



Neighbourhood Development Plan

SEA and HRA Screening Assessment
July 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

1. Burnham Market Parish Council is preparing a Neighbourhood Plan for Burnham Market parish, known as BMNP throughout this document. The planning period will be 2022-2036. The designated area (**See Figure 1**) is located within King's Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council area. [Collective Community Planning](#) has been appointed by the parish council to consider whether there is a need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to be undertaken on BMNP. This is required under European Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive), transposed into UK law through the SEA Regulations¹.
2. SEA may be required for a Neighbourhood Plan if it is likely to have significant environmental effects. A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is like an SEA but includes assessment of the likely significant effects of a plan or programme on economic and social factors, as well as environmental factors. Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) clarifies that there is no legal requirement for a Neighbourhood Plan to be subject to a SA, but that SA can be used to demonstrate how the plan will contribute to sustainable development.
3. This report will also determine whether or not the contents of the Neighbourhood Plan require a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) in accordance with Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive² and with Regulation 105 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017³. A HRA would be required when the implementation of the contents of the Neighbourhood Plan are likely to cause significant negative effects on a designated protected European Site (Natura 2000 sites).

¹ The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 2004/1633), as amended by the Environmental Assessment and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (SI 2018/1232). It should be noted that the purpose of the amendments to the SEA Regulations is to ensure that the law functions correctly after the UK has left the European Union. No substantive changes are made to the way the SEA regime operates.

² [EUR-Lex - 31992L0043 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

³ [The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

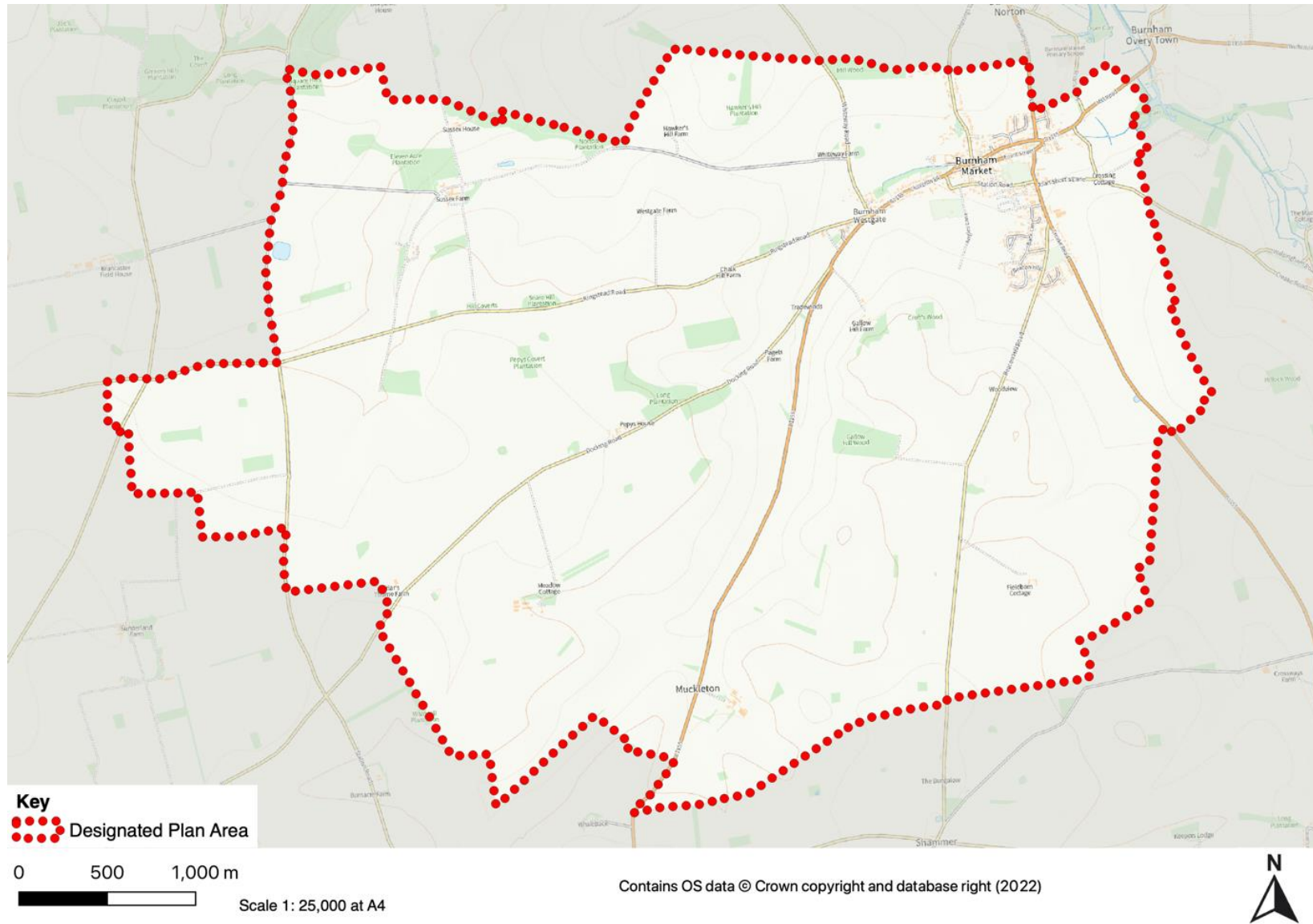


Figure 1: Designated Neighbourhood Area

2 SEA SCREENING

2.1 SCOPE OF THE BURNHAM MARKET NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

4. A draft (Regulation 14) version of BMNP is currently being prepared. It is intended that this is subject to public consultation in 2022.
5. BMNP includes a vision for the long-term future of Burnham Market, along with aims to support delivery of this vision. The current draft vision is:

Burnham Market is a vibrant community that retains its core village identity which is cherished by local people. It is a good place to live, work and visit.

Any future development will be sensitive to the historic nature of the settlement and its location within the North Norfolk Coast AONB. It will be of a high-quality design and tailored to meet the needs of the local community.

6. The draft plan currently includes eight specific aims to deliver this vision:
 - A. *Ensure future housing development meets the needs of the local population to help attract more permanent residents to the village.*
 - B. *Protect and enhance the historic character and beauty of the village, ensuring that new development is of a high-quality design and sensitively located.*
 - C. *Protect and enhance Burnham Market's natural environment, its green spaces, trees, and hedgerows that are important for wildlife.*
 - D. *Support a thriving economy with local jobs, services and facilities that attract visitors and provide employment opportunities to local residents.*
 - E. *Protect community facilities that meet the needs of the resident population.*
 - F. *Reduce the impact of on-street car parking and ensure sufficient off street parking is provided with new development.*
 - G. *Enhance opportunities for sustainable travel including walking and cycling.*
 - H. *Reduce the impact of flooding and ensure that surface water flood risk is not worsened through new development.*
7. BMNP will have a range of non-strategic planning policies to realise and deliver the above vision and aims. This includes policies:
 - To ensure the housing mix, including affordable housing, on new development sites meets local need;
 - To create effective policies to address local issues by restricting new development from being more second homes and furnished holiday lets;
 - Ensure housing policies are addressing replacement dwellings, annexes etc and creating houses of an appropriate size for the area avoiding bungalow conversions into multiple large dwellings;

- To achieve high quality design with the input of Burnham Market design codes/guide, that reinforces and complements local distinctiveness;
- Ensuring proposals will have due regard to surface water flooding, the incorporation of SuDS and maximising biodiversity opportunities
- Identifying green corridors in Burnham Market which will be a focus for protection and biodiversity enhancement;
- Tackling light pollution through an appropriate dark skies policy
- To protect the conservation area and important non listed buildings which hold heritage value to the local community
- To protect local green spaces within the plan area for future enjoyment;
- To protect the loss of community facilities for the vitality of the parish;
- To tackle the issue of non-residential parking by setting parking standards.
- Identifying existing and potential new circular walking routes to boost sustainable and recreational travel

8. The plan does not allocate land for development.

3 BASELINE INFORMATION

9. This section summarises baseline information for the BMNP area, drawing on the Evidence Base which will accompany the Neighbourhood Plan.

