2019
<a href="#">A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment</a>	2018
<a href="#">Historic England Good Practice Advice in Planning: The Setting of Heritage Assets</a>	2017
<a href="#">Historic England Advice Note 8: Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)</a>	2016

2.6 Historic England champions England's heritage. The key high-level principles for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment are as follows:

- The historic environment is a shared resource.
- Everyone should be able to participate in sustaining the historic environment.
- Understanding the significance of places is vital.
- Significant places should be managed to sustain their values.
- Decisions about change must be reasonable, transparent, and consistent; and
- Documenting and learning from decisions is essential<sup>2</sup>.

2.7 The significance of places is the key element which underpins the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. Significance is a collective term for the sum of all the heritage values attached to a place, be it a building, an archaeological site, or a larger historic area such as a whole village or landscape.

<sup>2</sup> Historic England: Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance

# Natural England and the Environment Agency

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">Green Infrastructure Planning and Design Guide: Designing nature-rich, healthy, climate-resilient, and thriving places</a>	2023
<a href="#">UK Climate Change Risk Assessment</a>	2022
<a href="#">Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener</a>	2021
<a href="#">Environment Act</a>	2021
<a href="#">National Model Design Code</a>	2021
<a href="#">Changes to the Habitats Regulations 2017</a>	2021
<a href="#">The National Design Guide</a>	2019
<a href="#">A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment</a>	2018
<a href="#">Space for people: Targeting action for woodland access</a>	2017
<a href="#">Natural England's Green Infrastructure Guidance</a>	2009
<a href="#">The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations</a>	2017
<a href="#">Flood and Water Management Act 2010</a>	2010
<a href="#">Climate Change Act 2008</a>	2008

2.8 The interests of Natural England and the Environment Agency span a range of SEA themes, including landscape, biodiversity, land, soil, and water resources (including waste), community wellbeing, and climate change and flood risk. Key documents which link to these interests are outlined above.

## Other national strategies

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">UK Climate Change Risk Assessment</a>	2022
<a href="#">Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain</a>	2021
<a href="#">National Infrastructure Assessment</a>	2021
<a href="#">Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener</a>	2021
<a href="#">Waste Management Plan for England</a>	2021
<a href="#">Blueprint for a resilient economy</a>	2020
<a href="#">National Infrastructure Strategy</a>	2020
<a href="#">Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On</a>	2020
<a href="#">The UK Sixth Carbon Budget</a>	2020
<a href="#">The Clean Air Strategy</a>	2019
<a href="#">Future of Mobility: Urban Strategy</a>	2019
<a href="#">Planning Practice Guidance</a>	2019
<a href="#">Healthy High Streets</a>	2018
<a href="#">The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting</a>	2018

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">The Clean Growth Strategy</a>	2017
<a href="#">UK plan for tackling roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations</a>	2017

## Future baseline

2.9 In the context of SEA, there is a need to consider the future baseline. The future baseline is the expected continuation and / or evolution of aspects of the baseline, based on what we know today. The future baseline is inevitably uncertain and predicted.

2.10 In the future, development (housing, employment, and wider infrastructure) will continue to come forward without a neighbourhood plan. This will either be allocated through the Local Plan, or speculatively through the planning system. In this respect a 'business as usual' approach means that development in line with Local Plan policies and the NPPF is likely to continue as a natural evolution of the baseline.

2.11 In accepting a 'business as usual' approach, we also accept that increases in absolute carbon emissions are likely to continue (in the absence of strategic, including global, action). A focus is therefore paid to per capita emissions, whereby planning can influence root behaviours and support lifestyle changes which have a recognisable and measurable localised impact.

2.12 It is assumed that development would be delivered alongside suitable, and widely accepted, mitigation in line with Local Plan and national policies. This would include sustainable drainage systems, efficiency standards, sequential and exception testing etc. More recently, it is recognised that a biodiversity net gain standard (10%) is being embedded in development standards nationally.

2.13 Furthermore, it is recognised that assets are afforded a level of protection, according to their significance, through the planning system (with internationally and nationally designated features afforded greater weight in planning decisions). It is assumed that existing national and local planning and policy protections will remain in the future as a key consideration for the development management process.

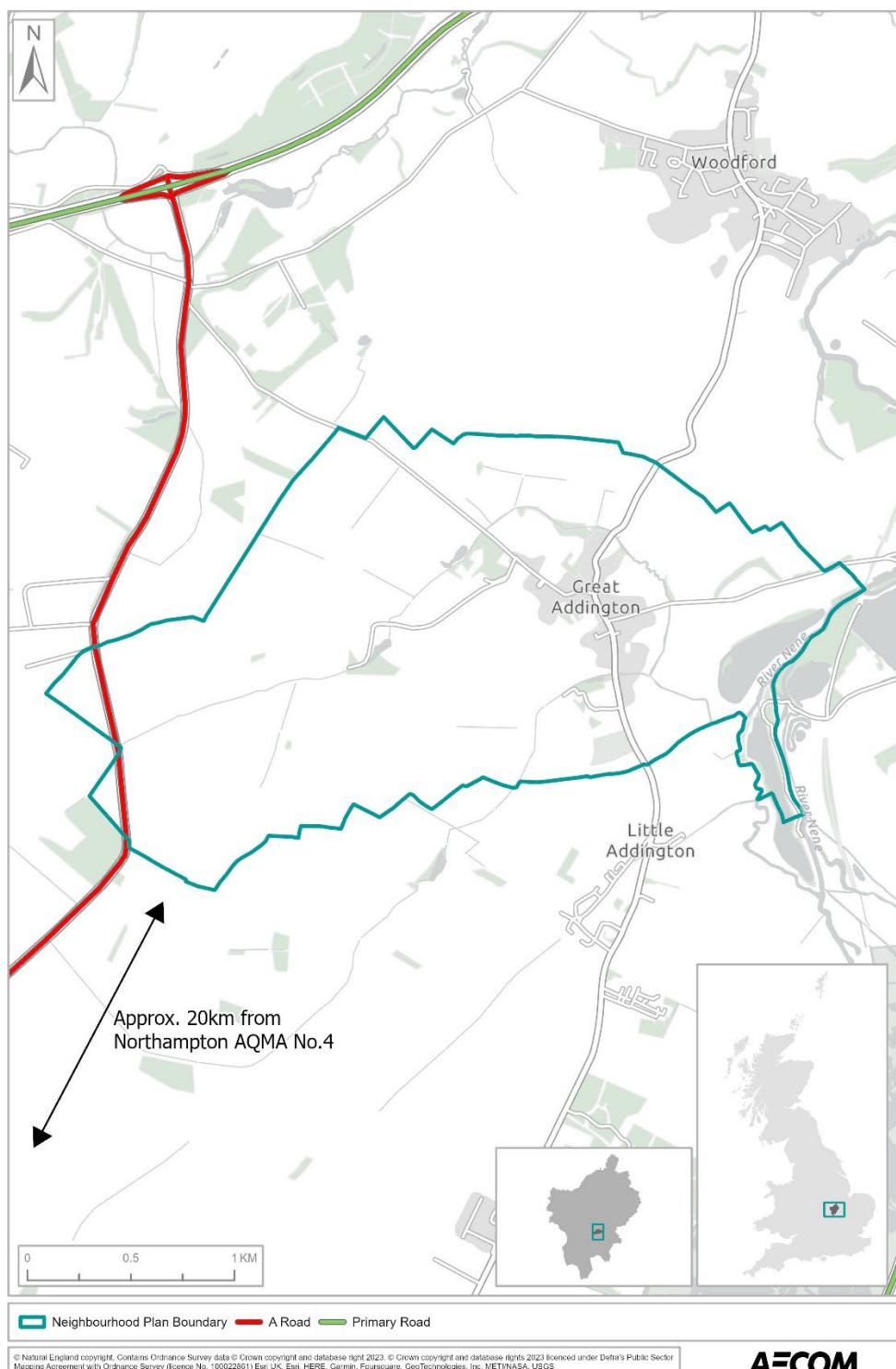
2.14 These assumptions will be considered throughout the assessment process, whilst recognising that uncertainty remains, and a precautionary principle will still be required.

### 3. Air quality

3.1 This section seeks to summarise any air pollution issues, in particular; exceedances in air pollution objectives / declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and air quality issues associated with the main road network.

## Maps

**Figure 3.1: Air quality in the neighbourhood area**



## Key statistics

- There are no air quality management areas (AQMAs) within the North Northamptonshire local authority area.

## Evidence

3.2 Evidence sources which have informed the development of key issues include:

- [North Northamptonshire Council - Air quality and the annual status report \(2023\)](#)

## Policy context

**Table 3.1: Additional plans and policies relating to air quality**

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#"><u>East Midlands Air Quality Network (EMAQN) - air quality and planning developer guide</u></a>	2018
<a href="#"><u>Northamptonshire County Council - Local Transport Plan</u></a>	2012
<a href="#"><u>Thematic transport strategies (under Local Transport Plan)</u></a>	Various

## Commentary

3.3 Within North Northamptonshire nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) is monitored, linked to the road network and vehicle usage. The latest Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR), published in 2023, demonstrates pollutant levels are low in North Northamptonshire, and no monitoring locations recorded annual concentrations above the objective value of 40 µg / m<sup>3</sup>. As such, there are no plans to introduce an AQMA within North Northamptonshire, which includes the neighbourhood area.

3.4 The neighbourhood area is approximately 20km from Northampton AQMA No.4 (Harborough Road), which encompasses roads and properties in part of the West Northamptonshire Council area. It was designated in 2008 for exceedances in NO<sub>2</sub>. Given the distance between the AQMA and the neighbourhood area, it is unlikely development through the Great Addington Neighbourhood Plan would impact upon this designated area.

## Key issues

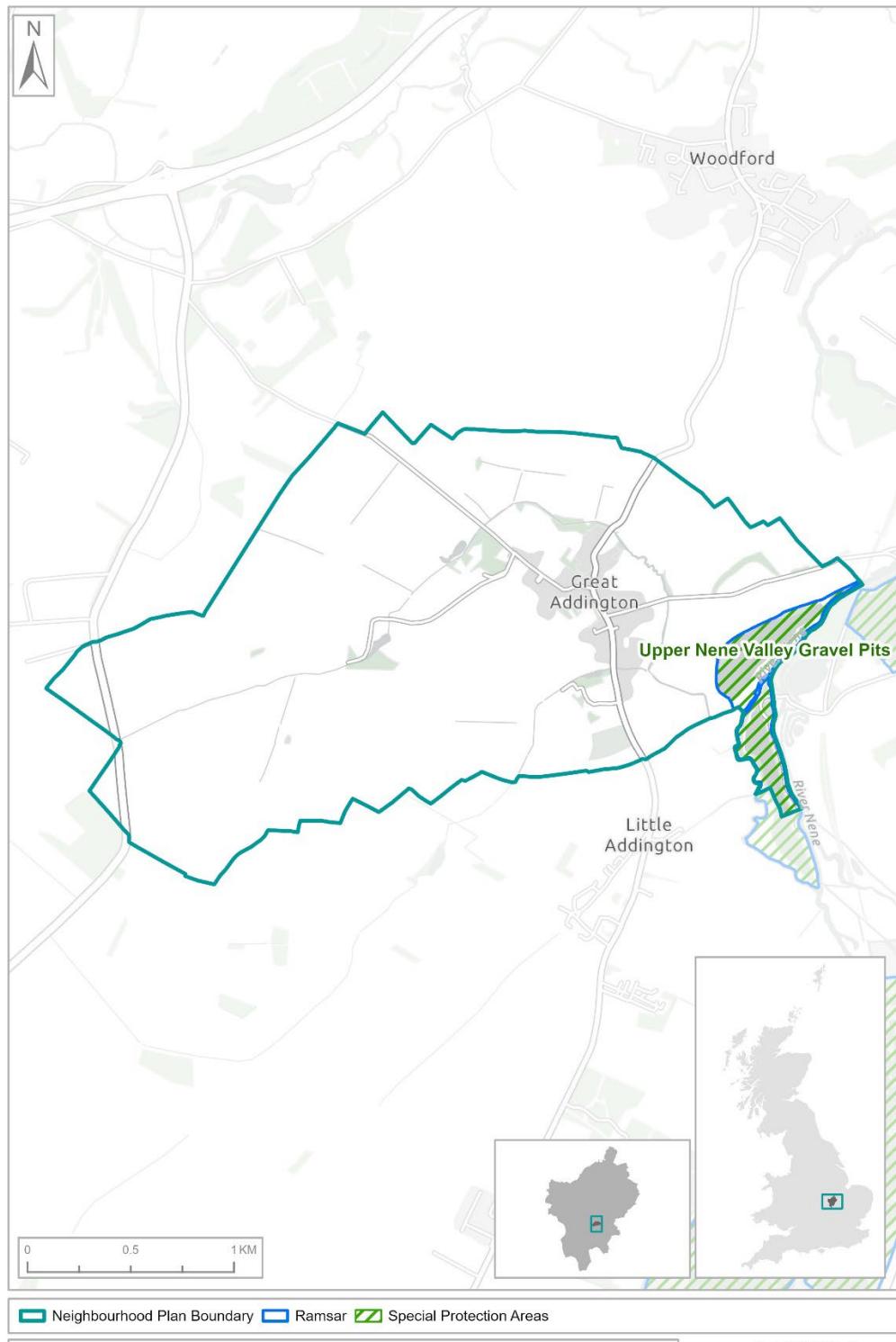
3.5 The effects of air quality on biodiversity and geodiversity will be explored in **Chapter 4** of this SEA Scoping Report. The Great Addington neighbourhood area is not within proximity to an AQMA, given North Northamptonshire has not declared any within its authority boundaries. Additionally, there 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, it is proposed that **air quality is scoped out of the SEA for the GANP**.

## 4. Biodiversity and geodiversity

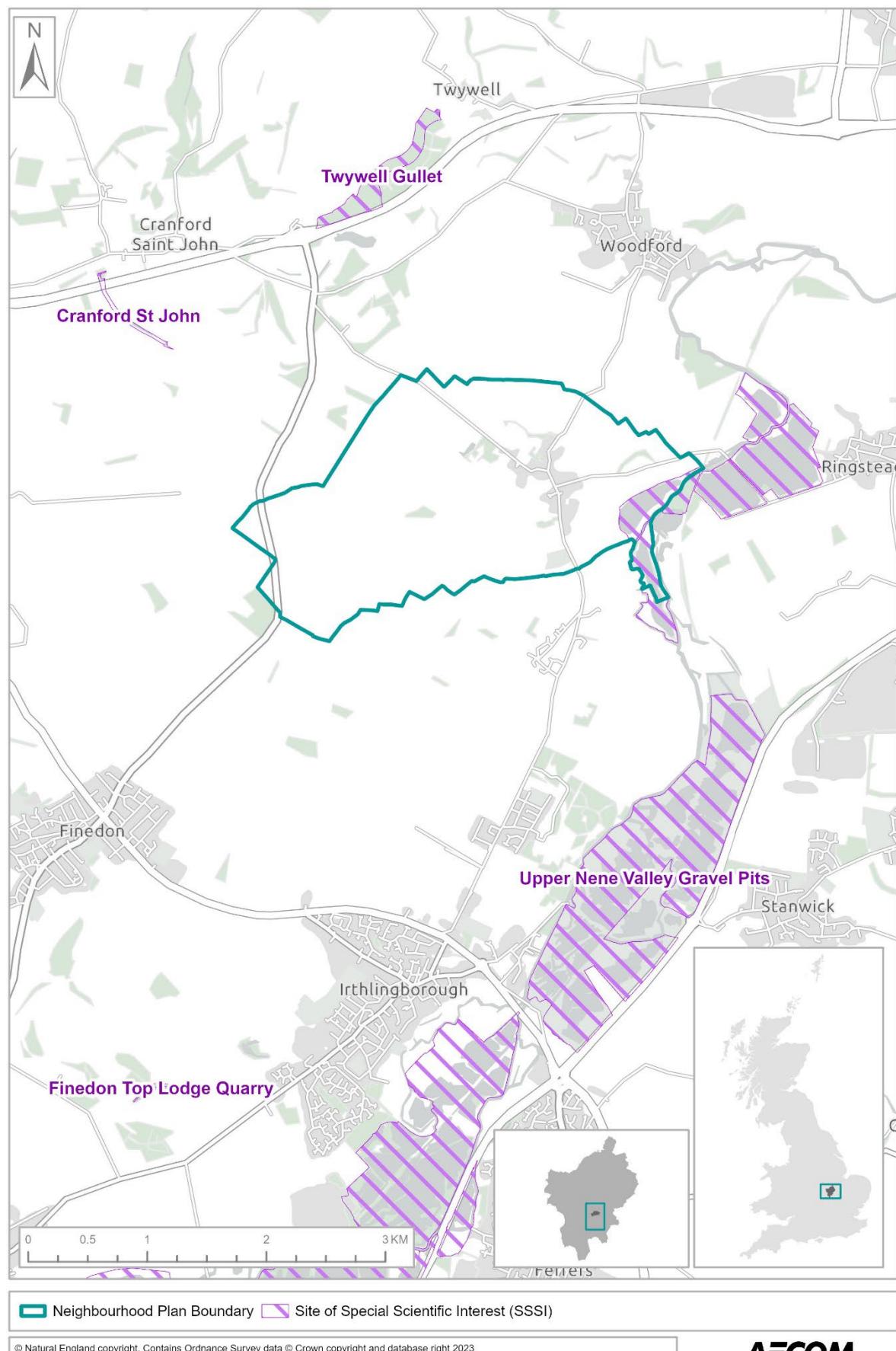
4.1 This section seeks to summarise nature conservation designations, habitats, and species within and surrounding the neighbourhood area.