3.1 CONTEXT

10. Burnham Market is a village in Kings Lynn & West Norfolk Borough, with a resident population of around 789 according to the mid-year population estimates from the Office of National Statistics (ONS, 2021). It's located 13.5 miles east of Hunstanton, the nearest seaside town in the borough, and 10 miles North of Fakenham (a town which falls in North Norfolk District). The area is close to Burnham Overy Staithe Beach (3 miles north) which falls within the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The parish falls south of the A149 which is the main coastal road in West Norfolk running from King's Lynn through to Wells Next the Sea. Many of the settlements adjoining Burnham Market are rural villages connected by rural B Roads such as the B1355 and B1155.
11. The village is served by the Coast-hopper bus service which connect Burnham Market to coastal villages along the A149. Burnham Market provides a local employment base which has developed from its role in serving the local agricultural community. It is thriving as a tourist destination, with a reasonable range of facilities, including but not limited to a GP surgery, bus route, post office, garage/petrol station, shops, pubs, restaurants, cafes, village hall, churches, and retail.

3.2 BIODIVERSITY, FLORA AND FAUNA

12. **There are no Natural England statutory designated sites in the neighbourhood area**, though there are a number of important designations within 2km to the north, this includes:
- North Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Ramsar site;
 - Greater Wash Special Protection Area (SPA);
 - Holkham National Nature Reserve (NNR); and
 - Scolt Head Island NNR.

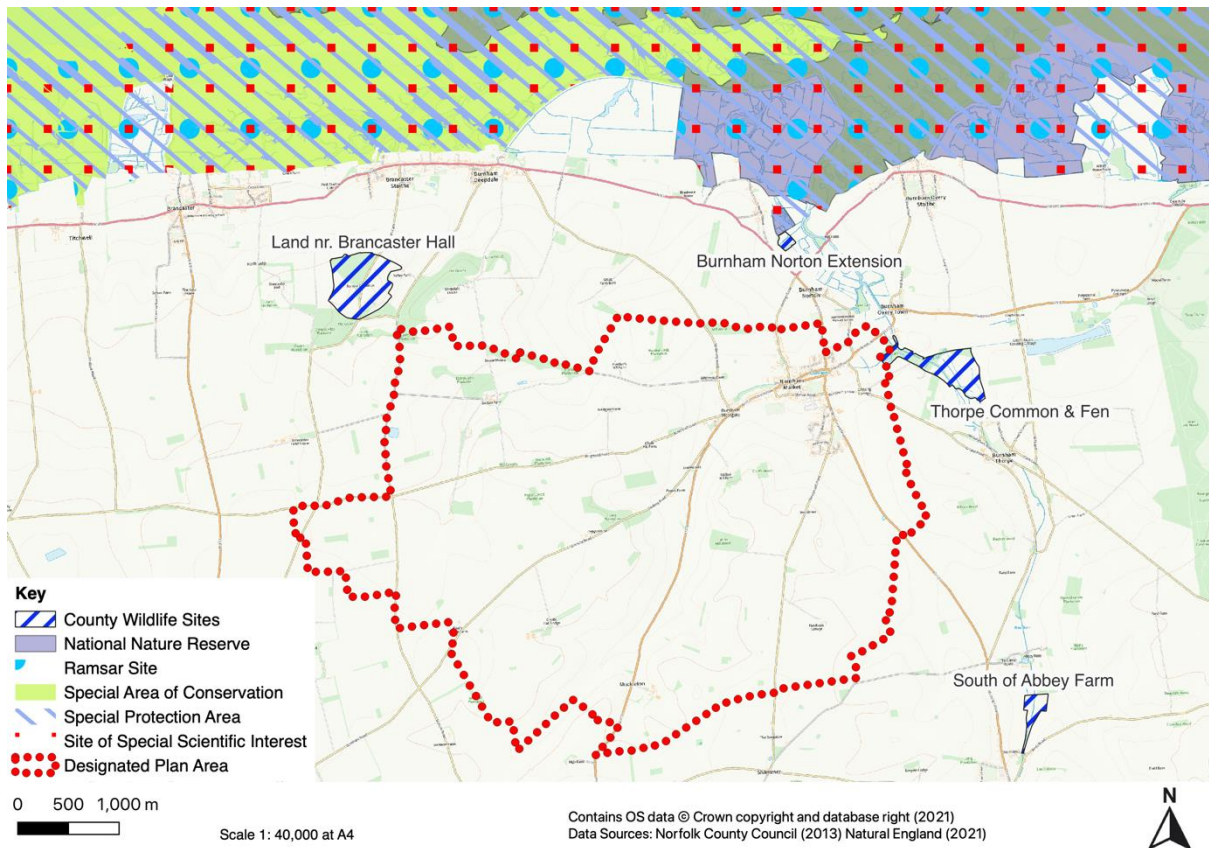


Figure 2- Wildlife Designations and Habitats

13. **The North Norfolk Coast** has multiple overlapping designations, it extends some 40km between Hunstanton and Weybourn. The area consists primarily of intertidal sands and muds, saltmarshes, shingle banks and sand dunes. There are extensive areas of brackish lagoons, reedbeds and grazing marshes. The coast is of great physiographic interest and the shingle spit at Blakeney Point and the offshore shingle bank at Scolt Head Island are of special importance.
14. A wide range of coastal plant communities are represented, and many rare or local species occur. The whole coast is of great ornithological interest with nationally and internationally important breeding colonies of several species. The geographical position of the North Norfolk Coast and its range of habitats make it especially valuable for migratory birds and wintering waterfowl, particularly brent and pink-footed geese. The area, much of which remains in its natural state, now constitutes one of the largest expanses of undeveloped coastal habitat of its type in Europe. It is possible that given the proximity to the plan area, important bird species could travel through or be present in Burnham Market.
15. There are several non-statutory designations, County Wildlife Sites, adjacent or within close proximity of the neighbourhood area. Although there are no wildlife designations within the parish, Natural England identifies that there are or is potential for important **habitat networks**, these are shown in **Figure 3**. Parts of the parish contain **Habitats of Principle Importance** for biodiversity conservation, those which are most threatened, in

greatest decline or where the UK holds a significant proportion of the world's total population. The predominant type of priority habitat is deciduous woodland. Local authorities have a duty to consider the conservation of these habitats, and development that would adversely affect these would not normally be acceptable.