### Maps

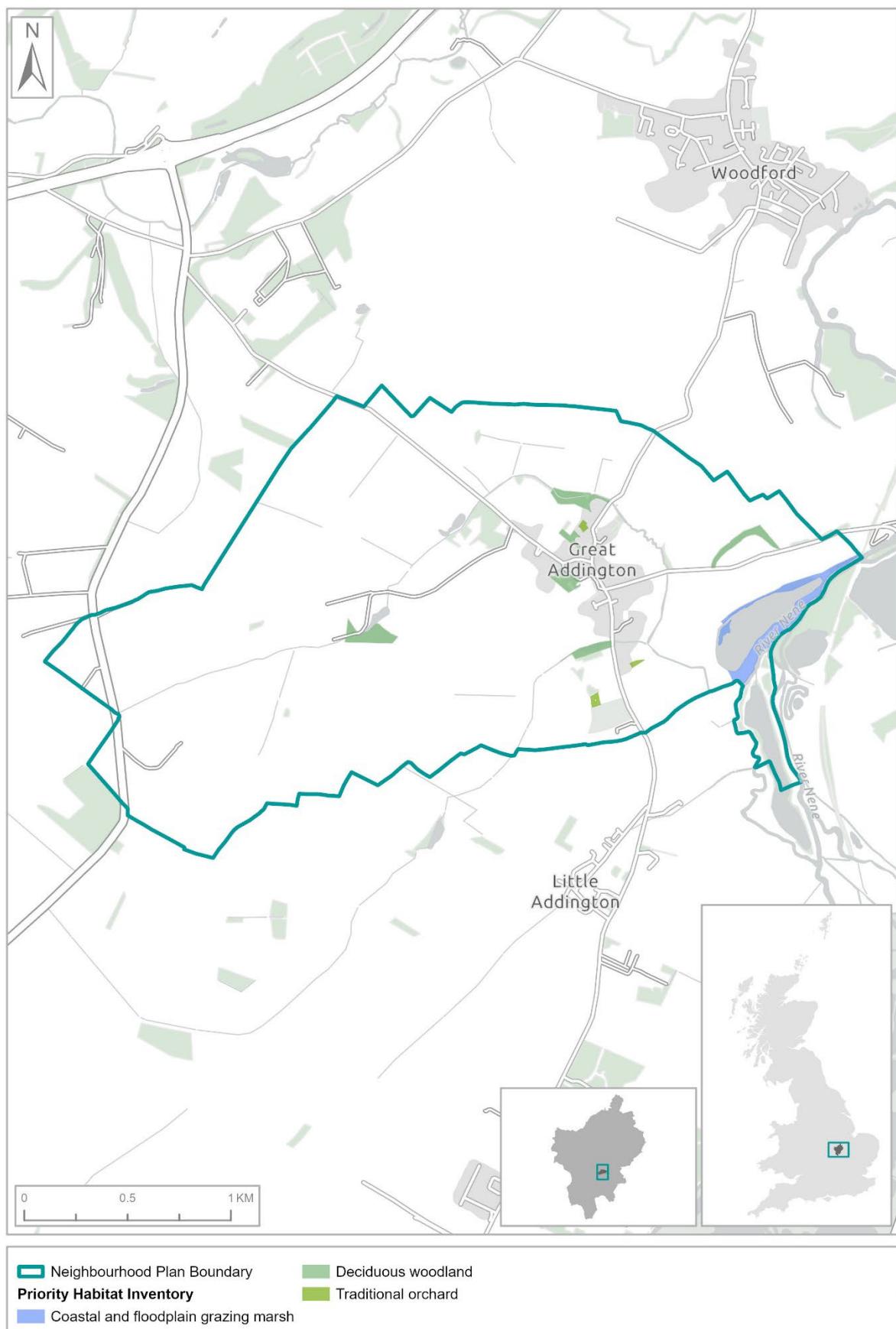
**Figure 4.1: International biodiversity and geodiversity designations within / in proximity to the neighbourhood area**



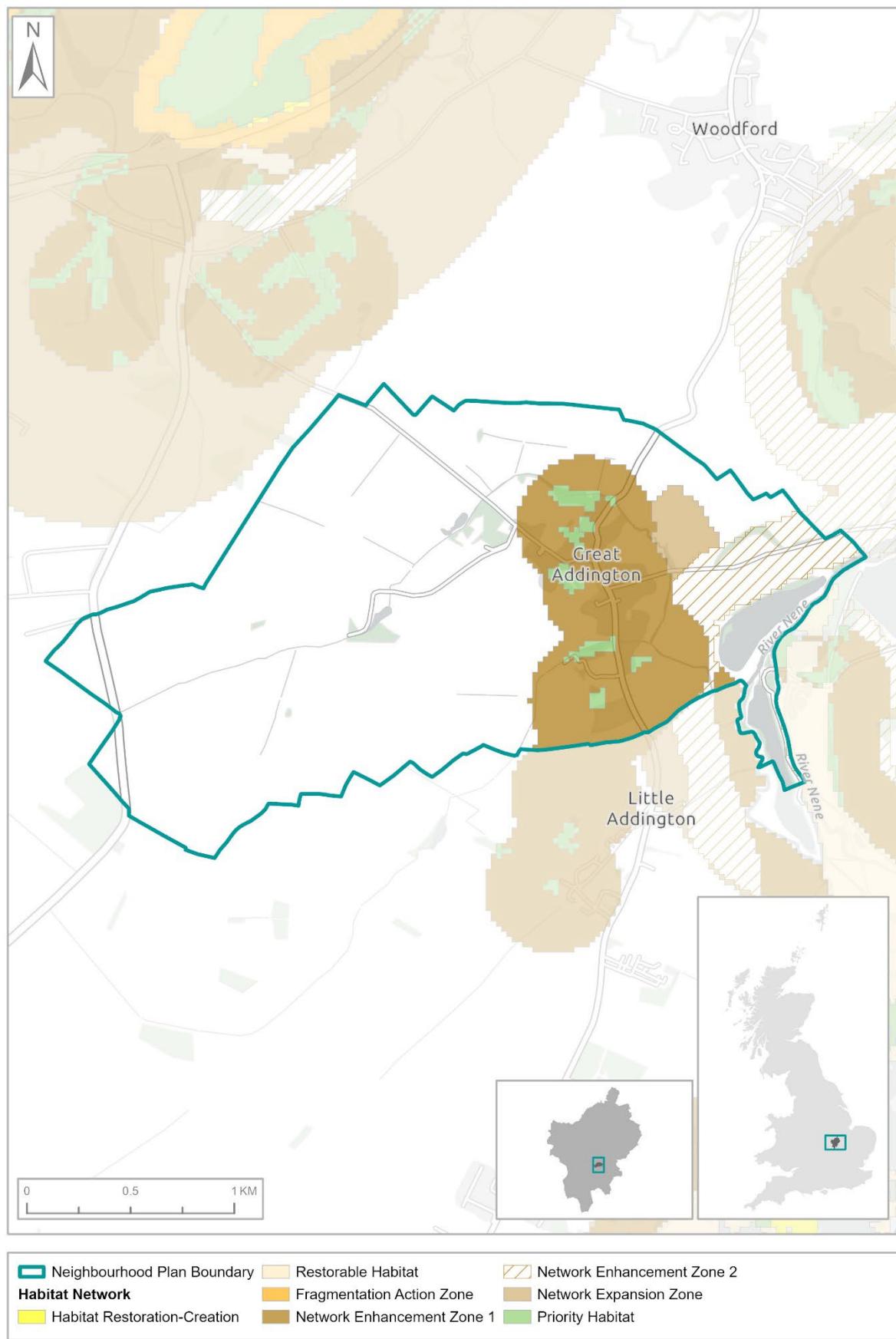
**Figure 4.2: National biodiversity and geodiversity designations within / in proximity to the neighbourhood area**



**Figure 4.3: Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat within the neighbourhood area**



**Figure 4.4: National Habitat Network in the neighbourhood area**



Neighbourhood Plan Boundary	Restorable Habitat	Network Enhancement Zone 2
<b>Habitat Network</b>		
Yellow: Habitat Restoration-Creation	Yellow: Fragmentation Action Zone	Brown: Network Expansion Zone
		Brown: Network Enhancement Zone 1
		Green: Priority Habitat

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## Key statistics

- The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Ramsar site is partially within the neighbourhood area, intersecting the area to the east. This shares the same designation area as the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area (SPA), and the Upper Nene Gravel Pits Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
- The Cranford St John SSSI is located approximately 1.5km north-west of the neighbourhood area, and there is the Twywell Gullet SSSI approximately 1.4km north of the neighbourhood area.
- The Kinewell Lake Local Nature Reserve (LNR) is approximately 250m east of the neighbourhood area.
- The eastern half of the neighbourhood area has sections of Network Enhancement Zone 1, Network Enhancement Zone 2, and Network Expansion Zone.
- Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitat in the neighbourhood area consists of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh in the eastern extent, deciduous woodland, and traditional orchards

## Key evidence sources

4.2 Evidence sources which have informed the development of key issues include:

- [APIS](#)
- [DEFRA's Magic Map](#)
- [JNCC](#)
  - [Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands - Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits](#)
  - [Natura 2000 - Standard Data Form - Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits](#)
- [Natural England](#)
  - [Designated Sites View - Cranford St John SSSI](#)
  - [Designated Sites View - Twywell Gullet SSSI](#)
  - [Designated Sites View - Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI](#)
  - [National Habitat Network Maps](#)
  - [Protected sites and species](#)
  - [Wildlife and habitat conservation](#)

## Policy context

**Table 4.1: Additional plans and policies relating to biodiversity and geodiversity**

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">North Northamptonshire Council - Pollinator strategy</a>	2023
<a href="#">Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area - Supplementary Planning Document (Mitigation strategy)</a>	2016
<a href="#">Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</a>	2015
<a href="#">Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Special Protection Area - Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</a>	2015

## Commentary

4.3 The Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits Ramsar designation follows the same boundary as the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA, and encompasses most of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI. The site extends for approximately 35km along alluvial deposits of the River Nene floodplain on the southern outskirts of Northampton, downstream to Thorpe Waterville. There are both active and disused sand and gravel pits, which contribute to an extensive series of shallow and deep open waters which occur in association with a wide range of marginal features. This includes gravel bars and habitats like reedswamp and scattered scrub. The wide range of habitats, topography, and features provide valuable resting and feeding conditions for birds, especially wintering species of duck and waders.

4.4 According to the Natura 2000 Standard Data Form for the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA, the designation is covered by a number of habitats: bogs, marshes, water fringed vegetation, and fens; broad-leaved deciduous woodland; improved grassland; and inland water bodies (standing water, running water). Negative impacts come from a number of activities linked to the modification of cultivation practices; fishing and harvesting of aquatic resources; outdoor sports and leisure activities, recreational activities; and other urbanisation, industrial and similar activities. Positive impacts come from annual and perennial non-timber crops, the modification of cultivation practices, and grazing.

4.5 Data provided by the APIS indicates that air quality does impact upon the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA. Locally, livestock, fertiliser application, and non-agricultural waste are the largest contributors of nitrogen deposition on the site. It is noted that Natural England has raised concerns over the impacts of air quality and pollution upon the designation; these concerns are shared by the local planning authority.

4.6 In terms of nationally designated sites for biodiversity and geodiversity, the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI partially intersects with the Great Addington neighbourhood area to the east. Additionally, there are two further SSSIs outside the neighbourhood area: Cranford St John SSSI, and Twywell Gullet SSSI. Information linked to these designations is contained overleaf.

**Table 4.2: SSSI status**

Name and size	Approximate distance from neighbourhood area	Description	Latest SSSI status
Cranford St John 2.76 hectares	1.7km north-west	The quarry face exhibits a section that is key for studying middle Jurassic strata, and their environments of deposition.	100% of area is in favourable condition.
Twywell Gullet 17.12 hectares	1.4km north	One of the few remaining workout out quarries in Northamptonshire, consisting of a deep, narrow cutting; sloping banks and terraces; and a series of old spoil heaps. Vegetation cover presents a range of habitats.	100% unfavourable – declining.
Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits 1,382.42 hectares	Within neighbourhood area in eastern extent	A nationally important site for its breeding bird assemblage of lowland open waters and their margins, wintering waterbird species, an assemblage of over 20,000 waterbirds in non-breeding season, and a rare example of wet floodplain woodland.	1.49% of area is in favourable condition, 48.48% in unfavourable – recovering condition, and 50.03% in unfavourable – no change condition.

4.7 Given Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SSSI partially intersects the eastern part of the neighbourhood area, and the presence of the two additional SSSIs within 2km of the neighbourhood boundary, Great Addington does intersect with SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZs). These are linked to rural non residential, residential, and rural residential development, focused on the eastern part of the neighbourhood area. As such, consultation with Natural England would be required if development came forward in this area given the GANP is seeking to allocate land to deliver 10-20 new dwellings. The SSSI IRZ threshold for residential development is 10 units or more, the threshold for rural residential development being any development outside the existing settlement with a net gain in residential units.

4.8 There are limited areas of BAP Priority Habitat in the neighbourhood area – with coastal and floodplain grazing marsh located in the eastern extent, and areas of deciduous woodland and traditional orchards largely focused around the settlement of Great Addington. The eastern half of the neighbourhood area is within Network Enhancement Zone 1, Network Enhancement Zone 2, and Network Expansion Zone. Network Enhancement Zones are areas of land that connect existing patches of primary and associated habitats that have varying potential to be suitable for habitat creation. Network Expansion Zones are areas of land with the potential to expand, link and / or join networks across the landscape. This indicates the biodiversity value of this part of Great Addington neighbourhood area can be improved through land management changes and / or green infrastructure provision. The GANP should make use of the

opportunities in these areas to improve and enhance the biodiversity and geodiversity value of the neighbourhood area.

## Key issues

4.9 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 GNP 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 Great 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.

4.10 BAP Priority Habitat provision in the neighbourhood area is mostly focused in the eastern half – within and in proximity to the existing Great Addington settlement. The eastern part of the neighbourhood area, including the settlement of Great Addington, does fall within Network Enhancement Zones and Network Expansion Zones. This presents a greater opportunity for the neighbourhood plan to secure biodiversity net gains through development.

## SEA objective

4.11 Considering the key issues discussed above it is proposed that the SEA should include the following objective:

SEA theme	SEA objective
Biodiversity and geodiversity	Protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.