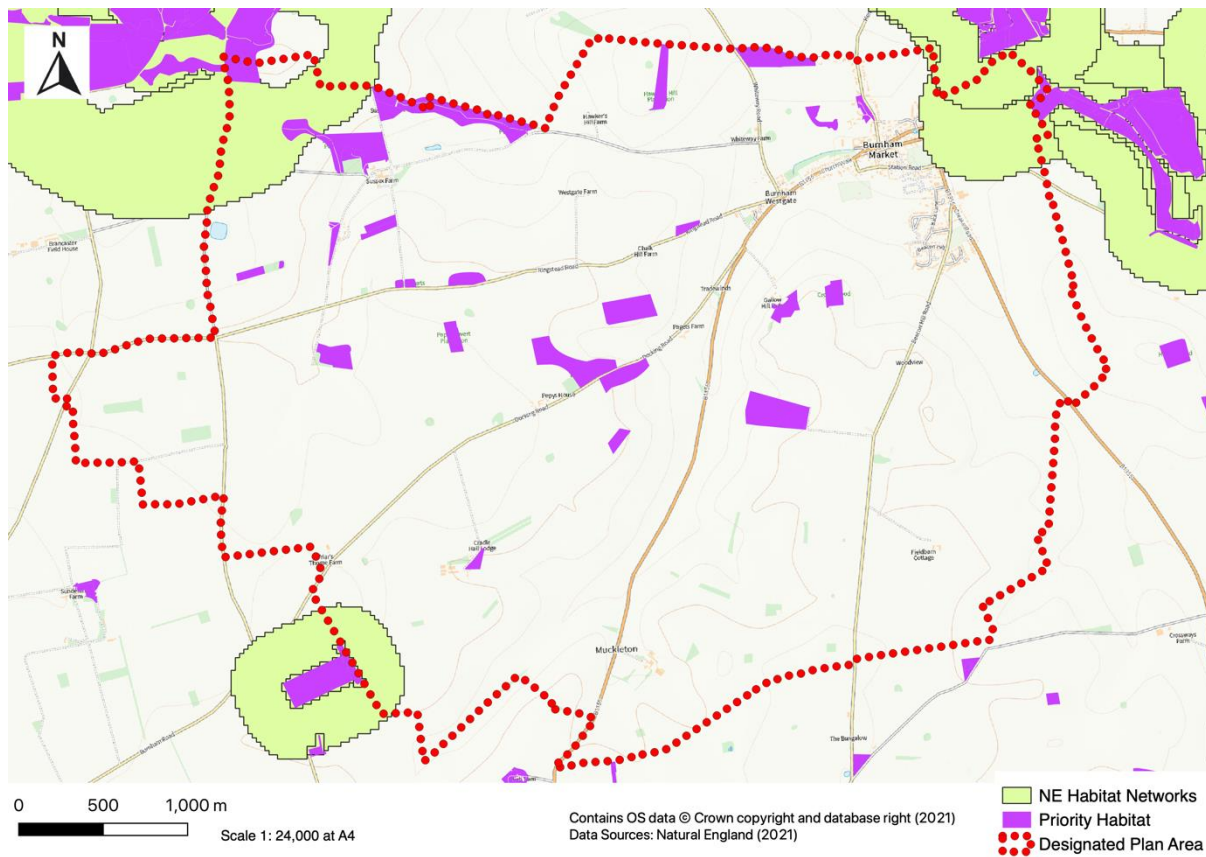


Figure 3- Habitat Networks in Burnham Market

3.3 POPULATION

16. According to mid-year population estimates from the Office of National Statistics (ONS, 2021)⁴, Burnham Market has a current population of 789. There has been a gradual downward trend since the year 2011. The population has aged over this time with the proportion of people in the Burnham Market population aged 60 and above increasing from 45% to 53% between 2011 and 2019. Between 2011 and 2019 there was a slight decrease in the proportion of people aged 60-64, but a higher increase in people aged 75+. The proportion of people in the 45-60 age group has remained fairly static. Burnham Market has been a popular place for older people to retire, which could be one reason for the ageing population.

17. There is a slightly higher proportion of females than males, with 2019 split 54%/46% female to male. The difference is particularly marked in the age groups 16-24 (66%/34%)

⁴ [Parish Population estimates for mid-2011 to mid-2020 based on best-fitting of output areas to parishes - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/population-demography/population/population-estimates)

and 60-74 (57%/43%), though note that the numbers of younger people are low, thus the percentage difference is higher.

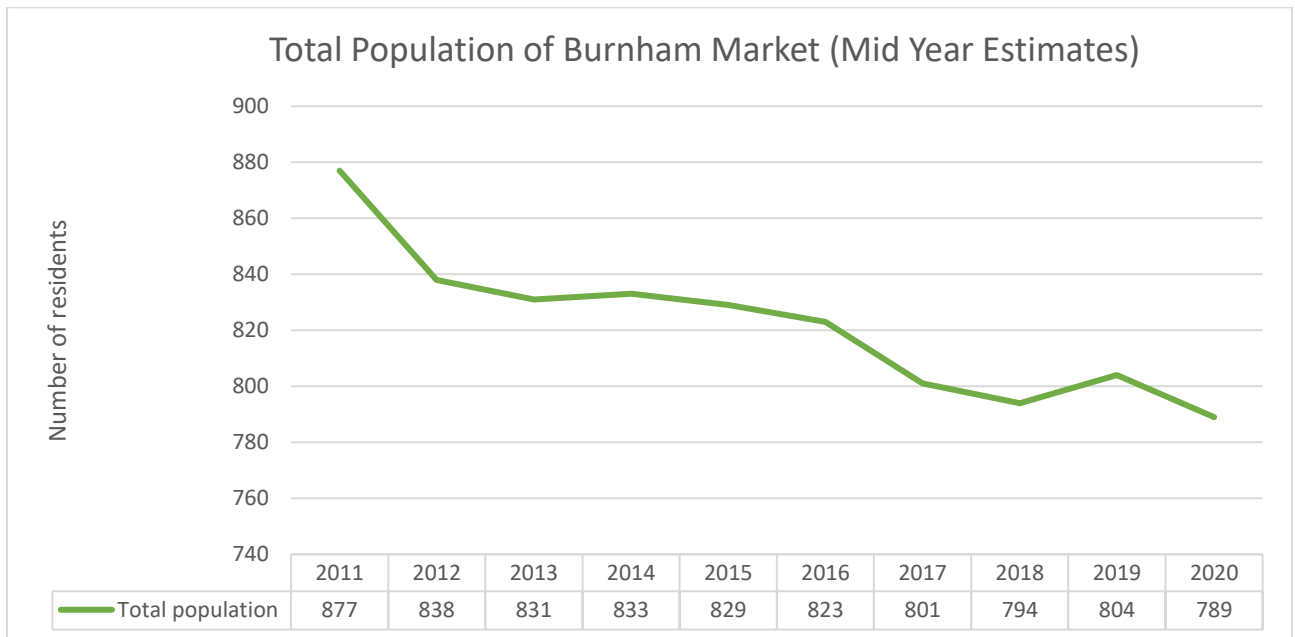


Figure 4- Mid Year Population Estimates (ONS, 2021)

3.4 HUMAN HEALTH

18. Provision of age-related services is likely to become an increasing consideration for the neighbourhood plan area over time as the proportion of over 65s is growing.

3.5 SOIL

19. The parish contains some of the best and most versatile agricultural land in England, as identified by the Agricultural Land Classification Scale. Of the areas not covered by settlement a good proportion is identified as Grade 1 towards the south-east of the boundary, a large majority is Grade 3 and within the built-up settlement Grade 4 as shown on **Figure 5**. National policy is to retain high value land such as this for its economic and other benefits. Where land of this quality is in active farming use, it could constrain future growth within the parish.

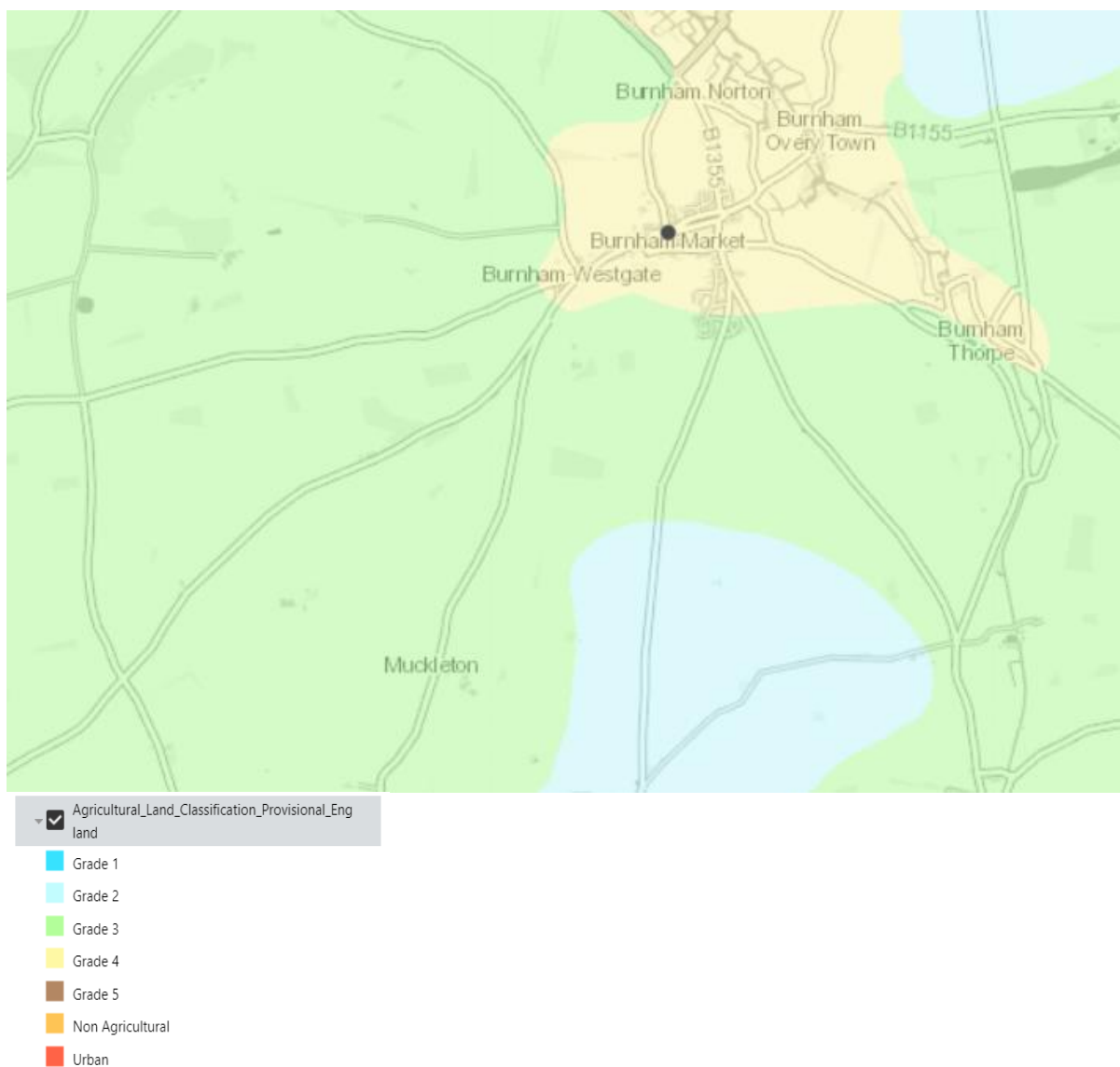


Figure 5- Agricultural Land Classification (Source, Natural England (20205))

3.6 WATER

20. The settlement is situated within Flood Zone 1 which means there is a less than 0.1% chance of flooding from rivers or the sea in any given year. Flood zones have been defined following a national modelling project and are regularly updated using recorded flood extents and local modelling. Flood zones are based on the likelihood of an area flooding, with Flood Zone 1 areas least likely to flood and flood zone 3 areas more likely to. The modelling does not account for blocked drains or very heavy rainfall, so sites in a low-risk flood zone may still experience flooding.

⁵Natural England. 2020. Provisional Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Source: [Provisional Agricultural Land Classification \(ALC\) - data.gov.uk](https://data.gov.uk)

21. The watercourse for flood warning in this area is from the north Norfolk coast at Burnham from the North Sea⁶. According to the Environment Agency's future flood risk modelling most of the neighbourhood area is at low risk from fluvial flooding, though there is a small area to the north-east and adjacent the plan area that is medium risk.
22. Surface water flood risk is an issue in parts of the neighbourhood area, including within the built-up area. **Figure 6**, taken from the Environment Agency, demonstrates that there are patches of high, medium, and low flood risk across the parish, including within the built-up area, with the potential for flooding to the highway and private property.



Figure 6- Surface Water Flood Risk

23. In the King's Lynn and West Norfolk settlement Surface Water Management Plan: Stage 1 (2010) Burnham Market was identified as one area out of sixteen which is most at risk of surface water flooding. The BCKLWN Strategic Flood risk Assessment Stage 1 (Section 6.8) identifies that flood risk from groundwater is also a potential due to the characteristics of underlying chalk features. For example, the River Burn is a chalk stream and the section upstream of Burnham Thorpe and Goose Beck tributary at Burnham Market can dry out as they are groundwater fed. Conversely when groundwater levels are high, flows will increase.
24. The BCKLWN Strategic Flood risk Assessment Stage 2 (2019) also highlighted that the most likely source of flooding will be from surface water. The existing drainage features The

⁶ [Flood risk assessment - Level 1 | Flood risk assessment - Level 1 | Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk \(west-norfolk.gov.uk\)](#)

Goose Beck is suggested to run through the centre of the settlement from West to East, running parallel to Church Walk and Front Street B1155.⁷

25. Over the last 10 years there have been 3 verified reports of internal flooding in the parish. During the winter of 2020/21 the area received an above normal amount of rainfall and significant flooding occurred in some parts of the area. Norfolk County Council's flood investigation report⁸ identifies two incidences of internal flooding within Burnham Market, on Docking Road and Church Walk. In this instance the cause of the flooding was due to an overloaded system that could not take further runoff towards the ordinary watercourse, surface water runoff from rainfall and underground springs flowing off adjacent fields, a pinch point in a culvert, and an overflowing attenuation feature. In addition, flooding affected many parts of the highway and people's private gardens.
26. In the preliminary flood risk assessment, updated in 2017, Burnham Market was ranked in the 6th at risk banding (out of 6) for surface water flooding, with just over 100 properties at risk from flooding in a 1 in 100-year rainfall event. During the 20/21 floods in Burnham Market there was also a serious issue with foul sewage, with sewage bubbling up from manholes. The pumping station in Burnham Market, which pumps the waste to a treatment works, is over 70 years old.

3.7 AIR AND CLIMATIC FACTORS

27. As part of the National Air Quality Strategy all local authorities are obliged to establish air quality levels in their area that meet national air quality objectives. If an area does not meet these objectives Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) are declared. The King's Lynn & West Norfolk Borough Council Air Quality Annual Status Report (2021) confirms that there are two Air Quality Management Areas in the borough these are within King's Lynn at Gaywood Clock and Town Centre. These AQMAs are approximately 21 miles south of the BMNP area⁹. This would suggest that air quality is generally not of a concern in the BMNP area, and indeed the report confirms that air quality could be improved but a number of measures have been put in place to improve local air quality.

3.8 MATERIAL ASSETS

28. There is reasonable access to a range of services and facilities as measured by distance, many within walking distance. The availability of local services provides good accessibility for people and provides the opportunity for many residents, and visitors, to walk or cycle.

⁷ [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment level 2 | Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk \(west-norfolk.gov.uk\)](#)

⁸ <https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/-/media/norfolk/downloads/rubbish-recycling-planning/flood-and-water-management/flood-investigation-reports/fir066-kings-lynn-wn-winter-flood-event-2020-21.pdf>

⁹Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk Air Quality Annual Status Report (2021) Available at: [Kings Lynn ASR 2021 v1.pdf](#) Accessed on 01.03.22

29. Burnham Market is a popular tourist village with a reasonable range of facilities including an attractive marketplace with independent retailers/ shops, as well as cafes, restaurants, and the Hoste Arms on the village green. There is a post office, GP surgery, vets, garage/petrol station, public houses, village hall, sports pavilion, playing field, play areas, parish churches, food, and other retail/businesses all within reasonable walking distance of residents. There is also a primary school which serves Burnham Market, but this falls outside of the neighbourhood plans designated area. Burnham Market has a small range of clubs and services for the community including the tennis club, bowls club, phoenix ladies' group and other workshop/activities which may be held in the village hall.
30. There is reasonable access to public transport including four different bus services which run through Burnham Market to other main towns and villages within West Norfolk and the adjoining district North Norfolk this includes:
- a) the Lynx Service 36 (King's Lynn to Wells-next-the-sea and Fakenham);
 - b) the Lynx Service 414 (Dersingham to Wells-next-the-sea);
 - c) Sanders Coaches 205 (Wicken Green to Wells-next-the-sea) and
 - d) Sanders Coaches 315 (Wells-next-the-sea to Fakenham).
31. There are a number of bus stops within the village that most of the bus services stop by including the village green, outside the doctor's surgery, Friars Lane, Bellamys Lane and All Saints Church. The Lynx service 36 towards King's Lynn is the most recent with an hourly bus from Monday to Saturday in Burnham Market to other destinations between 08:52am and 17:52pm; and the last bus going to Hunstanton (36 Service) at 18:52pm. Services 205, 315 and 414 are rarer leaving/arriving once or twice a day at the peak hours for school/work of 08-09am and 15:00-16:00pm. Sunday and public holiday times reduce the service to only the 36 every two hours. These services are not considered very sustainable for one to not rely on a private car, since most buses would not suit peoples work schedules depending on the hours they work, especially if local people are working in hospitality or seasonal trade hours for example and need to catch public transport after their evening shift which would finish later than 17:00-19:00pm¹⁰. It also limits the options of young people or elderly who may not have access to ownership of a car and may have to rely on parents or taxi services to take them to their destinations. This is a common rural issue for transport accessibility.
32. Within the built-up-area of the village the roads are subject to 30mph speeds limits, there are footways for people to use to get access to local services, areas of open green spaces and the wider countryside, however these are somewhat fragmented. Although Burnham Market has some local services as described previously, for higher order services people will need to travel to either Hunstanton, Wells-next-the-sea, or Fakenham, such as for high school. Hunstanton is around 11 miles away via the A149 and would be a 25-minute drive. The other locations fall outside of King's Lynn and West Norfolk district and are the closest to Burnham Market, being around 5 miles to Wells-next-the-sea and 10 miles to Downham Market, which should take roughly 10-20 minutes or so, depending on traffic via car.