4.12 Supporting assessment questions include (will the option / proposal...):

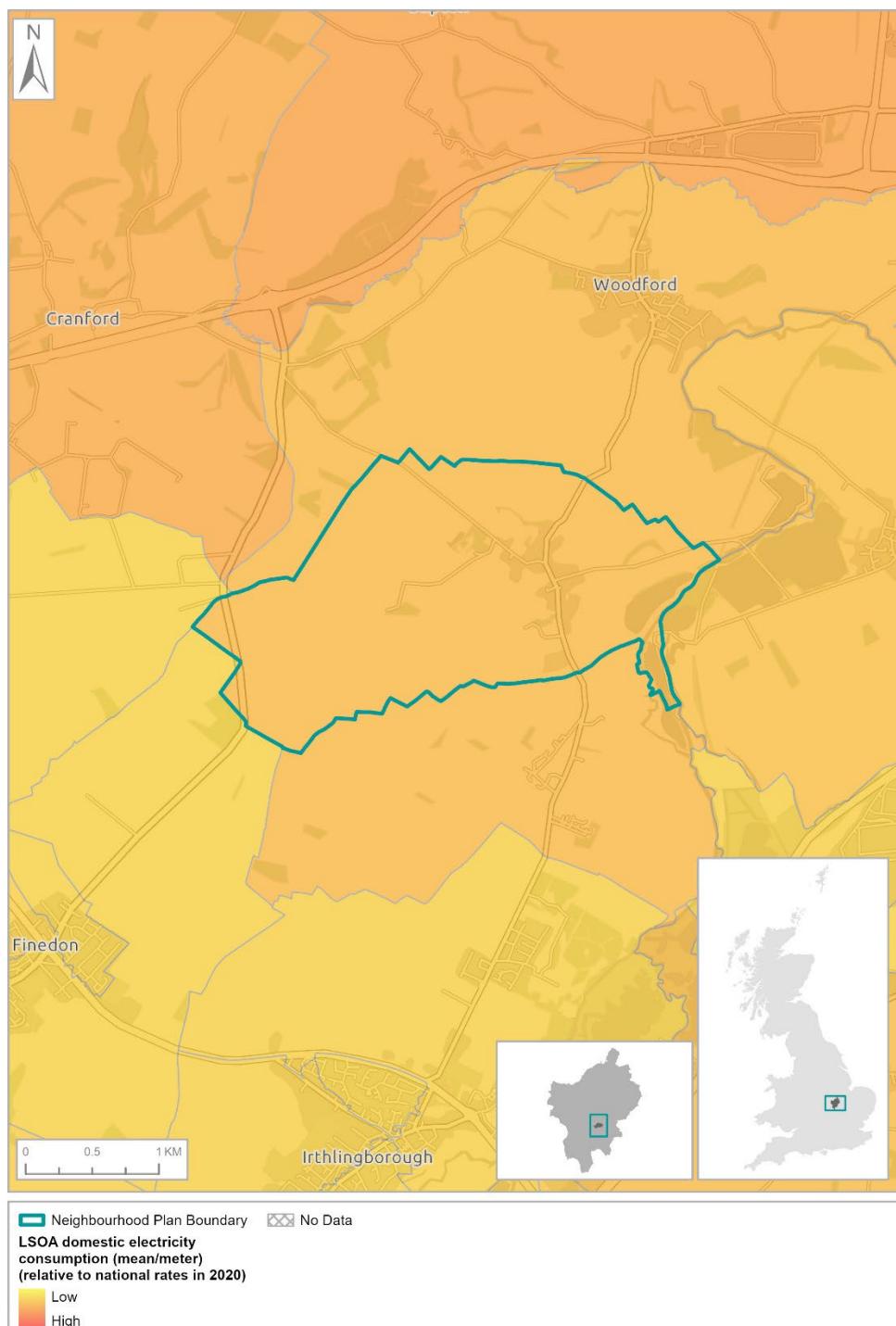
- Protect and enhance international, nationally and locally designated sites, including supporting the maintenance and / or improvement of their condition, and supporting habitats and mobile species that are important to the integrity of these sites?
- Support the integrity of the Upper Nene Valley Gravel Pits SPA, including avoiding additional recreational pressure from new development?
- Protect and enhance semi-natural habitats as well as priority habitats and species?
- Achieve biodiversity and environmental net gains and support the delivery of ecosystem services and multifunctional green infrastructure networks?
- Increase the resilience of biodiversity in the area to the effects of climate change, including through enhancements to ecological networks?
- Support access to, interpretation of, and understanding of biodiversity and geodiversity?

## 5. Climate change and flood risk

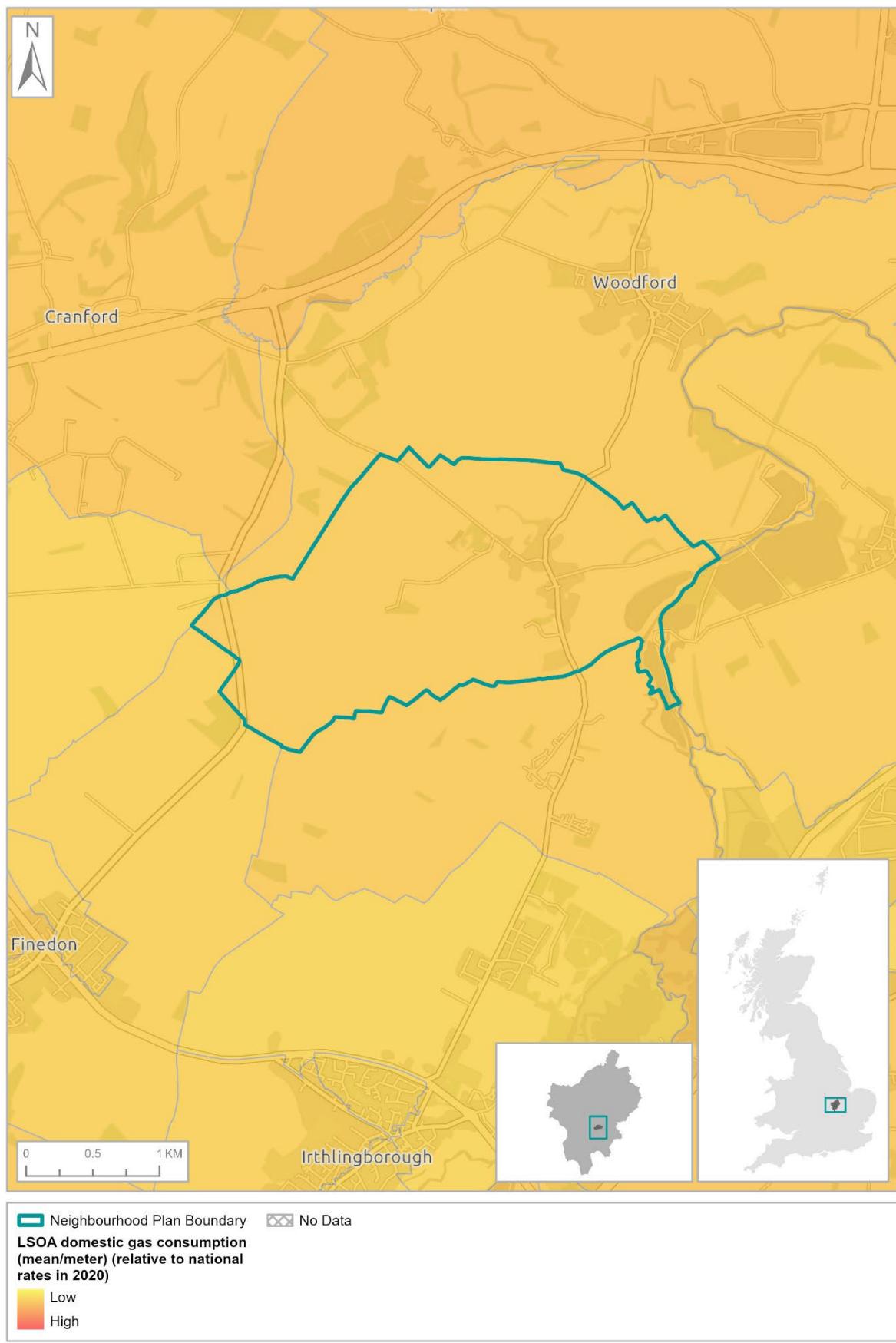
5.1 This section seeks to summarise existing and future flood risk and the wider impacts of climate change, activities in the district which contribute to climate change, and measures to mitigate the effects of climate change and increase resilience.

### Maps

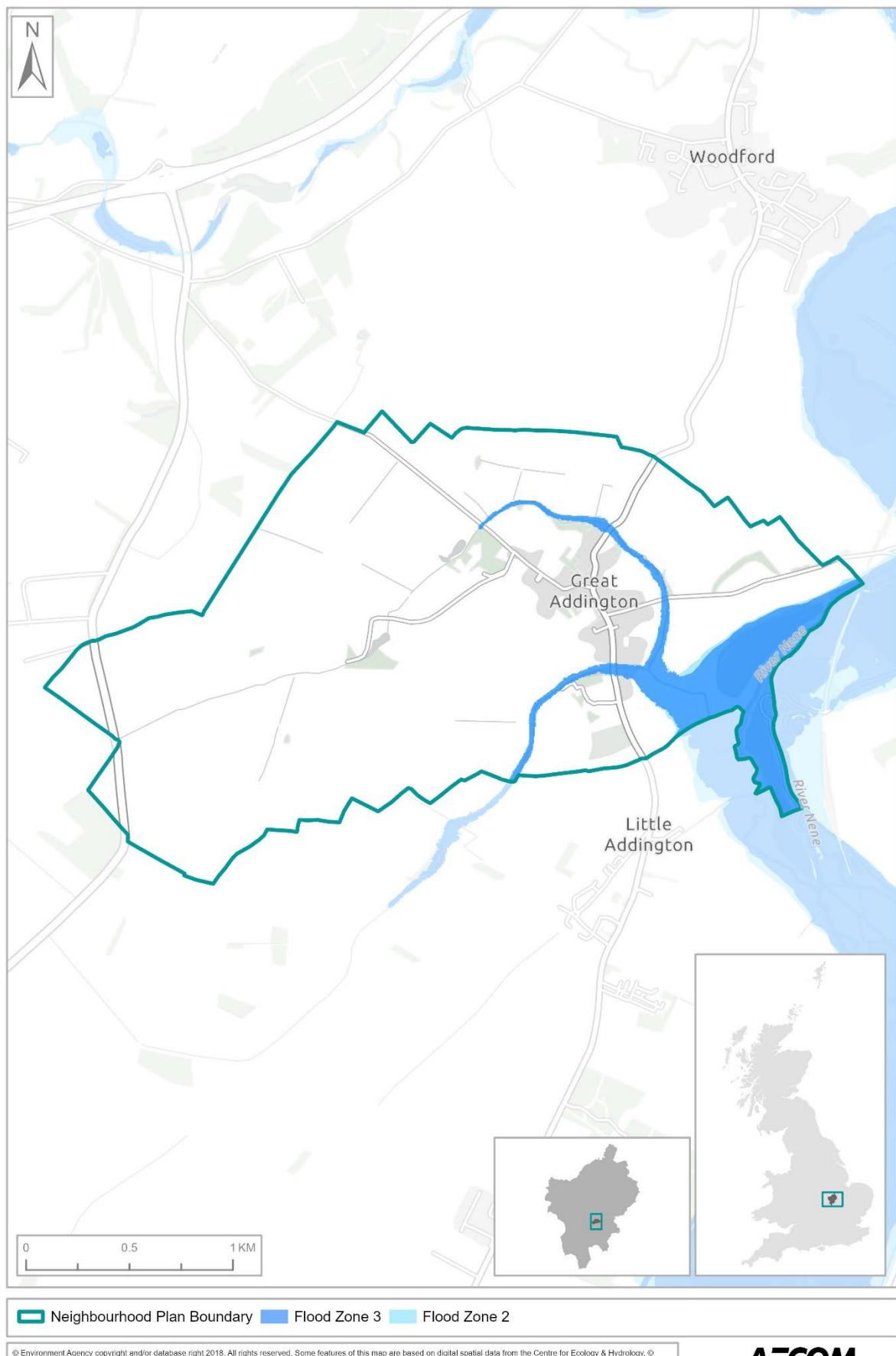
**Figure 5.1: Electricity consumption in the neighbourhood area**



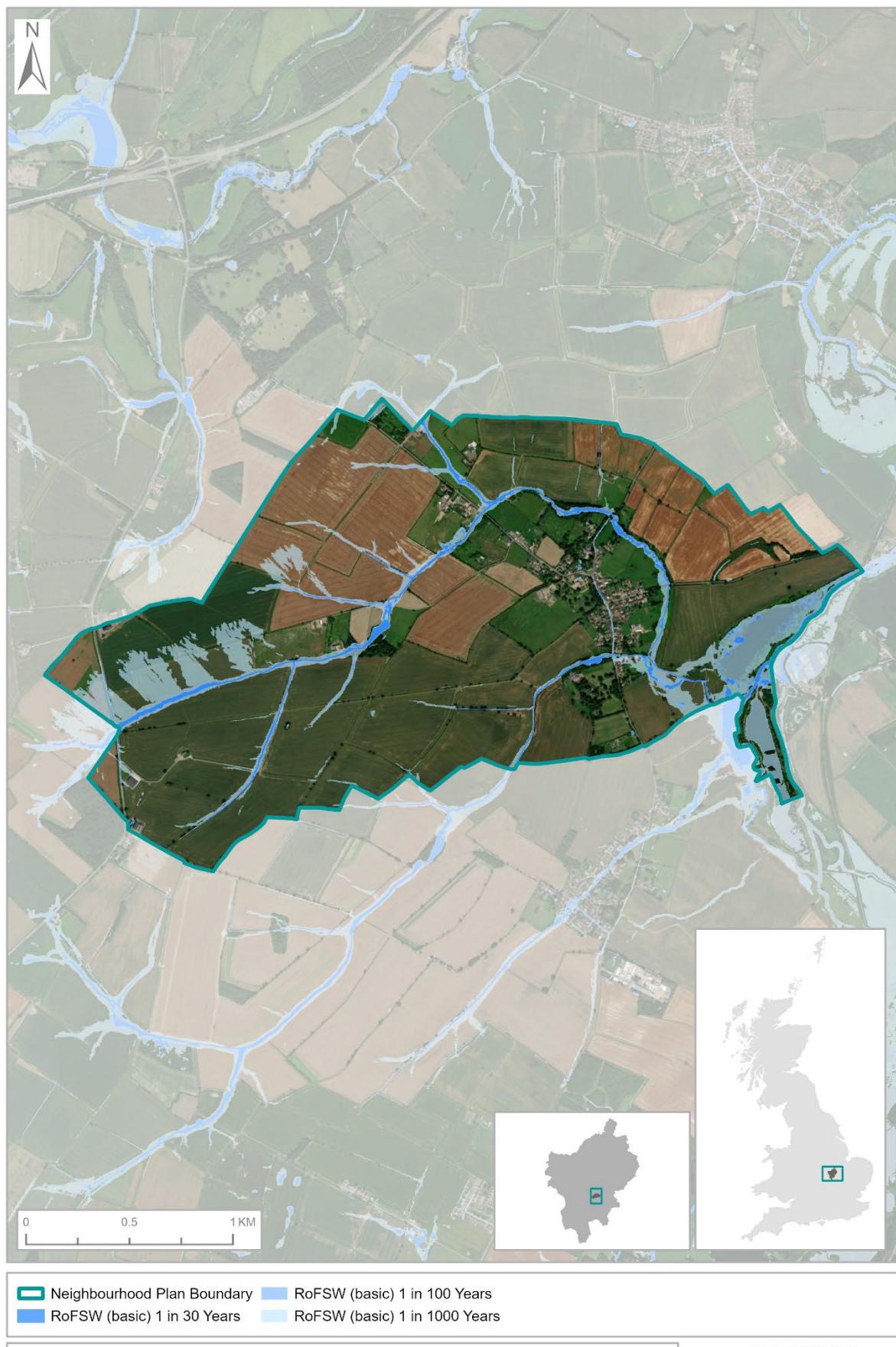
**Figure 5.2: Gas consumption in the neighbourhood area**