¹⁰ Burnham Market, opposite Friars Lane – bustimes.org

33. Whilst there is the national cycle route 1 one could follow to access a wider range of services/facilities in towns such as Wells-next-the-sea or Hunstanton, the traffic speeds on most accessible roads are 60mph and are rural or very busy in the spring/summer months such as the A149 so would deter all but the most determined and confident cyclists.
34. Strategic traffic will generally be kept to the A149 north of the parish; these roads generally keep much of the through traffic out of the village. However, in the seasonal month's particularly tourism is busy in Burnham Market.

3.9 CULTURAL HERITAGE

35. Burnham comes from the Old English meaning 'village on a stream', and the present settlement is an amalgamation of several small villages; Burnham Westgate, Burnham Ulph and Burnham Sutton. There is archaeological evidence that the chalk valley in which Burnham Market is situated has been settled since prehistoric times. There is some evidence for early settlement in the parish; a number of Neolithic axeheads and Neolithic pottery have been found. Bronze Age axeheads and a palstave have also been found¹¹.
36. During the Saxon period Burnham was a settlement of some importance and status, probably the heart of a larger estate, which subsequently broke down to form the different manors and parishes of the Burnhams. The amount of Middle Saxon pottery and high-quality continental metalwork found in the parish suggests that during the Middle Saxon period there was a market or trading centre (NHER 18496) at Burnham, which continued to develop as a settlement during the Late Saxon period. The settlement probably shifted its focus slightly to where the present village is, developing along a narrow green which became the main street.
37. There were three parishes in Burnham Market that gradually merged over the course of the medieval period. There were five churches in the present-day parish, nothing remains of St Andrew's and St Edmund's Westgate, and St Ethelbert's Burnham Sutton is in ruins, although some Norman work has survived. Two churches remain today at either end of the village, All Saints' Church Burnham Ulph (Grade II* listed) was built in the late 12th century, and St Mary's Westgate (Grade I listed) dates mainly from the 14th and 15th centuries, with elaborate early 16th century carvings on the battlements.
38. Burnham Market has a wealth of post medieval buildings, for example Satchell's Foundry House, which has unusual cast iron decoration, made in a foundry in Burnham Market in the early 19th century. Forge House is an early 16th century house, as are Lion Cottage and Clare House, both of which contain remarkable examples of early 16th century ceilings. Burnham Westgate Hall is a late 18th century house, surrounded by a small park. The Great Eastern Railway arrived in Burnham Market in the 1880s and closed in the 1960s.

¹¹ Taken from the Burnham Market Parish Profile on Norfolk Heritage Explorer

39. The central part of the village is designated a Conservation Area, which contains a high concentration of listed buildings, particularly around the village green, see **Figure 7**. The Conservation Area Appraisal refers to the green as the centrepiece of Burnham Market, lined by the most attractive mixture of Georgian town houses, cottages, and shops. There are 58 listed buildings overall and two Scheduled Monuments including the Anglo-Saxon cemetery and Bowl Barrow and Pillbox.

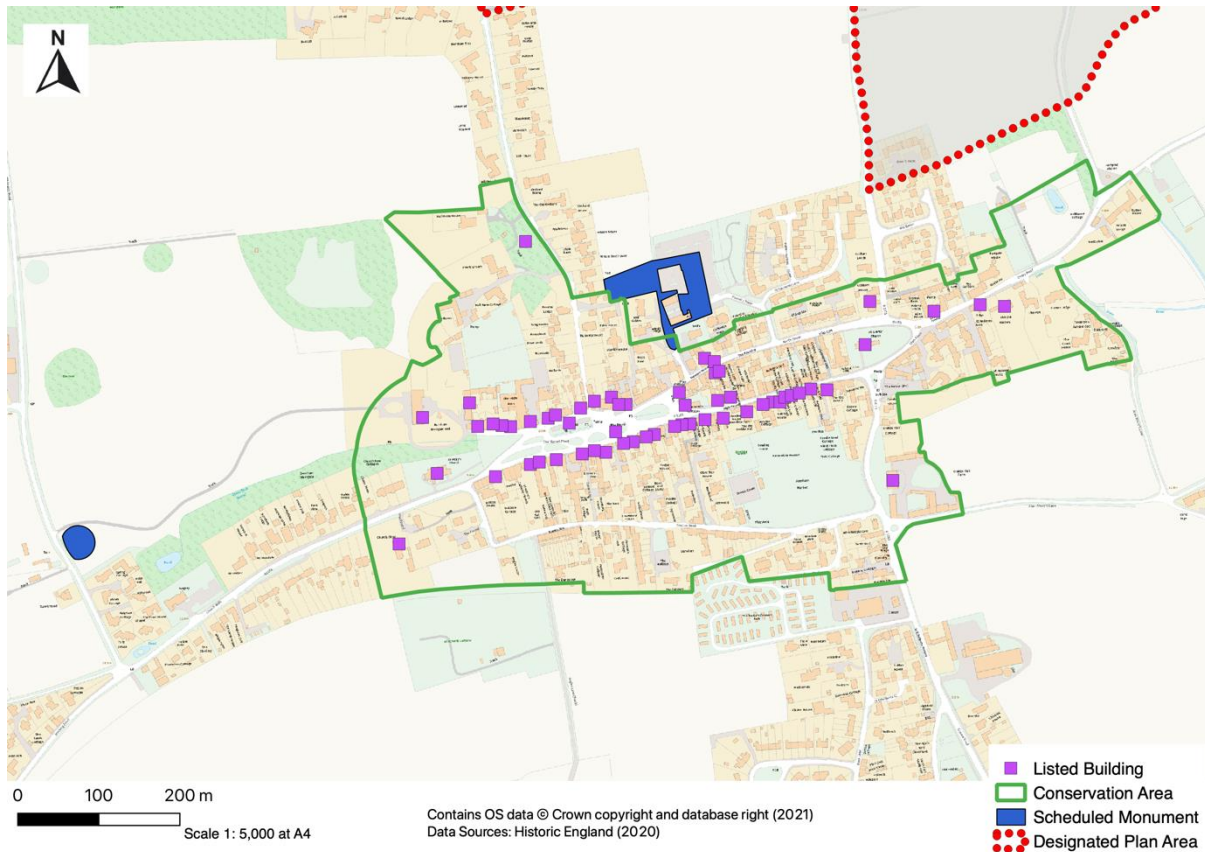


Figure 7- Historic Environment

4. LANDSCAPE

40. The West Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment¹² identifies that the neighbourhood area falls within the ‘Rolling Open Farmland’ character area. The area is characterised by open rolling arable farmland that slopes gently down to the north. There are a few strips or areas of woodland to break up the long expansive views across the patchwork of irregular fields. Straight well-maintained hedgerows delineate the field boundaries. About Burnham Market it states:

The key area of settlement is around the small but neatly organised Burnham Market (which contains a variety of houses and shops). The settlement has spread along a valley, and also follows the course of the Goose Beck, a short tributary of the River Burn that rises just west of St. Mary’s Church by a colourful mix of buildings. Built

¹² kLWN Landscape Character Assessment, Final Report March 2007, Chris Blandford Associates

character within the village comprises a dynamic mixture of colour-washed buildings, interspersed with bricks. Remaining settlement pattern is characterised by isolated dwellings and farmsteads scattered throughout the open arable farmland with a visible medium-scale field pattern. Straight ditches or hedgerows predominantly demarcate field boundaries. Deciduous and mixed woodland areas occasionally mark field boundaries forming blocks of trees that break up the openness of the landscape. The B1155 runs north-south through the middle of the area from Burnham Market to Stanhoe south of the area. In addition narrow relatively straight country lanes criss-cross the landscape providing access to the isolated farmsteads and villages. The sense of tranquillity is strong in the area away from the B1155 and Burnham Market.

41. Part of the neighbourhood area, including the main settlement, falls within the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (**Figure 8**). The AONB was designated in 1968 and includes the greater part of the remaining unspoiled coastal areas between the Wash and Great Yarmouth. The Norfolk Coast landscape displays a striking diversity of scenery, embracing a rich mix of coastal features and contrasting inland agricultural landscapes, of which are influenced by the proximity of the sea. Much of the character and quality of the AONB landscape can be attributed to the contrasts which arise from its diversity. The designation helps to protect the natural features, but also settlements and working environments that are distinctive characteristics of the countryside. The designation allows for sustainable development, in ways that further enhance the character of the area.

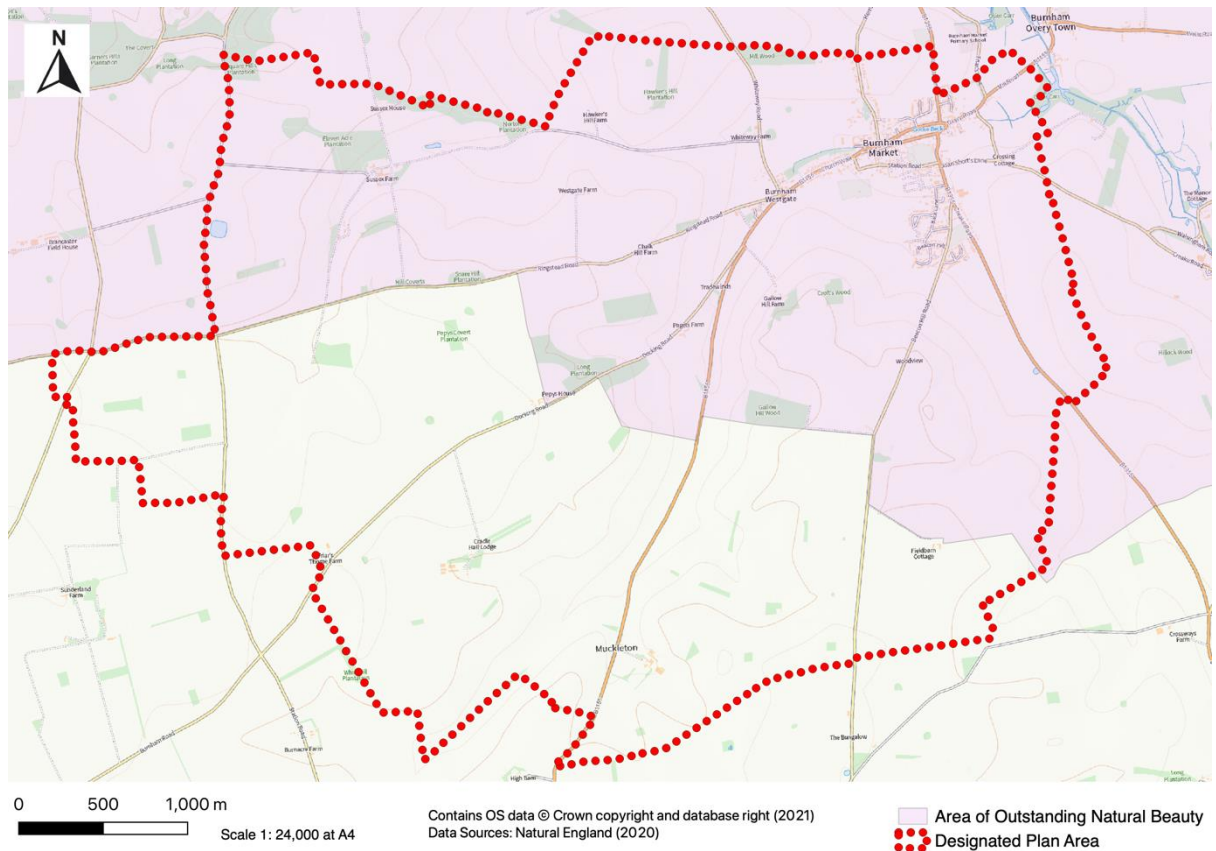


Figure 8- Extent of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in Burnham Market

4 SEA SCREENING

Legislative Background

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

42. The European Directive 2001/42/EC¹³ is the basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation, which was transposed into English secondary legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 otherwise known as the SEA Regulations. A SEA would be required if the implementation of the contents of the Burnham Market Neighbourhood Plan are likely to cause significant environmental effects.
43. The assessment undertaken will follow and answer specific questions using criteria drawn from the European SEA Directive and Schedule 1 of the UK Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 when determining the likely significance of effects as shown in **Figure 9**¹⁴.
44. **Figure 3** presents the flow diagram entitled Application of the SEA Directive to plans and programmes which is taken from the Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, published in September 2005¹⁵. **Figure 10** below assesses whether BMNP will require a full SEA. The questions in the first column are drawn from **Figure 9** which sets out how the SEA Directive should be applied.

Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA)

45. It is required by Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive and by regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended 2017) that an appropriate assessment is carried out with regard to the Conservation Objectives of the European Sites and with reference to other plans and projects to identify if any significant effect is likely for any European Site.
46. To fulfil the legal requirements if likely significant effects will occur with the implementation of a neighbourhood plan upon the European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) a screening assessment has been undertaken.
47. An assessment has been undertaken to determine whether the draft BMNP requires an SEA or HRA in accordance with the above regulations. The results can be viewed below.

¹³ [EUR-Lex - 32001L0042 - EN - EUR-Lex \(europa.eu\)](#)

¹⁴ [The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁵

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7657/practicalguides_ea.pdf

Figure 9-Schedule 1 Criteria for determining the likely significance of effects

SCHEDULE 1- CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE LIKELY SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

1. The characteristics of plans and programmes, having regard, in particular, to:
 - a) the degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources;
 - b) the degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy;
 - c) the relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development;
 - d) environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and
 - e) the relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of [F1retained EU law] on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).

2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to:
 - a) the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects;
 - b) the cumulative nature of the effects;
 - c) the transboundary nature of the effects;
 - d) the risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents);
 - e) the magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected);
 - f) the value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to—
 - (i) special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;
 - (ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or
 - (iii) intensive land-use; and
 - g) the effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.