**Figure 5.3: Fluvial flood risk in the neighbourhood area**



**Figure 5.4: Surface water flood risk in the neighbourhood area**

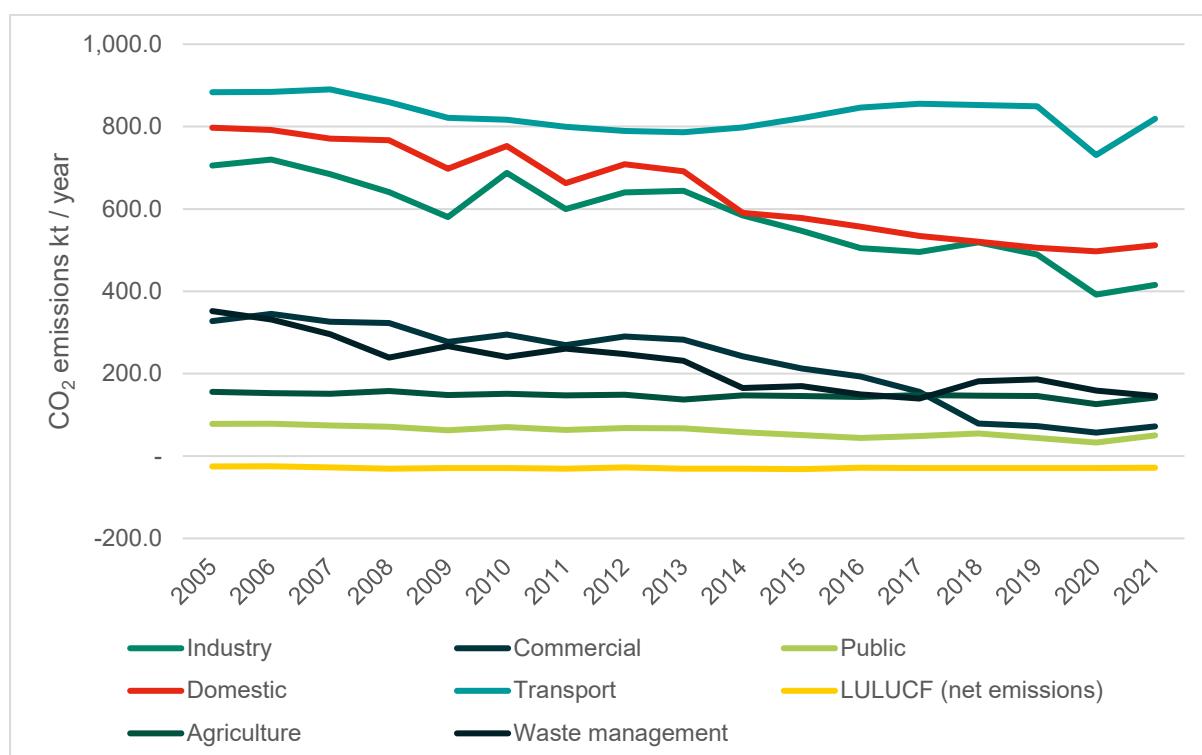


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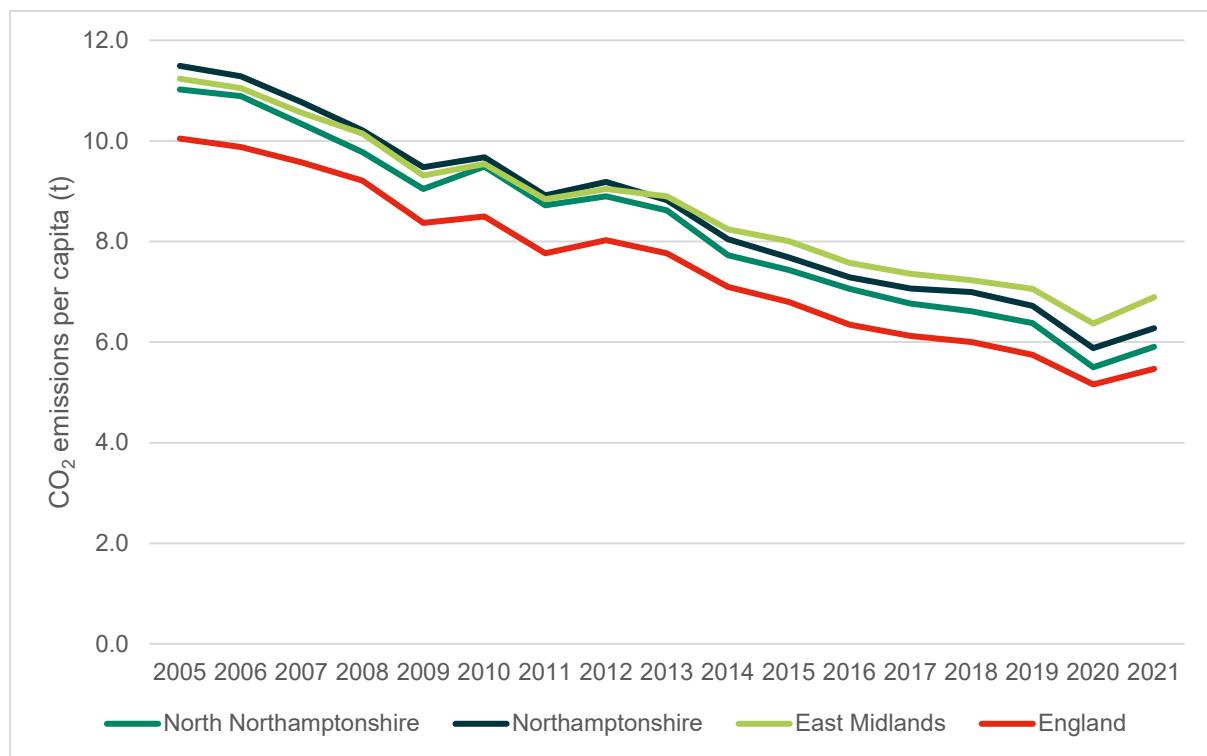
## Key statistics

- North Northamptonshire releases less carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) per capita when compared to Northamptonshire and the East Midlands region. It has a higher per capita emissions rate than the England average, but it has experienced a greater decrease than the national trend – 5.1 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per capita in comparison to 4.6 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Total emissions in North Northamptonshire have decreased by 1,145.7 kilotons of CO<sub>2</sub> between 2005 and 2021 – from 3,274.1 kilotons CO<sub>2</sub> in 2005 to 2,128.4 kilotons CO<sub>2</sub> in 2021.
- The biggest contributor to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in North Northamptonshire is the transportation sector. This has experienced a decrease of 64.2 kilotons of CO<sub>2</sub> between 2005 and 2021. The industry sector has experienced the largest decrease during this period at 289.3 kilotons CO<sub>2</sub>, followed by the domestic sector at 285.7 kilotons CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) has consistently reduced local CO<sub>2</sub> emissions across the 14 years. In 2021 this was equivalent to 28.5 kilotons CO<sub>2</sub>.

**Figure 5.5: Carbon dioxide emissions in kilotons per year for each sector in North Northamptonshire**



**Figure 5.6: Carbon dioxide emissions per capita in tons for North Northamptonshire, Northamptonshire, the East Midlands region, and England**



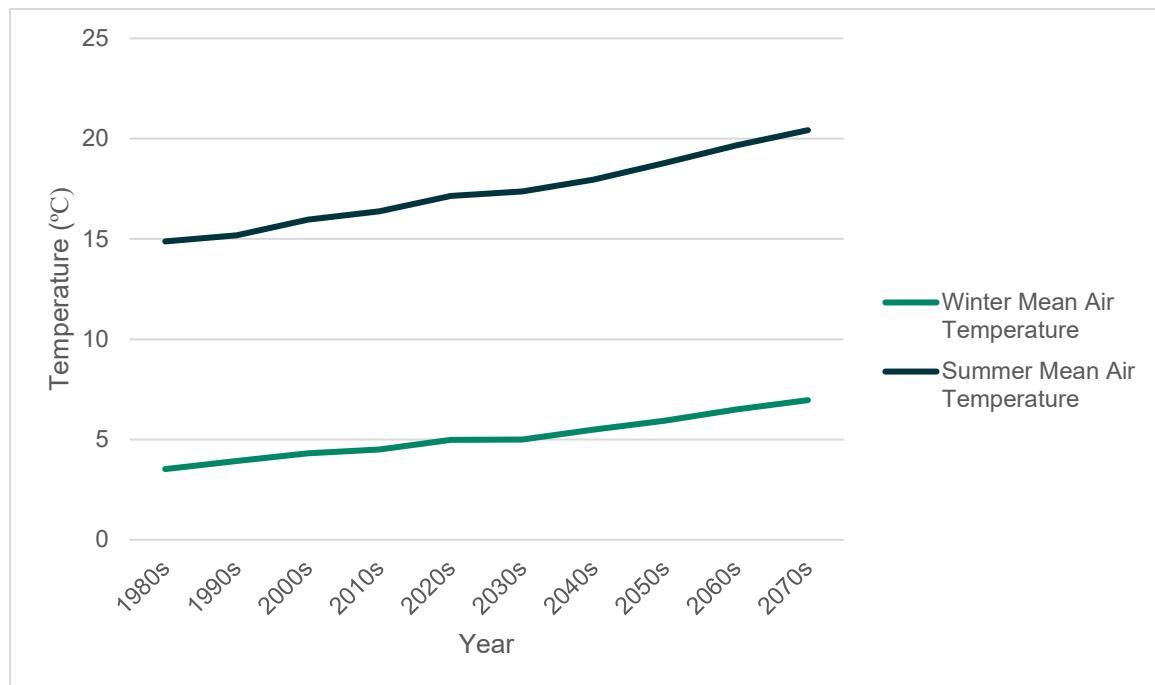
**Table 5.1: Average changes in climate variables during the winter and summer periods for the East Midlands region under the 'business as usual' climate model**

	Mean Average Air Temperature (°C)		Mean Precipitation Rate (mm/day)		Mean Relative Humidity (%)	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
1981-2000	3.75	15.07	2.75	1.95	88.21	74.96
2021-2040	5.00	17.28	2.87	1.76	87.91	71.11
2061-2080	6.75	20.12	3.25	1.34	87.37	67.14

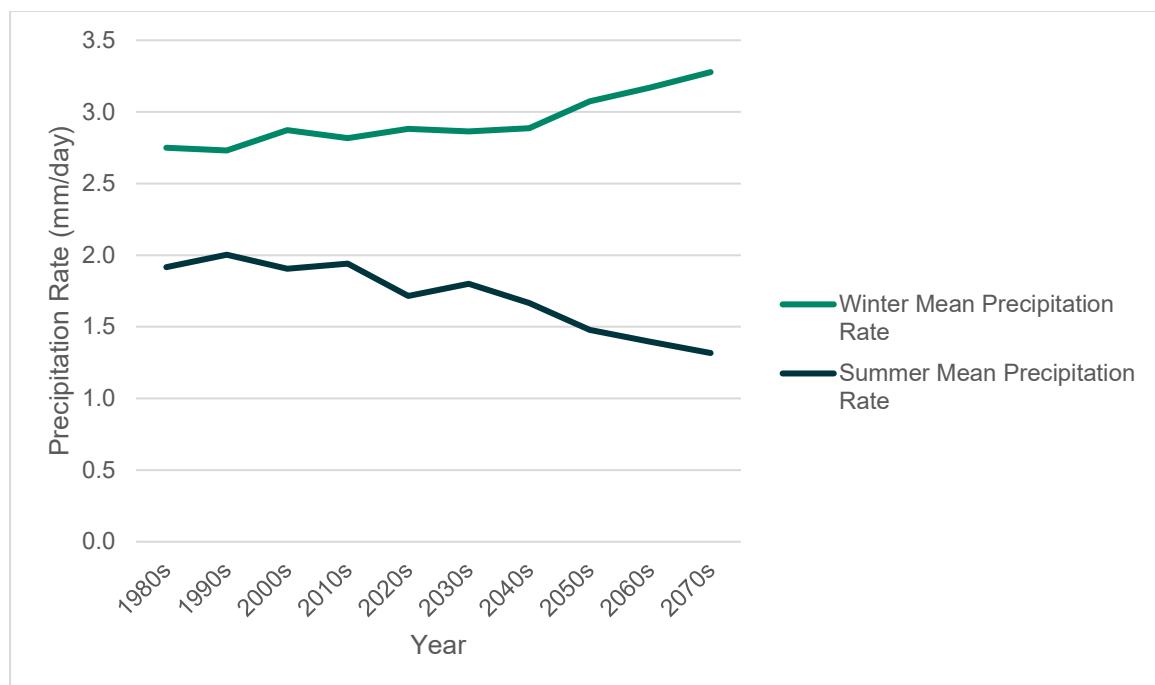
5.2 The above table indicates that in a 'business as usual' (i.e., 'do nothing') scenario:

- There could be a 1.75°C increase in mean average winter air temperatures between 2021 and 2080, and an increase of 2.84°C in summer air temperatures over the same period.
- In the 2061-2080 period there could be a 0.5mm / day increase in winter precipitation compared to the 1981-2000 figures, and a 0.61mm / day decrease in summer precipitation; and
- Winter mean relative humidity could decrease by 0.84%, and summer humidity by 7.82%, between 1981 and 2080.

**Figure 5.7: The change in mean air temperature (°C) for winter and summer seasons in the East Midlands region (1980s - 2070s)**



**Figure 5.8: The change in mean precipitation rate (mm / day) for winter and summer months in the East Midlands region (1980s - 2070s)**



## Key evidence sources

5.3 Evidence sources which have informed the development of key issues include:

- [Environment Agency's Flood risk information for planning in England](#)
- [Check the long-term flood risk for an area in England](#)
- [UK Climate Projections \(UKCP\)](#)
- [UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2021](#)

## Policy context

**Table 5.2: Additional plans and policies relating to climate change and flood risk**

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">North Northamptonshire Carbon Management Plan</a>	2023
<a href="#">East Northamptonshire - Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</a>	2020
<a href="#">East Northamptonshire - Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</a>	2012

## Commentary

5.4 Fluvial flood risk is concentrated in the eastern part of the neighbourhood area, which is within Flood Zone 3. This is linked to the River Nene and the watercourses that flow through the Great Addington village to join it. Surface water flood risk is largely linked to these watercourses as well – especially in the eastern part of the neighbourhood area around the River Nene. Additionally, there is a risk of surface water flood risk in the western part of the neighbourhood area linked to a watercourse that flows through the area and village down to the River Nene. It appears a lot of the adjacent fields act as floodplain / overspill areas for the water.

5.5 In line with the UK Government's target of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, a climate and environment emergency was declared by North Northamptonshire Council in July 2021. The Carbon Management Plan outlines the steps North Northamptonshire Council will take to reduce carbon emissions, including implementing sustainable transport, carbon sequestering and offsetting projects, and waste and recycling.

5.6 Data for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is available for local authority areas for 2005 to 2021. In 2021, the per capita emissions figure was 5.9 tons CO<sub>2</sub> in North Northamptonshire. For reference the equivalent figure for Northamptonshire was 6.3 tons CO<sub>2</sub>. As such, emissions are lower than the county average.

## Key issues

5.7 The eastern and western parts of the neighbourhood area, along with the outskirts of Great Addington village centre, are at greater risk of fluvial and surface water flooding. This is linked to the presence of watercourses, including the River Nene. The GANP provides an opportunity to guide potential

development away from areas at greater risk of flooding to avoid loss of or damage to property.

5.8 The GANP is seeking to allocate sites for development. As such, it is likely CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

5.9 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 GANP can seek to address this locally, particularly by strengthening active travel routes and opportunities to increase self-containment.

## SEA objective

5.10 Based on the key issues discussed above, it is proposed that the SEA should include the following objective:

SEA theme	SEA objective
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.

5.11 Supporting assessment questions include (will the option / proposal...):

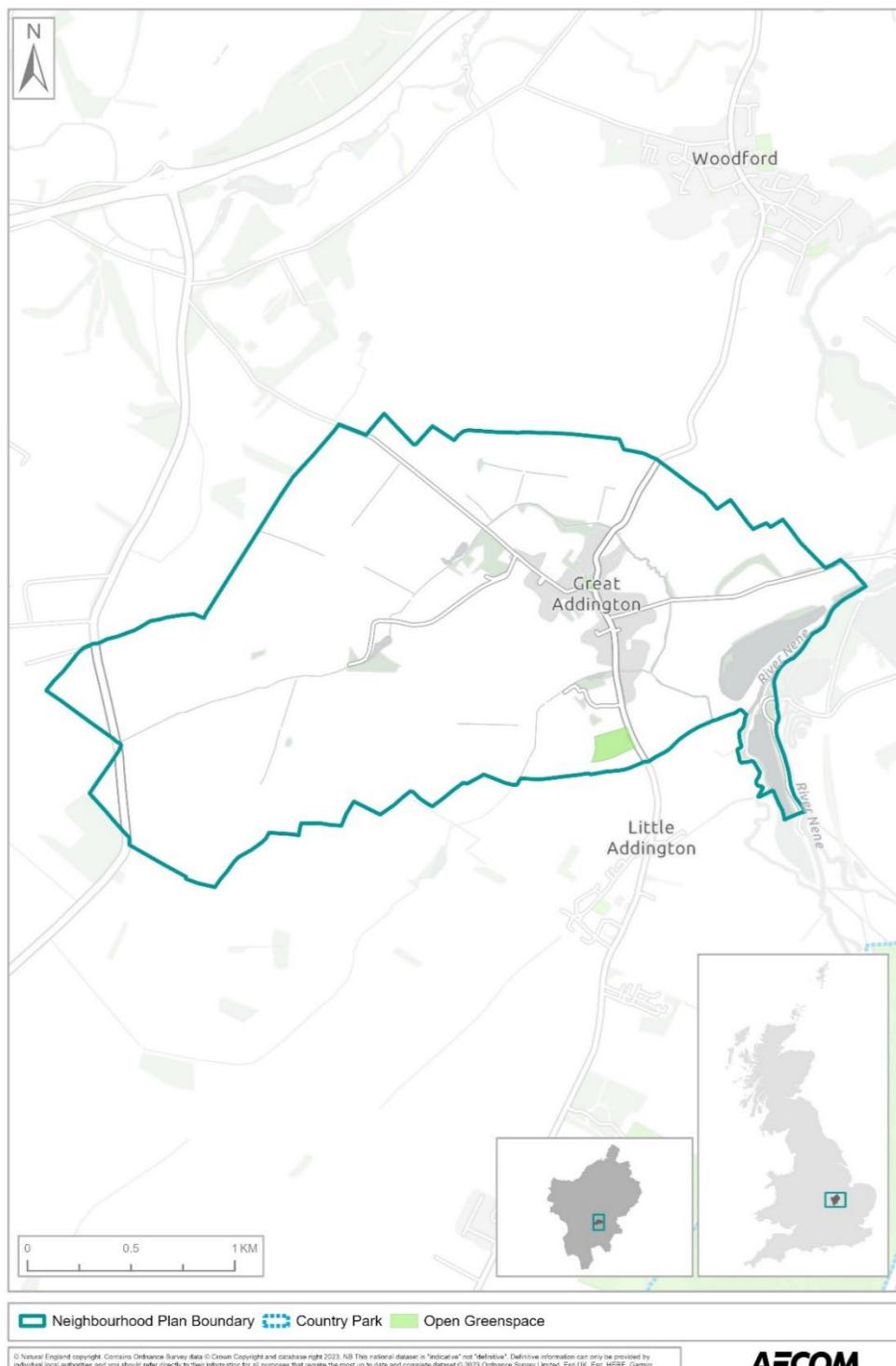
- Avoid vulnerable development in areas of high flood risk?
- Reduce the number of journeys made and reduce the need to travel?
- Promote the use of more sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling, public transport, and electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure?
- Increase the number of new developments meeting or exceeding sustainable design criteria?
- Generate energy from low or zero carbon sources, or reduce energy consumption from non-renewable resources?
- Improve and extend green infrastructure networks in the neighbourhood area?
- Sustainably manage water run-off, and reduce runoff where possible?
- Increase the resilience of biodiversity in the area to the effects of climate change, including through enhancements to ecological networks?

## 6. Community wellbeing

6.1 This section seeks to summarise population and age structures, deprivation issues, housing mix and affordability, community assets and infrastructure, and influences on health and wellbeing in the neighbourhood area.

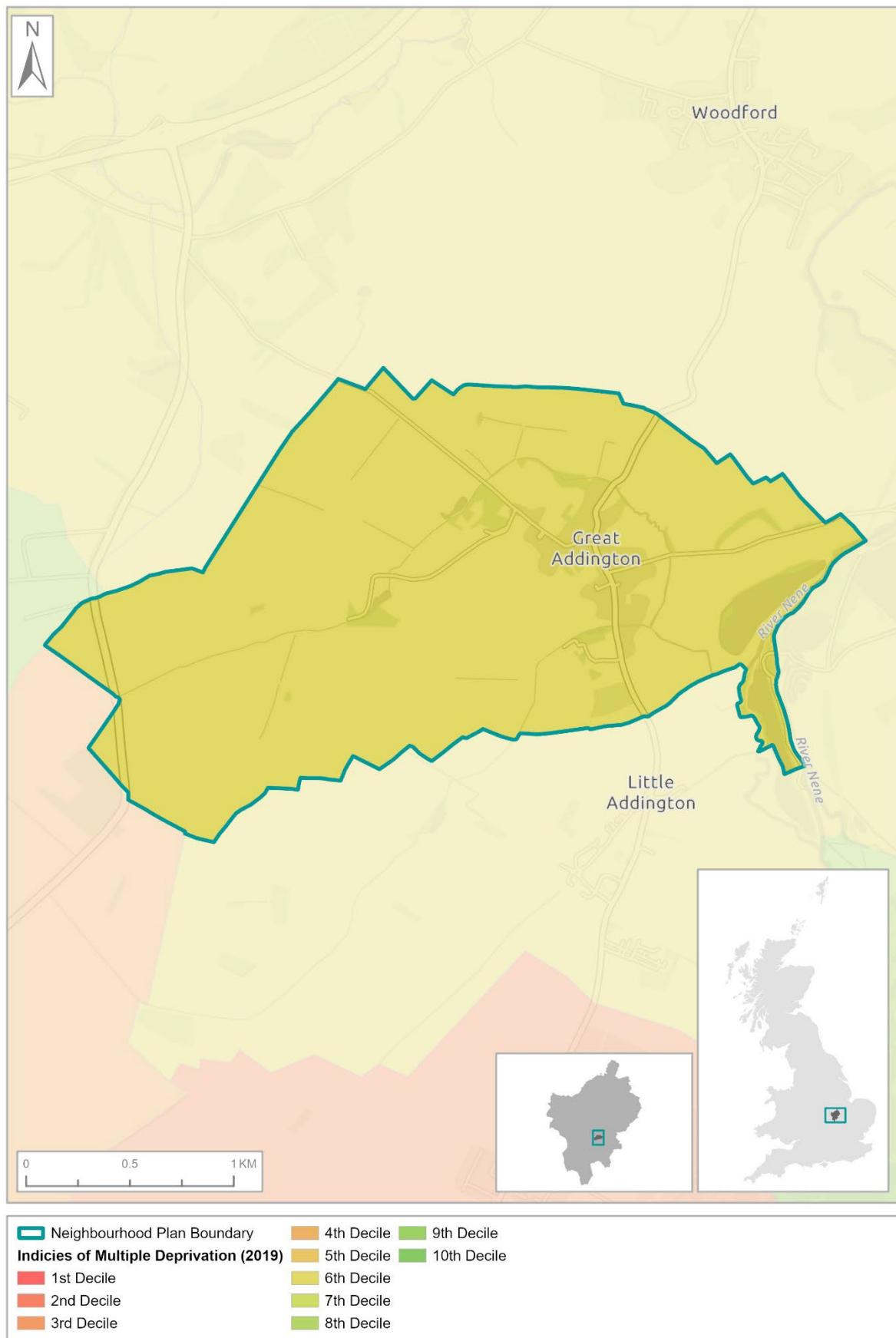
### Maps

**Figure 6.1: Green spaces in the neighbourhood area**



**AECOM**

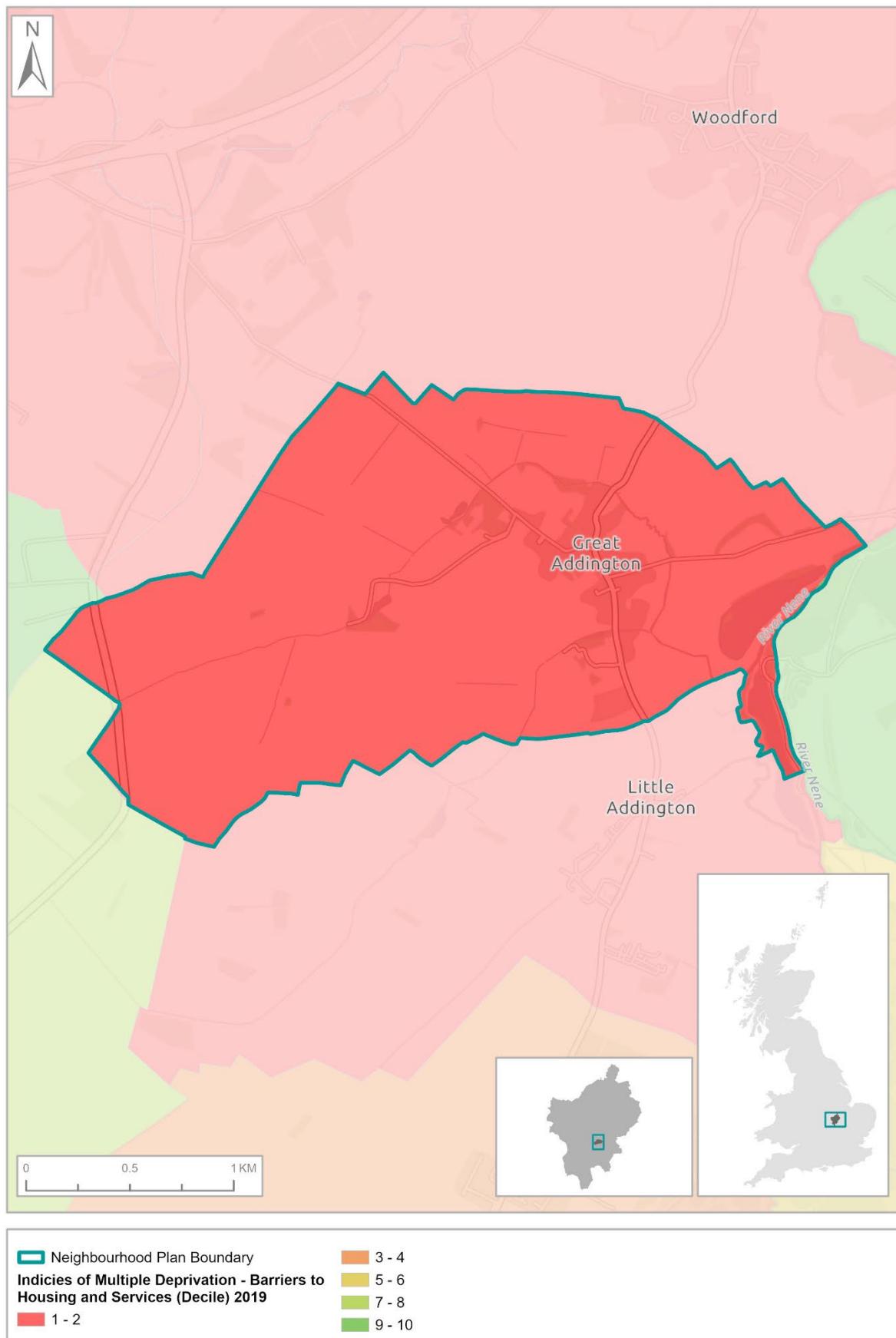
**Figure 6.2: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (2019) for the neighbourhood area**



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**AECOM**

**Figure 6.3: Barriers to housing and services deprivation (2019) for the neighbourhood area**



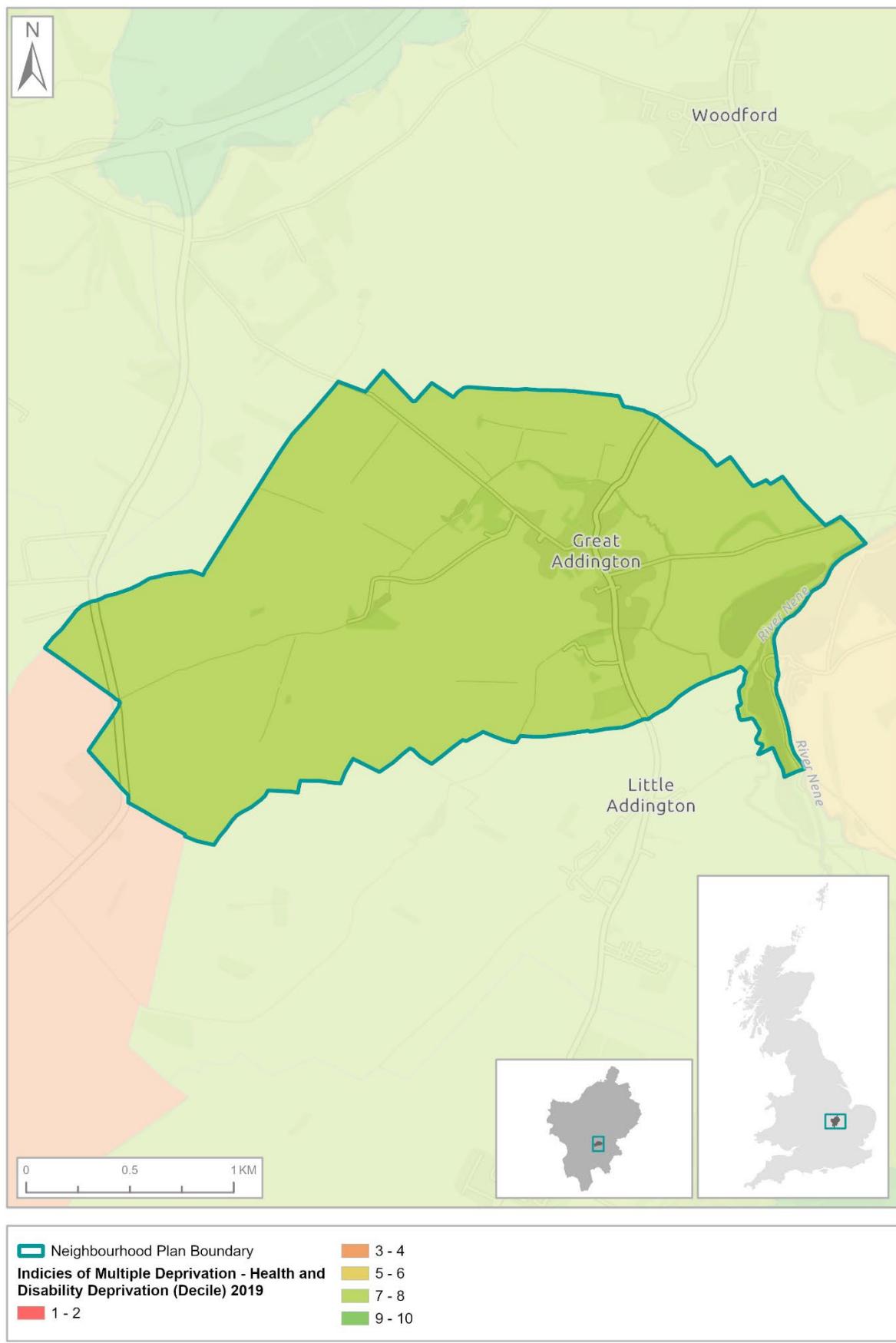
Neighbourhood Plan Boundary  
**Indicies of Multiple Deprivation - Barriers to Housing and Services (Decile) 2019**

0 - 1 KM	1 - 2	3 - 4
3 - 4	5 - 6	7 - 8
5 - 6	7 - 8	9 - 10

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**AECOM**

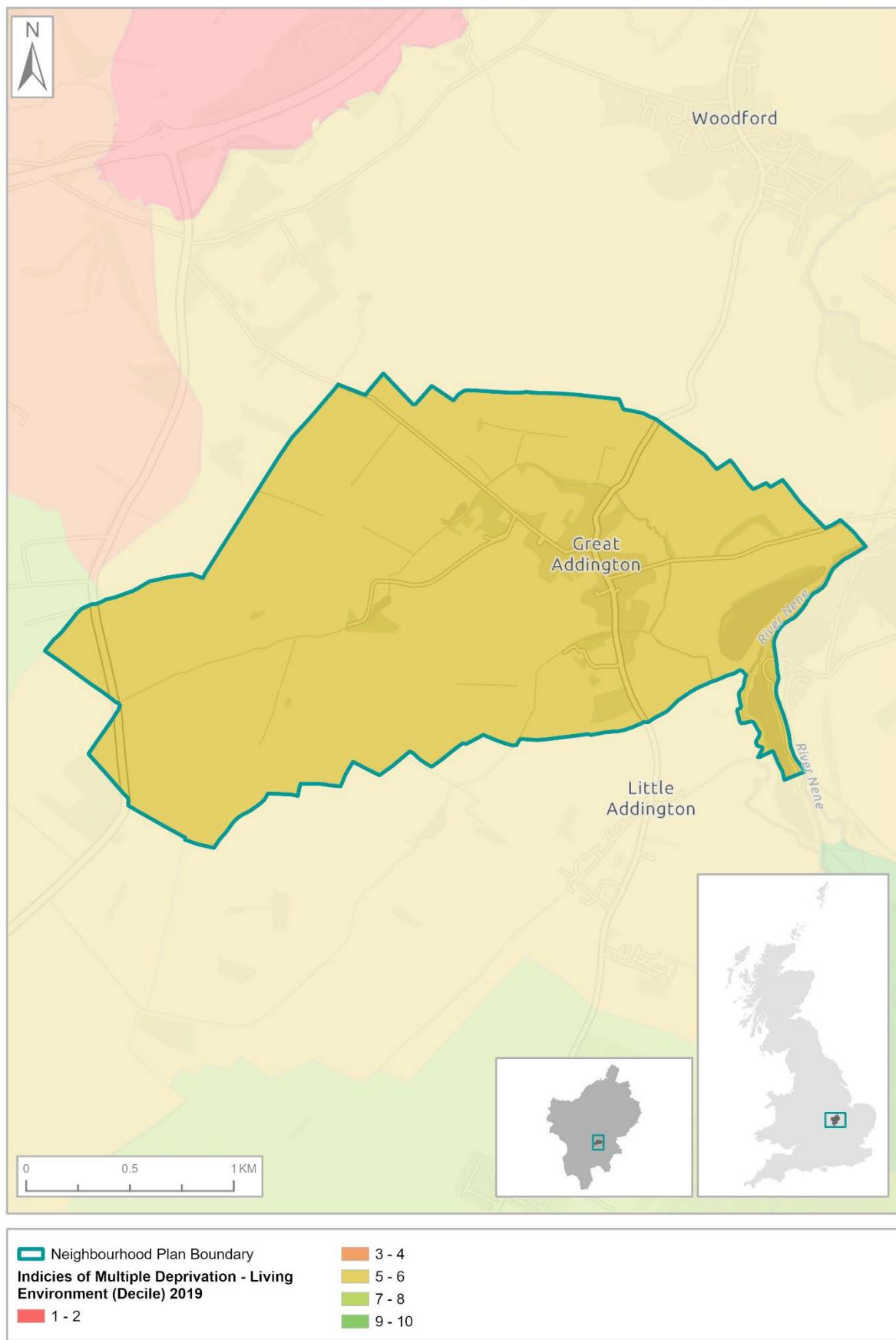
**Figure 6.4: Health and disability deprivation (2019) for the neighbourhood area**