Figure 10-Application of the SEA Directive to plans and programmes

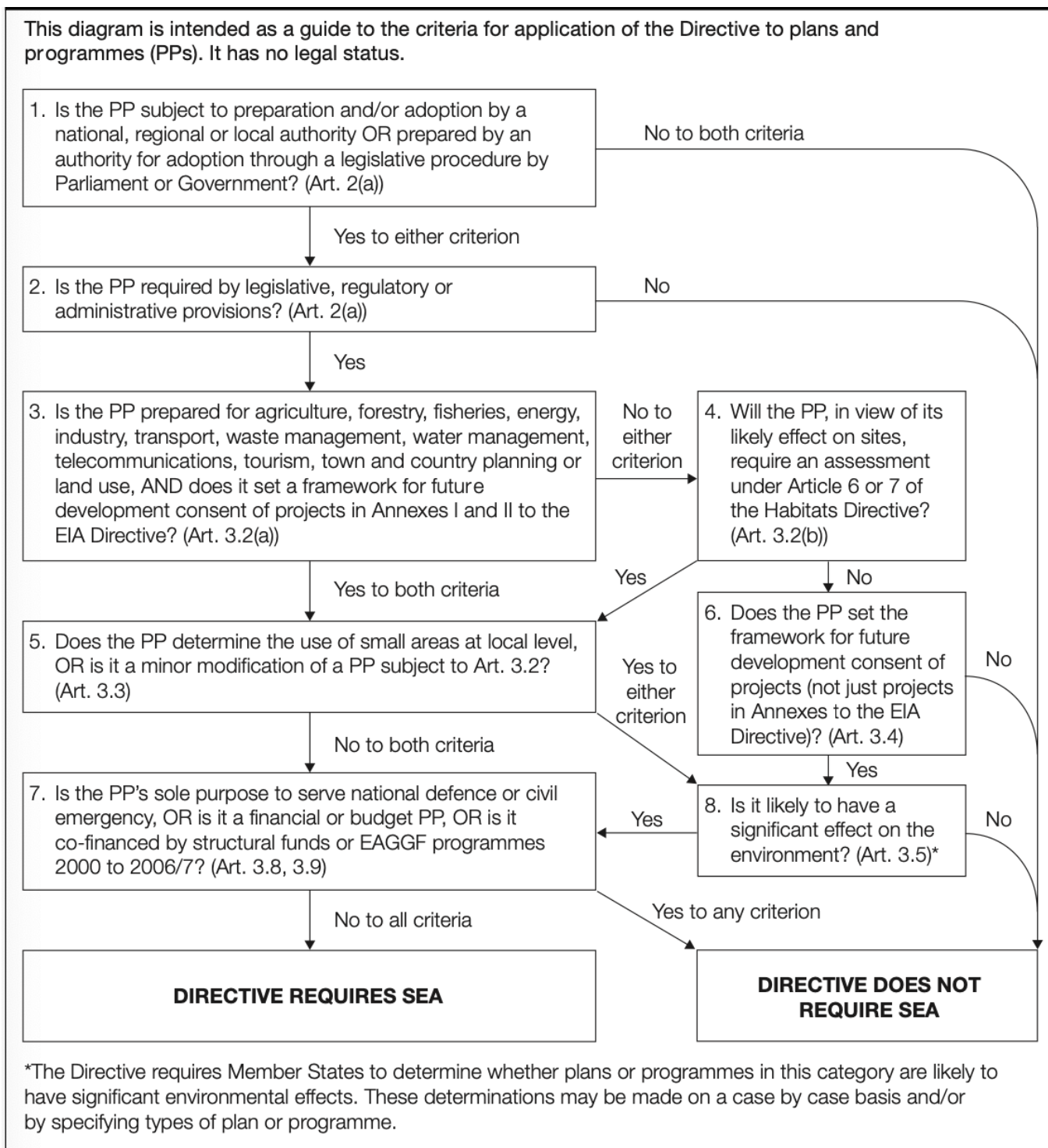


Figure 11-Application of SEA Directive to BMNP

**PP in this instance refers to Neighbourhood Plan*

Stage		Y/N	Justification
1	Is the Neighbourhood Plan (PP) subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional, or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government (Art. 2(a))	Y	<p>The NP is being prepared by the parish council (as the “relevant qualifying body”) and will be made by the Borough Council of King’s Lynn & West Norfolk the local authority which falls within the designated area subject to Burnham Market passing an independent examination and local community referendum.</p> <p>The preparation of the Burnham Market Neighbourhood Plan is allowed under primary legislation: The Town and Country Planning Act (1990) as amended by the Localism Act (2011).</p> <p>The preparation of NP’s are subject to several relevant regulations as shown below (not intend to be a complete list):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, • the Neighbourhood Planning (referendums) Regulations 2012 • the Neighbourhood Planning (General)(Amendment) Regulations 2015 • the Neighbourhood Planning (General)and Development Management Procedure (Amendment) Regulations 2016 • the Neighbourhood Planning (General)and Development Management Procedure (Amendment) Regulations 2017 <p>GO TO STAGE 2</p>
2	Is the Neighbourhood Plan (PP) required by legislative, regulatory, or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Y	<p>Whilst it is not a requirement for a parish to create a Neighbourhood Plan under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) and Localism Act (2011), the NP will eventually be “made” and form part of the Development Plan for the Borough Council of King’s Lynn & West Norfolk. This authority is directed by legislative processes, and it is important that the screening process considers whether it is likely to have significant environmental effects and hence whether an SEA is required under the Directive.</p>

			GO TO STAGE 3
3	Is the Neighbourhood Plan (PP) prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art. 3.2(a))	Y/N	<p>Developments that fall within Annex I are ‘excluded’ development for Neighbourhood Plans (as set out in Section 61(k) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as subsequently amended)¹⁶ and the Localism Act 2011 Schedule 9 Part 2 Para 7 Section 38 B (1)(b),(6)¹⁷.</p> <p>A Neighbourhood Plan is prepared for Town and Country Planning and Land use. The Burnham Market neighbourhood plan can include at a neighbourhood level, through different policy areas, the framework for development that would fall within Annex II of the EIA Directive. This neighbourhood plan has not set out a framework to manage for future development of the scale and nature envisaged by Annex II of the EIA Directive.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared to set out a framework for town and country planning and land use within the Parish of Burnham Market. Its intention is to complement the higher order strategic framework that already exists for land use planning across the Borough Council of King’s Lynn & West Norfolk. The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to align and be in general conformity with the strategic framework.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan is not allocating any development itself but anticipates being one of the key tools to manage future development of Burnham Market.</p> <p>GO TO STAGE 4</p>
4	Will the Neighbourhood Plan (PP), in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.3)	N	<p>A Neighbourhood Plan could potentially have impacts on sites covered by the Habitats Directive. The Neighbourhood Plan is not proposing to make site allocations for residential housing or business purposes. Please see chapter 5 of this report for further detail.</p> <p>GO TO STAGE 6</p>
5	Does the Neighbourhood Plan (PP) determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor	Y	<p>A Neighbourhood Plan can determine the use of small areas at a local level. The Burnham Market Neighbourhood Plan does not allocate any sites for development. However, proposes to include a variety of</p>

¹⁶ [Town and Country Planning Act 1990 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](http://legislation.gov.uk)

¹⁷ [Localism Act 2011 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](http://legislation.gov.uk)

	modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)		polices to create sustainable development through location, design, and environmental protections such as designating Local Green Spaces and Green Corridors.
6	Does the Neighbourhood Plan (PP) set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in Annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art. 3.4)	Y	Once a Neighbourhood Plan is adopted this forms part of the statutory Development Plan and will be used by the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk in the determination of planning applications. The intention is that the Neighbourhood Plan will provide a land use policy framework for future development at a local level.
7	Is the Neighbourhood Plan (PP)'s sole purpose to serve national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art. 3.8, 3.9)	Does not apply to a Neighbourhood Plan. SKIPPED AS PER FIGURE 9	
8	Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	N	SEE FIGURE 10 – PLAN DOES NOT REQUIRE SEA

48. Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations sets out the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects. These are listed in **Figure 12** below along with comments on the extent to which the BMNP meets these criteria.

Figure 12-Likely Significant Effects

SEA Directive Criteria (Annex II)	Comments	Likely Significant Effect? Y/N
1. Characteristics of the plan and programmes, having regard in particular, to:		
<p>a) The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources</p>	<p>Once made, BMNP will become part of the statutory development plan and will guide the delivery of development within the designated plan area.</p> <p>The parish of Burnham Market falls within the district of King’s Lynn & West Norfolk area, the Borough Council of King’s Lynn & West Norfolk Core Strategy (2011) sets to accommodate at least 2,880 homes within or adjacent to key rural service centers including within Burnham Market. In the Sites Allocations and Development Management Policies Document (2016) one site has been allocated for development within the neighbourhood area which is policy G17.1- Land at Foundry Field, the site was 2.7 hectares and allocated for residential development of 32 dwellings and a 1.2-hectare public car park along with associated landscaping and public toilets. This site gained planning permission (13/01810/FM) and is now complete, and no further allocations were required by Burnham Market. An indicative housing requirement for BMNP has been set as zero as justified in the emerging BCKLWN Local Plan Review (LP02) within para 4.1.22-4.1.23 because provision of housing is being met in this parish and elsewhere.</p> <p>The local authority has indicated that Burnham Market can allocate in addition to this, but they have chosen not to. In terms of the degree to which BMNP sets a framework, it does not allocate land for development.</p>	<p>N</p>

<p>b) The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy</p>	<p>The Burnham Market Neighbourhood Plan will be adopted alongside the higher order adopted Local Plans and National Planning Policy Framework and form part of the Borough Council's Development Plans. The Neighbourhood Plan must be in general conformity to the strategic framework and will expand upon some of the Local Plan policies, providing supplementary information on a local scale.</p> <p>It does not have influence over other plans. However, once made BMNP will form part of the statutory development plans for Burnham Market and will be used in conjunction with the current development plans to determine planning applications.</p>	<p>N</p>
<p>c) The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development</p>	<p>One of the Basic Conditions which BMNP must meet is to contribute towards sustainable development. Several policies within the plan will focus on environmental protection and mitigation, including identification of green corridors and designation of Local Green Spaces. These aim to ensure effects on the environment are minimised within the plan area and promote positive action. Given the non-strategic nature of the BMNP this does not have the potential to restrict the delivery of other plans or programmes.</p>	<p>N</p>
<p>d) Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme</p>	<p>Baseline information relating to BMNP was described earlier in this Screening Document. There are no statutory designated sites in the neighbourhood area. However there a number within 2km to the north of the NP area including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), Site of 	<p>N</p>