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**AECOM**

**Figure 6.5: Living environment deprivation (2019) for the neighbourhood area**



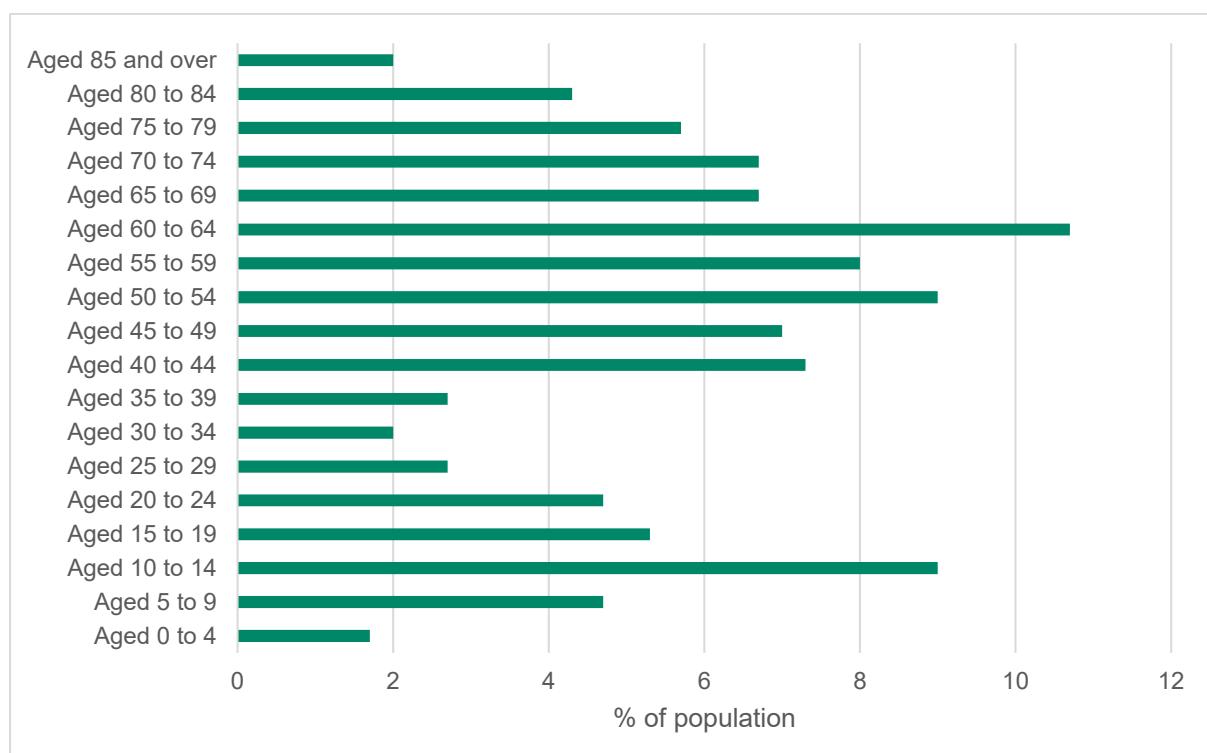
Published using the Open Government License (OGL) version 3.0. Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Garmin, Foursquare, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS

**AECOM**

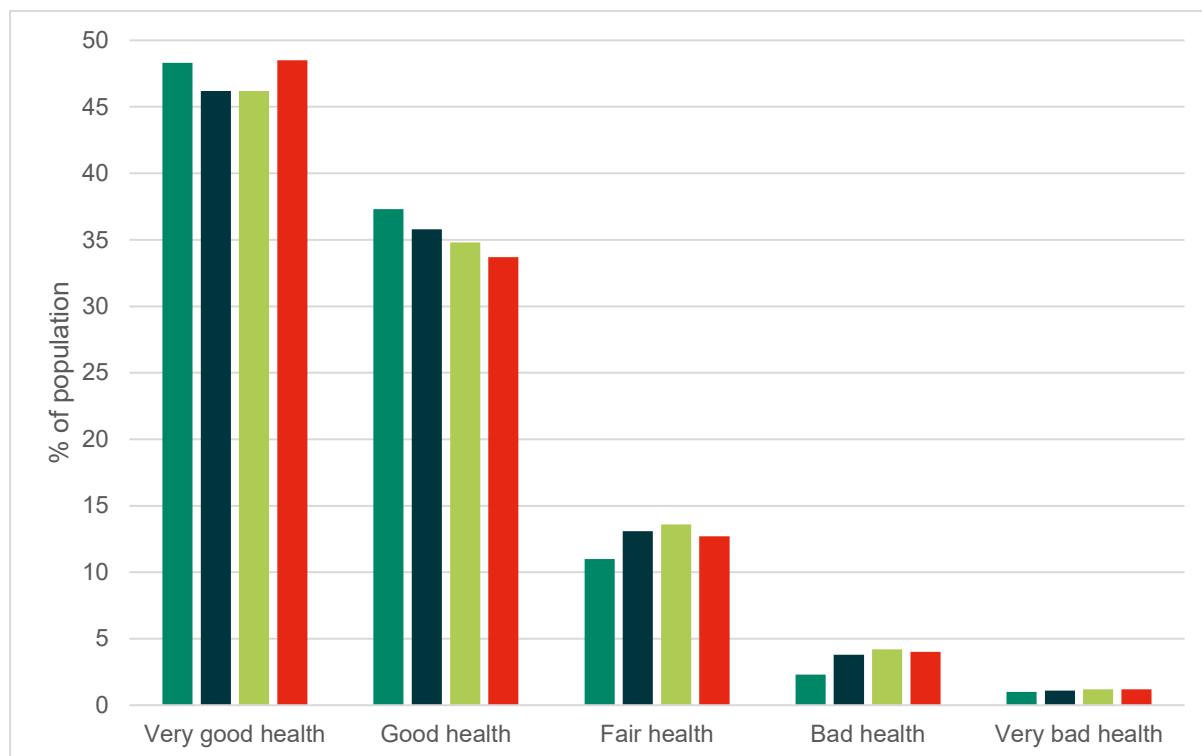
## Key statistics

- The two largest age groups in the Great Addington neighbourhood area are 50 to 54 and ages 60 to 64. This likely indicates an ageing population.
- Great Addington residents experience greater levels of 'very good health' and 'good health' in comparison to North Northamptonshire and the East Midlands, and a greater level of 'good health' than England. Additionally, a lower percentage of residents report 'bad' and 'very bad health' in comparison to North Northamptonshire, the East Midlands region, and England.
- The majority of houses in the Great Addington neighbourhood area are owned, either outright or with a mortgage.

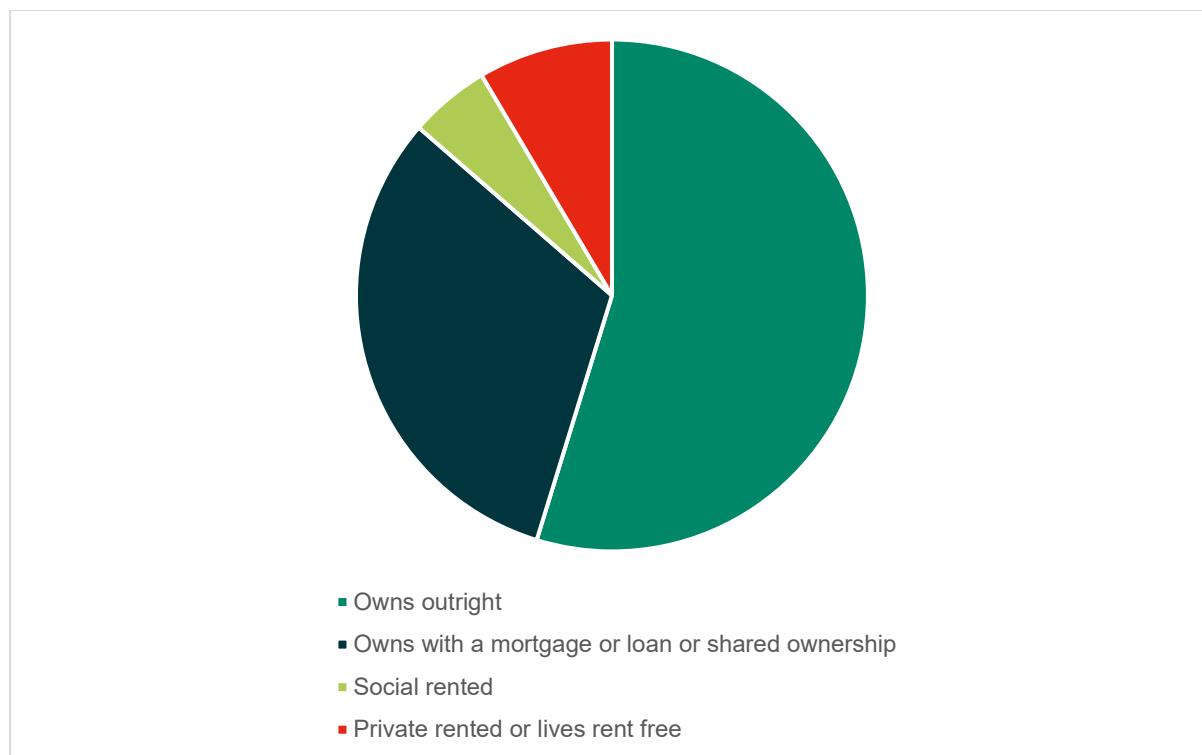
**Figure 6.6: Population age structure for Great Addington (2021)**



**Figure 6.7: Health of residents in Great Addington in comparison to North Northamptonshire, the East Midlands region, and England (2021)**



**Figure 6.8: Housing tenure in the Great Addington neighbourhood area (2021)**



## Key evidence sources

- [Google Maps](#)
- [Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015](#)
- [North Northamptonshire Health Study](#)
- [North Northamptonshire Strategic Sports Facilities Framework Update](#)
- [Office for National Statistics - Census 2021 - Build a custom area profile](#)

## Policy context

**Table 6.1: Additional plans and policies relating to community wellbeing**

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">North Northamptonshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2023-2028</a>	Emerging
<a href="#">Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)</a>	2022
<a href="#">North Northamptonshire Homelessness and Rough Sleeper Strategy 2019-2024</a>	2019

## Commentary

6.2 Community infrastructure within the Great Addington neighbourhood area includes a memorial hall, a church, a pub, and a primary school. However, there is no medical infrastructure, no supermarkets, no higher education facilities or nurseries / pre-schools, and no post office. Given this, it is highly likely residents of Great Addington travel out of the neighbourhood area to access a greater number and / or type of important facilities.

6.3 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is an overall relative measure of deprivation, and is the combination of several different domains: income; employment; education, skills and training; health deprivation and disability; crime; barriers to housing and services; and living environment. Lower super output areas (LSOAs)<sup>3</sup> are designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. They are standardised geographies intended to be as consistent as possible, with each LSOA containing approximately 1,000 to 1,500 people. Deprivation levels are typically examined at the LSOA level.

6.4 In this respect, Great Addington sits within the East Northamptonshire 004C LSOA, as shown by Figures 6.2 - 6.5. It is important to recognise that the LSOA covers three separate civil parishes – Woodford, Great Addington, and Little Addington. As such, the deprivation experienced within the Great Addington neighbourhood area could be greater or less than the recorded deprivation. This is due to the recorded deprivation being an average across the entire area.

6.5 According to data from 2019 (the latest available), the East Northamptonshire 004C LSOA is within the 50% least deprived neighbourhoods nationally for overall deprivation. Deprivation also looks at the specific domains that form the IMD separately. As such, the East Northamptonshire 004C LSOA is within the

<sup>3</sup> The Indices of Deprivation Explorer can be accessed [here](#).

50% most deprived neighbourhoods for living environment deprivation, and 20% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally for barriers to housing and services deprivation. This reflects the lack of services and facilities within the LSOA.

## Key issues

6.6 Given the small level of growth likely through the GANP, 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 GANP could encourage new community infrastructure to come forward, which would support new and existing residents.

6.7 The Great 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 Great Addington settlement.

## SEA objective

6.8 Considering the key issues discussed above it is proposed that the SEA should include the following objective:

SEA theme	SEA objective
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.

6.9 Supporting assessment questions include (will the option / proposal...):

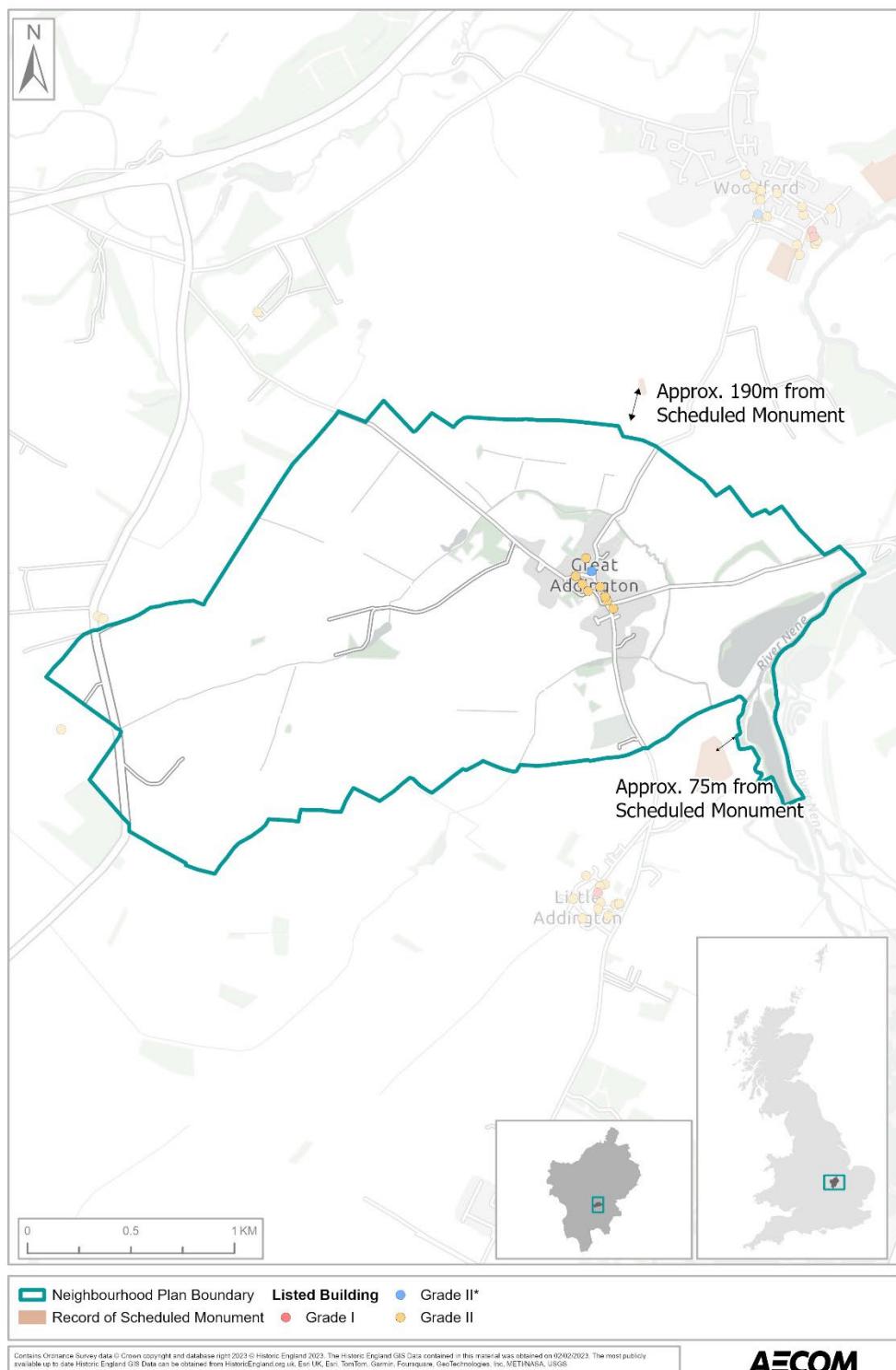
- Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing?
- Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes?
- Meet the needs of all sectors of the community?
- Provide flexible and adaptable homes that meet people's needs, particularly the needs of an ageing population?
- Improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities, including health infrastructure?
- Encourage and promote social cohesion and active involvement of local people in community activities?
- Facilitate green infrastructure enhancements, including improved access to open space?
- Maintain or enhance the quality of life of existing residents?

## 7. Historic environment

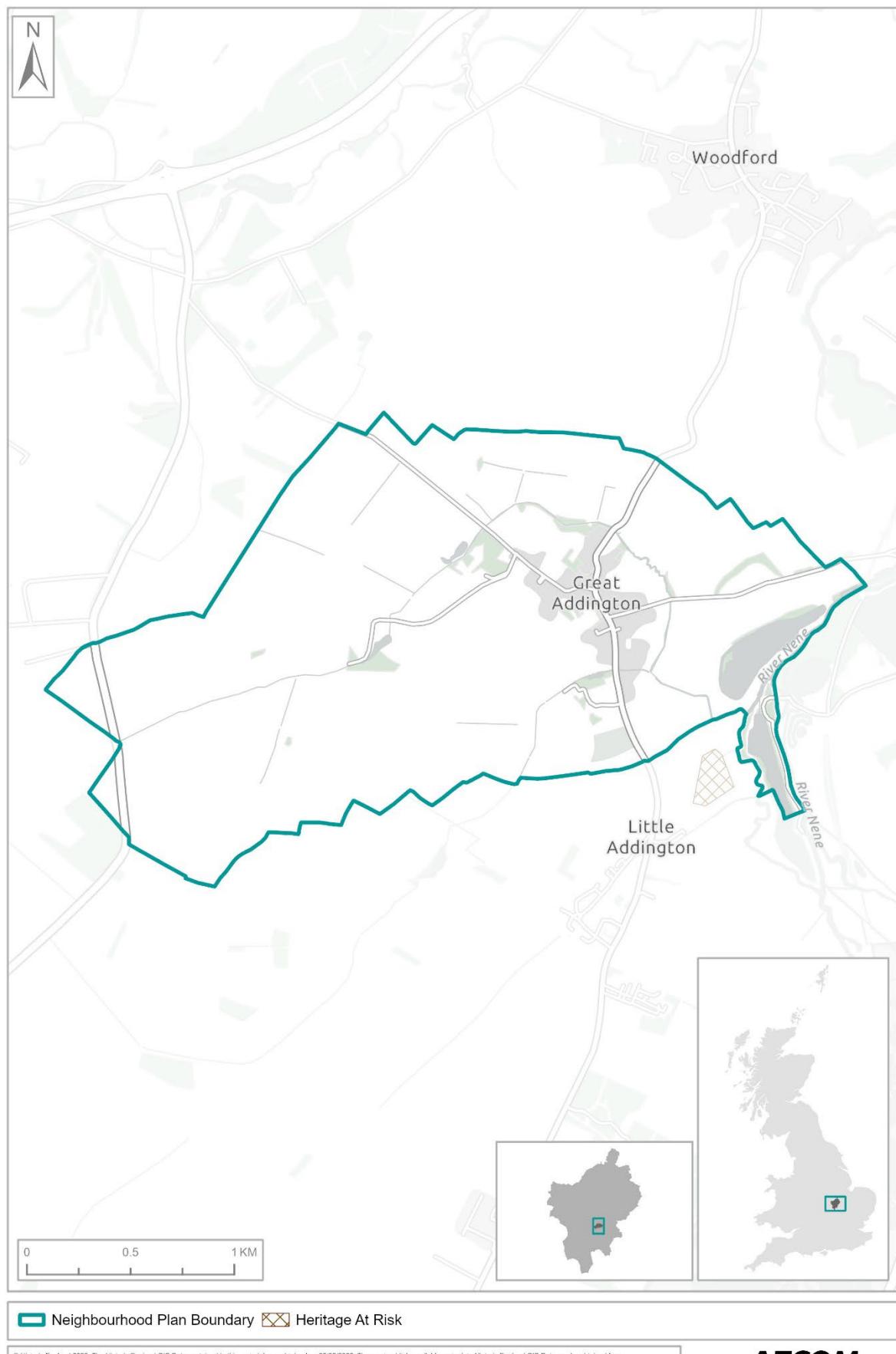
7.1 This section seeks to summarise designated and non-designated heritage assets (including archaeology) and their settings, within and surrounding the neighbourhood area.

### Maps

**Figure 7.1: Historic environment designations within and in proximity to the neighbourhood area**



**Figure 7.2: Heritage at risk within and in proximity to the neighbourhood area**



## Key statistics

- There are nine listed buildings within the neighbourhood area: one Grade II\* (Church of All Saints – HE List Number 1040381), and eight Grade II.
- Whilst there are no scheduled monuments within the neighbourhood area, there are two within proximity: Roman Village – HE List Number 1003630 is approximately 155m south of the neighbourhood area, and Three Hills Round Barrows – HE List Number 1013319 is approximately 192m north-east.
- None of the nationally designated heritage assets within the neighbourhood area are on the Heritage at Risk Register 2023 for the Midlands.

## Key evidence sources

7.2 Evidence sources which have informed the development of key issues include:

- [DEFRA's Magic Map](#)
- [Great Addington History - A Short History of Great Addington](#)
- [Heritage Gateway](#)
- [Historic England](#)
  - [Heritage at Risk Register 2023 - Midlands](#)
  - [Search the List - Advanced Search](#)

## Commentary

7.3 Archaeological studies of Great Addington and the surrounding area have provided evidence of occupation spanning thousands of years. This includes impressive Neolithic and Bronze Age discoveries, Iron Age features, and the remains of Roman occupation. The first written record of the Great Addington village dates to 829 AD.

7.4 There are a number of listed buildings within the neighbourhood area, and two scheduled monuments within proximity to the neighbourhood area boundary. These features are important contributors to the local historic environment, and likely contribute to the wider historic landscape in North Northamptonshire.

7.5 Locally important, non-designated heritage assets are also an important part of the historic environment of Great Addington.

## Key issues

7.6 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.

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

## SEA objective

7.8 Considering the key issues discussed above it is proposed that the SEA should include the following objective:

SEA theme	SEA objective
Historic environment	Protect, conserve, and enhance the historic environment within and surrounding the neighbourhood area.

7.9 Supporting assessment questions include (will the option / proposal...):

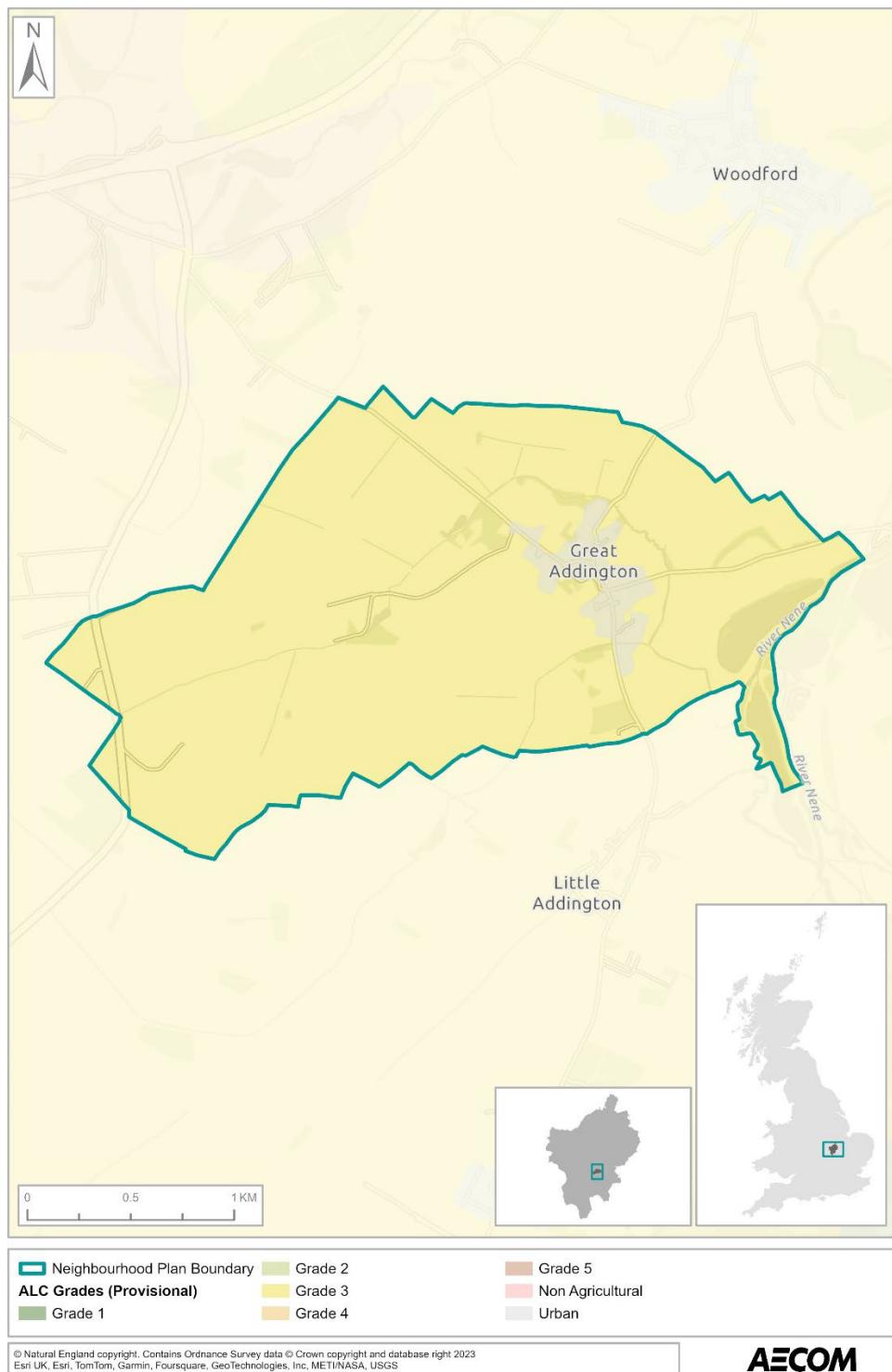
- Conserve and enhance buildings and structures of architectural or historic interest, both designated and non-designated, and their settings?
- Protect the integrity of the historic setting of key monuments of cultural heritage interest?
- Support the undertaking of early archaeological investigations and, where appropriate, recommend mitigation strategies?
- Support access to, interpretation and understanding of the historic evolution and character of the neighbourhood area?

## 8. Land, soil, and water resources

8.1 This section seeks to summarise the quality of soil resources, the extent of mineral resources, water supply resources, and water quality within and surrounding the neighbourhood area.

### Maps

**Figure 8.1: Provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) for the neighbourhood area**



## Key statistics

- The neighbourhood area falls into one operational catchment – the Nene. Within this, Great Addington overlaps with two waterbody catchments: Addington Brook Water Body, and Nene – conf Ise to Islip Water Body. Both had moderate ecological statuses in 2022.
- There are three nitrate vulnerable zones (NVZs) that overlap with the Great Addington neighbourhood area – the River Nene NVZ (designated for surface water), the Northampton Sands NVZ (designated for groundwater), and the Thrapstone lake Eutrophic lake NVZ (designated for eutrophic water)
- The neighbourhood area falls within a drinking water safeguard zone for surface water – SWSGZ1006.
- The neighbourhood area sits within a mineral safeguarding area.
- There are no brownfield sites within the neighbourhood area.

## Key evidence sources

8.2 Evidence sources which have informed the development of key issues include:

- [DEFRA's Magic Map](#)
- [Environment Agency Catchment Data Explorer - Nene Middle Operational Catchment](#)
  - [Addington Brook Water Body](#)
  - [Nene - conf Ise to Islip Water Body](#)
- [Environment Agency - Check for Drinking Water Safeguard Zones and NVZs](#)
- [Natural England](#)
  - [Agricultural Land Classification Map East Midlands Region](#)
  - [Likelihood of Best and Most Versatile \(BMV\) Agricultural Land - Strategic scale map East Midlands Region](#)
- [Northamptonshire County Council - Minerals and Waste Local Plan](#)
- [North Northamptonshire Joint Planning and Delivery Unit](#)
  - [North Northamptonshire Brownfield Land Register 2021](#)

## Policy context

**Table 8.1: Additional plans and policies relating to land, soil, and water resources**

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">Anglian river basin district river basin management plan: updated 2022</a>	2022
<a href="#">Anglian Water - Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP19)</a>	2019
<a href="#">Northamptonshire County Council - Adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan</a>	2017

## Commentary

8.3 The provisional ALC dataset provided by Natural England indicates the whole neighbourhood area is within Grade 3 “Good to Moderate” agricultural land. It is not possible to determine whether this is Grade 3a or Grade 3b agricultural land – where Grade 3a is seen to be best and most versatile, and Grade 3b is not.

8.4 The neighbourhood area is within two waterbody catchments: Addington Brook, and Nene – conf Ise to Islip. The Addington Brook runs to the south of Great Addington settlement (intersecting Lower Street), and the associated catchment covers the majority of the neighbourhood area. The Nene – conf Ise to Islip along the eastern neighbourhood boundary, and the associated catchment covers a small section of the neighbourhood area in the eastern and south-eastern extents. The tables below show their ecological and chemical status from 2013 to 2022.

**Table 8.2: Ecological status classification of waterbody catchments overlapping the neighbourhood area**

Name of Water Body	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019	2022
Addington Brook	Good	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Nene – conf Ise to Islip	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

**Table 8.3: Chemical status classification of waterbody catchments overlapping the neighbourhood area**

Name of Water Body	2013	2014	2015	2016	2019	2022
Addington Brook	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fail	Does not require assessment
Nene – conf Ise to Islip	Good	Good	Good	Good	Fail	Does not require assessment

8.5 Both waterbodies and associated catchments have a steadily moderate ecological status. Additionally, the poor chemical status of both these

waterbodies reflects a change in national assessment and monitoring techniques – all assessed waterbodies across the country were given a poor status. As such, the 2019 result is not comparable to previous data.

- 8.6 The eastern part of the neighbourhood area sits within a mineral safeguarding area. As such, it is likely consultation with Northamptonshire County Council will be required if development comes forward in this area, to ensure important resources are not sterilised.

## Key issues

- 8.7 The entire neighbourhood area outside of the Great Addington settlement is considered to be 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.
- 8.8 There are a number of water quality designations overlapping with the neighbourhood area. Development through the GANP 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.
- 8.9 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.

## SEA objective

8.10 Based on the key issues discussed above, it is proposed that the SEA should include the following objectives:

SEA theme	SEA objective
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.

8.11 Supporting assessment questions include (will the option / proposal...):

- Promote the use of previously developed land wherever possible?
- Identify and avoid the development of the best and most versatile agricultural land?
- Support the minimisation, reuse, and recycling of waste?
- Avoid any negative impacts on water quality and support improvements to water quality?
- Ensure appropriate drainage and mitigation is delivered alongside proposed development?
- Protect waterbodies from pollution?
- Maximise water efficiency and opportunities for water harvesting and/or water recycling?
- Avoid any negative impacts on mineral and waste infrastructure?

## 9. Landscape

9.1 This section seeks to summarise landscape character and key landscape features and sensitivities in the neighbourhood area.

### Key statistics

- The latest available brownfield register for North Northamptonshire indicates there are no brownfield sites within the neighbourhood area.
- There are a number of tree preservation orders (TPOs) within the neighbourhood area, especially along Ringstead Road, Woodford Road, and in the western part of the neighbourhood area beyond Lower Street.

### Key evidence sources

9.2 Evidence sources which have informed the development of key issues include:

- [DEFRA's Magic Map](#)
- [North Northamptonshire Council](#)
  - [East Northamptonshire planning mapping](#)
  - [Tree protection and high hedges](#)
- [North Northamptonshire Joint Planning and Delivery Unit](#)
  - [North Northamptonshire Brownfield Land Register 2021](#)

### Policy context

**Figure 9.1: Additional plans and policies relating to landscape**

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">NCA Profile: 89 Northamptonshire Vales (NE527)</a>	2014
<a href="#">North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan</a>	2014
<a href="#">Northamptonshire Current Landscape Character Assessment</a>	2010
<a href="#">North Northamptonshire Green Infrastructure: Strategic Framework Study - Part 1</a>	2006

### Commentary

9.3 The neighbourhood area sits within one National Character Area (NCA) – 89: Northamptonshire Vales. This NCA extends from the west of Peterborough southwards to the outskirts of Farcott, encompassing Northampton, Wellingborough, and extending northwards to Market Harborough. Approximately 10% of the NCA is urban, and the settlement pattern is often visually dominant in the landscape – linked together by road networks, including the M1, A45, A6, and the A5. There are similarities between this NCA and the Leicestershire Vales NCA to the north-west.

9.4 The 2010 Northamptonshire Current Landscape Character Assessment indicates the neighbourhood area is within two landscape types: Burton Wold - Clay Plateau (boulder clay landscape), and Irthlingborough Slopes - Rolling

Ironstone Valley Slopes (ironstone landscape). Key characteristics of the Rolling Ironstone Valley Slopes include:

- Broad valley slopes dissected by numerous tributary streams.
- Rolling landform, extensive views and sense of exposure on some prominent locations.
- Numerous water bodies including the county's largest reservoir.
- Agricultural practices create a patchwork of contrasting colours and textures extending across valley slopes.
- Hedgerows generally low and well clipped, although intermittent sections show evidence of decline; and
- Landscape directly and indirectly influenced by the close proximity of many of the country's urban areas.

Key characteristics of the Clay Plateau include:

- Boulder clay deposits overlie almost the entire landscape, obscuring variations in the underlying solid geology and giving a unity of character.
- Expansive, long distance and panoramic views across open areas of plateau.
- Limited woodland / tree cover comprising broadleaved woodlands and mature hedgerow trees.
- Numerous water bodies including small reservoirs on the Naseby Plateau.
- Hedgerows are often low and well clipped, although intermittent sections show evidence of decline, and emphasise the undulating character of the landscape; and
- Monuments and landscape features associated with the Battle of Naseby are distinctive elements of the local landscape.