	<p>Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Ramsar site;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Wash Special Protection Area (SPA); • Holkham National Nature Reserve (NNR); and • Scolt Head Island NNR. <p>The plan seeks to provide protection and achieve improvement by strengthening ecological connectivity to these areas and beyond in the parish through the establishment of green corridors and designating Local Green Spaces. The Biodiversity and Green Corridors policy (Policy 8) will be the focus of conservation and biodiversity improvement.</p> <p>The plan itself will not specifically allocate land for development and will not exacerbate any significant known environmental problems.</p>	
e) The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of community legislation on the environment (eg plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection)	The implementation of community legislation is unlikely to be significantly compromised by the Neighbourhood Plan.	N
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular, to		
a) The probability, duration, frequency, and reversibility of the effects	BMNP does not contain any site-specific development proposals that will result in complex, widespread, long lasting, or serious environmental effects.	N
b) The cumulative nature of the effects	As it will not allocate land for development BMNP will not lead to any cumulative effects in combination with existing or emerging plans.	N
c) Transboundary nature of effects	The emerging BMNP area provide supplementary policy areas on a local scale. The impacts for transboundary	N

	effects beyond the parish are unlikely to be significant.	
d) The risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents)	BMNP is unlikely to produce any significant effects to human health or the environment.	N
e) The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	The BMNP area has a total population of around 789 according to the mid-year population estimates (ONS, 2021). This sits within the context of a total population in King's Lynn & West Norfolk of 143,500 (Core Strategy, 2011). BMNP remains a non-strategic plan and the principle of development that will take place has already been established within the King's Lynn & West Norfolk Local Plan.	N
f) The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage; ii. Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or iii. Intensive land-use 	<p>i) There are no statutory natural designations which fall within Burnham Market. As the plan does not allocate land for development it is not anticipated to have likely significant effects on the natural characteristics of the area. In addition, BMNP has put forward environmental policies including green corridors to recognize and protect wildlife areas.</p> <p>The area has a large number of historic features, including 58 Listed Buildings, two of which are the remaining churches from the previous five, including All Saint's Church Burnham Ulph (Grade II* Listed) and St Mary's Westgate (Grade I Listed). The plan intends to identify the conservation area and protect further designated heritage assets and important non listed buildings which have been identified in the BCKLWN Conservation Statement through Policy 15, including buildings and</p>	N

	<p>structures of local significance. It is not anticipated to have likely significant effects on heritage.</p> <p>ii) BMNP is unlikely to result in exceedance of environmental quality standards, such as those relating to air, water, and soil quality.</p> <p>iii) BMNP is unlikely to bring forward development of an extent that would result in a significant intensification of Local land Use</p> <p>The emerging BMNP does not include site allocations and therefore are not anticipated to have likely significant effects on the parish.</p>	
<p>g) The effects on areas of landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan Area includes several listings which reflect the cultural and heritage value of the area such as listed buildings. The environmental effects on areas of biodiversity designations have been considered through the Local Plan and the emerging Local Plan Review with the new Norfolk Coast AONB Policy (LP16).</p> <p>There are no sites in Burnham Market which have a recognised international status. The northern part of the BMNP designated area does fall within the Norfolk Coast AONB designation. The policies in this plan do not have an adverse effect on this landscape.</p> <p>BMNP is not anticipated to have likely significant effects on these areas given the plan will not allocate land for development and it contains various protective policies, including green corridors.</p> <p>This emerging policy aims to ensure that: <i>The importance of the area for wildlife</i></p>	<p>N</p>

	<p><i>will be safeguarded, retained and habitats enhanced through positive action as part of the development process. All development proposals will need to demonstrate at least a 10% net gain in biodiversity, which should be achieved through clauses including biodiversity net gain plan, planning obligations, contribute towards enhancing or maintaining existing GI such as CWS, priority habitats or corridors and through high quality design.</i></p> <p>The environmental effects on areas of biodiversity designations have also been considered through the Local Plan but are not relevant to BMNP.</p>	
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5 HRA SCREENING ASSESSMENT

49. It is required by Article 6 (3) of the EU Habitats Directive and by regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended 2017) that an appropriate assessment is carried out with regard to the Conservation Objectives of the European Sites and with reference to other plans and projects to identify if any significant effect is likely for any European Site.
50. To fulfil the legal requirements if likely significant effects will occur with the implementation of a neighbourhood plan upon the European Sites (Natura 2000 sites) a screening assessment has been undertaken.
51. An assessment has been undertaken to determine whether the draft BMNP requires an SEA or HRA in accordance with the above regulations.
- 52. There are no designated European wildlife sites in the BMNP area.**
53. This screening assessment has also considered the impact on European Sites within 20km of the plan area, as an in-combination assessment area. These include three sites which are within 2km of the north of the parish:

Figure 13- European Sites within 20km of Burnham Market

Special Areas of Conservation	Special Protection Areas	Ramsar Sites
North Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation	North Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation	North Norfolk Coast Special Area of Conservation
	Greater Wash Special Protection Area	

54. Each European site has a set of interest features which are the ecological features for which the site is designated or classified, and the features for which Member States should ensure the site is maintained or where necessary restored. Each site also has a set of conservation objectives.

55. European sites are at risk if there are possible means by which any aspect of a plan can, when being taken forward for implementation, pose a potential threat to the wildlife interest of the sites. This is often referred to as the ‘impact pathway’.

56. Potential impact pathways considered for this assessment include:

- Increased recreational pressure
- Air quality impacts
- Water issues
- Urban effects

57. BMNP does not allocate land for development and therefore will not directly result in an increase in the number of new dwellings within the vicinity of European Sites. An assessment of potential impacts of draft policy contained within BMNP is provided in **Figure 14**.

Figure 14- HRA Screening Assessment

Policy	Description	Likely Significant Effects	Potential Risks	Recommendation at Screening Stage
Policy 1: Housing Mix	Requirements that ensure future housing development meets the needs of local people.	No LSE – does not promote development but relates to qualitative criteria for development	N/A	None
Policy 1: Affordable Housing	Sets a tenure split for affordable housing and the discount required for First Homes	No LSE – policy does not promote land for development	N/A	None
Policy 3: Second Homes and	Requires any new housing that comes forward to be for people who will live in	No LSE – this policy does not promote land for development	N/A	None

Furnished Holiday Lets	Burnham Market as their main residence.			
Policy 4: Replacement Dwellings	Requires replacement dwellings to be of an appropriate size, character, beauty.	No LSE – this policy does not promote land for development	N/A	None
Policy 5: Extensions, Outbuildings (including garages) and annexes	Requires proposals of this nature to conserve and enhance landscape, design of the main dwelling. Conditions imposed for the restriction of extensions to be used outside of the occupants of the main dwelling e.g for holiday accommodation.	No LSE – this policy does not promote land for development	N/A	None
Policy 6: Design	Requiring high quality design that accords with the Burnham Market Design Codes/Guide	No LSE – policy is qualitative and does not promote development	N/A	None
Policy 7: Residential Parking Standards	Policy setting requirements for parking for new residential development	No LSE – policy does not promote development	N/A	None
Policy 8: Biodiversity and Green Corridors	Requirement to deliver at least a 10% net gain in ecological value and conservation of existing natural features and creation of green corridors.	No LSE – mitigation policy for growth	N/A	None
Policy 9: Local Green Space	Protection of green spaces of local importance from future development.	No LSE – supports retention of green open spaces, conserving the natural environment	N/A	None
Policy 10: Protection of important local views	To conserve the current landscape setting through the protection of important local views	No LSE – mitigation policy for growth.	N/A	None
Policy 11: Dark Skies	Policy to protect unnecessary light pollution from new developments	No LSE – does not promote development	N/A	None
Policy 12: Surface Water Management	Protective policy requiring appropriate flood risk and ecological assessment	No LSE – protective policy	N/A	None
Policy 13: Protection of	Policy protects the use of the listed community facilities	No LSE – does not promote development	N/A	None

Community Facilities				
Policy 14: Implementing walking and cycling routes	Policy looks to support sustainable movement schemes coming forward which will enhance walking and cycling opportunities along the disused railway track and other mapped routes.	No LSE- the mapped routes in Figure 33 of the NDP shows that this does not cross into any of the designated European Sites. No development has been allocated. However, the policy seeks to improvement routes in the development period if an opportunity arises.	N/A	None
Policy 15: Burnham Market Conservation Area	Development to conserve the historic character, appearance and setting of designated assets and important non listed buildings.	No LSE – mitigation policy for growth that seeks to protect heritage assets and conform with local characteristic conservation area	N/A	None

6 HRA SCREENING CONCLUSION

58. The HRA Screening Assessment concludes that no significant effects are likely to occur with regards to the integrity of European Wildlife Sites within 20km of the BMNP area. As such a full HRA and Appropriate Assessment is not required at this point and is **screened out**.