9.5 Tree preservation orders (TPOs) are made to protect certain trees that are important to a local area due to their intrinsic beauty, their contribution to the landscape or street scene, or due to a special quality – such as their historic significance, or rarity. TPOs in the neighbourhood area are concentrated along Lower Street, Ringstead Road and Woodford Road – there are additional designations set back from Main Street and in the wider open countryside.

## Key issues

9.6 There are a number of TPOs in the neighbourhood area, mostly located along Ringstead Road, Woodford Road, and Lower Street. 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 Great Addington settlement, and any new development will need to be considerate of these features.

9.7 It will be important for the GANP 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.

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

## SEA objective

9.9 Considering the key issues discussed above it is proposed that the SEA should include the following objective:

SEA theme	SEA objective
Landscape	Protect and enhance the character and quality of the immediate and surrounding landscape.

9.10 Supporting assessment questions include (will the option / proposal...):

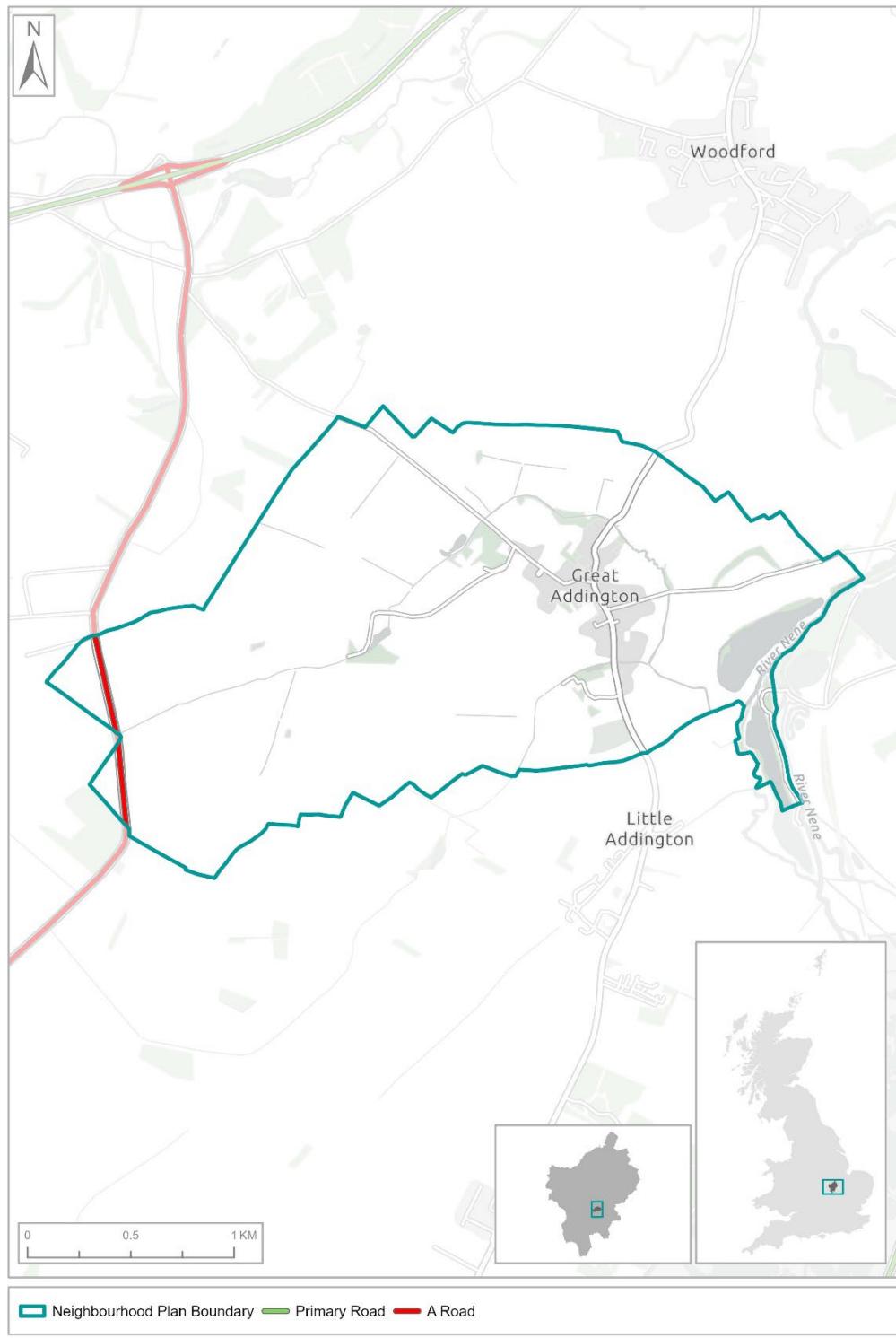
- Protect and / or enhance local landscape character and quality of place?
- Conserve and enhance local identity, diversity, and settlement character?
- Identify and protect locally important viewpoints which contribute to character and sense of place?
- Retain and enhance landscape features that contribute to the setting, including trees and hedgerows?

# 10. Transportation and movement

10.1 This section seeks to summarise transport infrastructure, transport usage, traffic flows and congestion, accessibility, and public rights of way within and surrounding the neighbourhood area.

## Maps

**Figure 10.1: Transport infrastructure in the neighbourhood area**

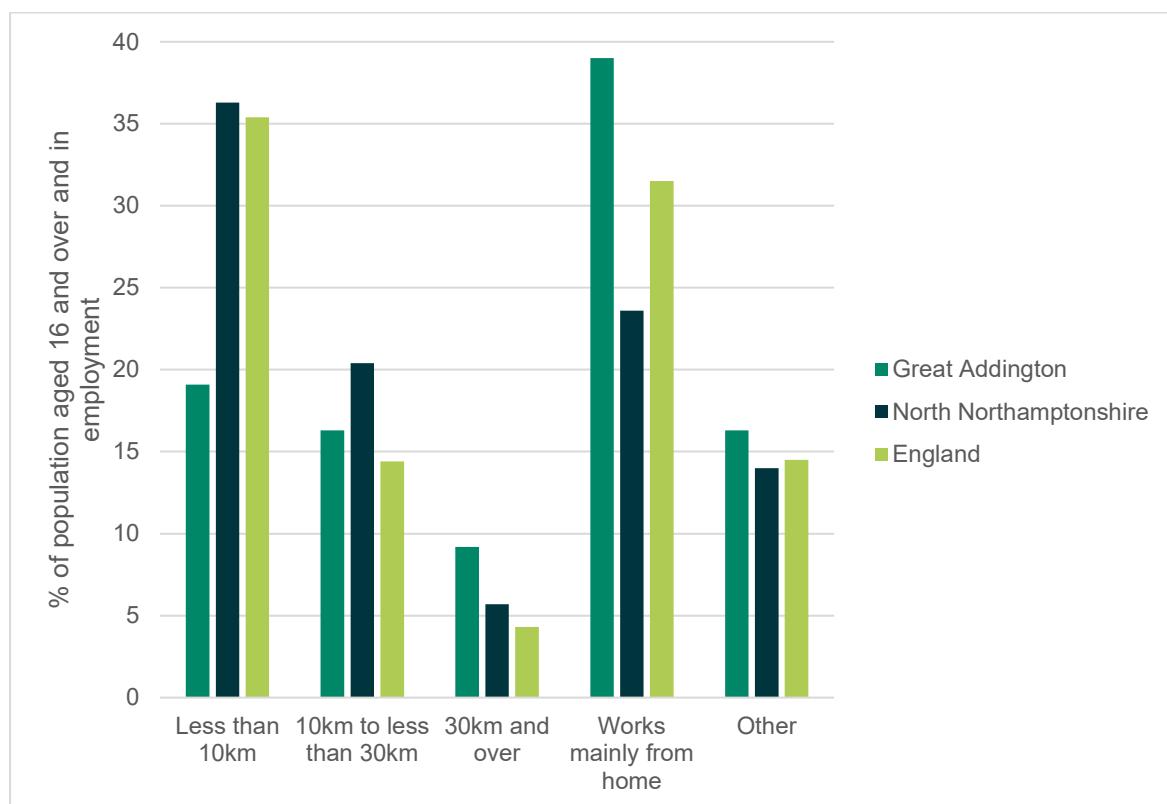


**AECOM**

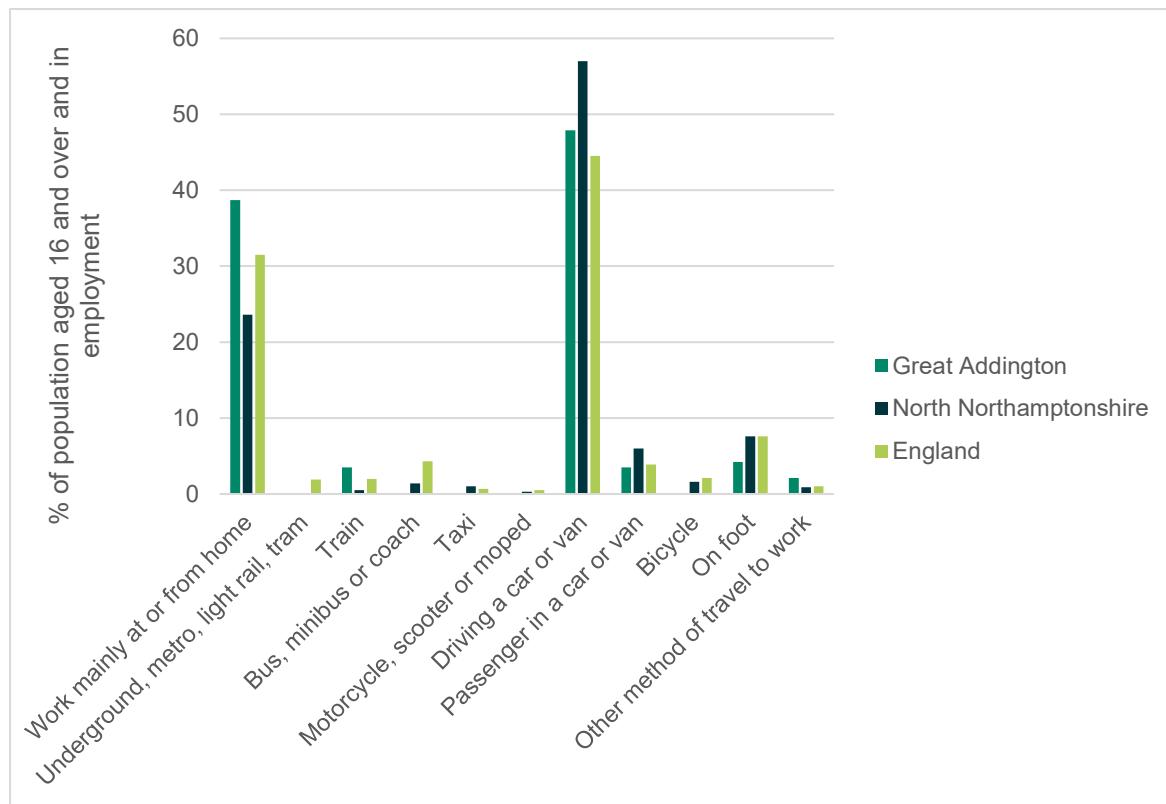
## Key statistics

- There are no rail or bus services within Great Addington.
- There are a number of public rights of way (PRoW) to allow for safe and active connections and transportation opportunities within the neighbourhood area.
- The majority of the working population in Great Addington work from home—more so than the working population of North Northamptonshire, and England. For those that travel for work, most people do not travel more than 10km.
- The majority of the working population of Great Addington use a car or van to travel to work (whether driving or as a passenger), however it is recognised that many do not travel at all if working remotely. Other popular methods of travel include via train, and walking

**Figure 10.2: Average distance travelled to work in Great Addington in comparison to North Northamptonshire, and England**



**Figure 10.3: Method of transport taken to work by residents in Great Addington in comparison to North Northamptonshire, and England**



## Key evidence sources

- [East Midlands Railway](#)
  - [Kettering](#)
  - [Wellingborough](#)
- [Google Maps](#)
- [North Northamptonshire Council - Greenway](#)
- [North Northamptonshire Council - Interactive Mapping](#)
- [Office for National Statistics - Census 2021 - Build a custom area profile](#)

## Policy context

Document title	Year of publication
<a href="#">North Northamptonshire Council - Bus Service Improvement Plan</a>	2021
<a href="#">Northamptonshire County Council - Local Transport Plan</a>	2012
<a href="#">Thematic transport strategies</a>	Various

## Commentary

10.2 There is an A road that intersects the western extent of the neighbourhood area; however, it does not offer access to the Great Addington village. Woodford Road, Ringstead Road, and Lower Street converge within the settlement of Great Addington, and allow for vehicular access to the A14 to the north, the A45 to the south-east, and the A6 to the south. There are no bus stops within the neighbourhood area – as such, no bus services travel through Great Addington.

10.3 There are no train stations in the Great Addington neighbourhood area. The nearest station is located in Wellingborough, approximately 6.7km south-west of the neighbourhood area. Operated by East Midlands Railway, it offers services to Corby, London St Pancras, Sheffield and Nottingham. Kettering station, also operated by East Midlands Railway, is approximately 7.7km north-west of the neighbourhood area – and offers services to the same locations.

10.4 The PRoW network within Great Addington is comprised of mostly footpaths, with one bridleway. These allow for a level of active travel through the neighbourhood area and to locations further afield via connections in the network – including Burton Latimer to the west, Woodford to the north, and Raunds to the south-east.

10.5 The Greenway is a 16 mile network of green corridors for cycling and walking, connecting settlements across the area. This network allows for safe active transportation engagement, which benefits physical and mental health, as well as reducing traffic impacts on the local environment. Route 13 intersects the neighbourhood area, which connects Burton Latimer to the west to Raunds to the south-east.

## Key issues

10.6 Sustainable travel in the neighbourhood area is limited, as there are no bus or rail services. As such any new homes proposed through the GANP 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.

10.7 The GANP presents an opportunity to support improvements / upgrades to sustainable forms of travel within the neighbourhood area.

## SEA objective

10.8 Based on the key issues discussed above, it is proposed that the SEA should include the following objective:

SEA theme	SEA objective
Transportation	Promote sustainable transport use and active travel opportunities and reduce the need to travel.

10.9 Supporting assessment questions include (will the option / proposal...):

- Support the objectives within the Northamptonshire County Council Local Transport Plan to encourage the use of more sustainable transport modes?
- Encourage a shift to more sustainable forms of travel and enable sustainable transport infrastructure enhancements?
- Enhance and encourage residents to use the Northamptonshire Greenway?
- Improve local connectivity and pedestrian and cyclist movement?
- Facilitate working from home to reduce the use of private vehicles to access workplaces outside of the neighbourhood area?
- Reduce the impact of the transport sector on climate change?
- Improve parking facilities?
- Improve road safety?
- Reduce the impact on residents from the road network?

# 11. Proposed SEA framework

11.1 The SEA framework has been established through the identification of key issues and environmental objectives as part of the scoping exercise. This draws upon the baseline position and policy context that has been explored for a range of SEA topics (as set out in Chapters 3 to 10).

11.2 The framework consists of a set of topics and objectives, which will be used to appraise the environmental effects of the draft GANP (and reasonable alternatives). **Table 11.1** below summarises the proposed SEA framework for the GANP, bringing together the topics and objectives that have been set out at the end of each SEA topic explored in this report.

**Table 11.1: The proposed SEA framework**

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.

# 12. Next steps

## Subsequent stages for the SEA process

- 12.1 The next stage will involve appraising reasonable alternatives for the GANP. The findings of the appraisal of these alternatives will be fed back to the Great Addington Parish Council so that they might be considered when preparing the draft Great Addington Neighbourhood Plan.
- 12.2 Once the draft ('pre-submission version') plan has been prepared, it will be subjected to SEA, and the prepared Environmental Report will go out to consultation alongside it.
- 12.3 Following consultation on the draft GANP and the Environmental Report, the Great Addington Neighbourhood Plan will be finalised and submitted to North Northamptonshire Council for Independent Examination.

## Consultation on the Scoping Report

- 12.4 At this scoping stage, the SEA Regulations require consultation with statutory consultation bodies. The statutory consultation bodies are the Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England. Consultees are invited to comment on the need for SEA, as well as the content of this Scoping Report; in particular, the evidence base for the SEA, the identified key issues, and the proposed SEA framework.
- 12.5 The consultation period runs from Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> March 2024 to Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup> May 2024. Comments on the Scoping Report should be sent to:

Emily Baker, AECOM  
Email address: [emily.baker@aecom.com](mailto:emily.baker@aecom.com)
- 12.6 All comments received on the Scoping Report will be reviewed and will influence the development of the SEA where appropriate.

