Working together

South Hams District Council

West Devon Borough Council

Neighbourhood Plan
Strategic Environmental (SEA) and Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Assessment

Harberton Reg 14 Neighbourhood Plan
July 2026

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1. Introduction & Legislative Background

1.1 The Neighbourhood Area corresponds to the Harberton Parish Council boundary and includes within it the settlements of Harberton & Harbertonford.

Map 1: Harberton Parish Neighbourhood Area

1.2 The overall aim of the Harberton Neighbourhood Development Plan is to manage development that will be permitted by the Local Planning Authority in a locally prescribed way that maintains local character, through design criteria, and supports local economic development.

1.3 The Plan:

- Sets out what people value and what people want to change
- Provides a clear community vision for the future
- Sets out objectives and policies to achieve that vision and create a sustainable community
- Helps shape what the Plan Area will look like in the future

1.4 The vision for the Plan is:

Harberton Parish will remain a thriving, welcoming, and sustainable rural community that values its heritage, protects its beautiful environment, and supports the well-being of everyone who lives and works here. We will embrace change that meets local needs, strengthens community life, and respects the character of our villages and countryside. Harberton and Harbertonford will continue to evolve as distinct but connected settlements, each retaining its own identity while sharing in a common purpose: to ensure a vibrant future rooted in the qualities that make this Parish special.

1.5 The themes of the plan are:

- History & Character
- Population & Demographics
- Economy & Employment
- Community Facilities & Services
- Housing & Development
- Environment & Landscape
- Transport & Connectivity

1.6 The HNP does not allocate sites for development.

1.7 To be 'made', a Neighbourhood Plan must meet certain Basic Conditions. These include that the making of the plan "does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations." One of these obligations relates to Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'.

1.8 This is often referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. The SEA Directive seeks to provide a high level of protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the process of preparing plans and programmes. The SEA Directive is transposed into English law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (the 'SEA Regulations') and it is these regulations that the plan will need to be compatible with.

1.9 Another element of the Basic Conditions relates to Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, often referred to as the Habitats Directive. Under the Habitats Regulations which implement the Directive, an assessment referred to as an appropriate assessment must be undertaken if the plan in question is likely to have a significant effect on a European protected wildlife site.

1.10 With respect to this HRA, all of the following designations, to which the HRA process applies, are referred to as 'European sites':

- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are protected natural site designated to safeguard rare, threatened and vulnerable native habitat and species. They have legal protections under the 2017 Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations and are designated under Directive 92/43/EEC.
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are areas designated as being vital to the breeding, feeding, wintering or migration of rare and migratory wild bird species. They protect both land and

marine environments, including coastal waters and estuaries. They must be safeguarded from pollution, habitat deterioration and human-induced disturbances.

- Ramsar sites, identified through the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
- Proposed and candidate SPAs and SACs (pSPA, cSPA, pSAC, cSAC) that are being considered for designation

1.11 The SEA Directive requires that if an eligible plan or programme requires an appropriate assessment under the Habitats Directive, then that plan or programme will also require an SEA. It is therefore advisable to check whether an assessment under the Habitats Regulations is required by undertaking HRA screening at the same time as screening for SEA.

1.12 It is the job of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to determine if a full Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required. The LPA can also provide guidance on how to use a Sustainability Appraisal to help examine the potential environmental, social and economic impacts of a plan.

1.13 This assessment has been prepared by South Hams District Council as the responsible authority.

1.14 Type of Assessment:

Type of Assessment	What does this assessment involve?	Is this assessment required for a Neighbourhood Plan?
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	An assessment of the significant effects on European Sites protected under habitats regulations.	HRA screening is a required part of the neighbourhood plan process. To be determined by SHDC/WDBC, who will provide a screening opinion to the Town/Parish Council preparing the neighbourhood plan. If the screening opinion determines that an HRA is required, the neighbourhood plan group are responsible for producing this work. SHDC/WDBC will provide advice and guidance on this.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	An assessment of the significant environmental effects of the neighbourhood plan.	SEA screening is a required part of the neighbourhood plan process. To be determined by SHDC/WDBC, who will provide a screening opinion to the Town/Parish Council preparing the neighbourhood plan. If the screening opinion determines that an SEA is required, the neighbourhood plan group are responsible for producing

		this work. SHDC/WDBC will provide advice and guidance on this.

1.15 In accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, the HRA screening report considers the likely significant effects of the Harberton Neighbourhood Plan (HNP) upon European sites within South Hams and makes recommendations for avoiding, reducing and mitigating effects where necessary.

1.16 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 require Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) to be carried out on land-use and spatial plans to assess the social, environmental and economic impacts of the Plan. SEAs help planning authorities fulfil the objective of contributing to sustainable development in preparing their plans through a structured assessment of objectives and policies against key sustainability issues for the area. Where the Council can demonstrate that the plan will not have any significant environmental effects, an SEA will not be required.

2. The HRA Screening Process for Neighbourhood Plans

2.1 The process of HRA encompasses the requirements of the Habitats Directive and Habitats Regulations and includes a decision on whether the plan (including Neighbourhood Plans) should be subject to appraisal, the 'screening' process to consider whether the plan would be likely to have significant effects on a European Sites, and if so whether an 'appropriate assessment' to consider whether the plan will adversely affect the integrity of the European Sites concerned.

2.2 The first stage of the HRA process is the 'screening' which considers any likely significant effects of the plan on the European Sites. Straightforward mitigation measures can be included at this screening stage, which may rule out the likelihood of significant effects. If likely significant effects can be ruled out (alone or in combination with other plans or projects), the HRA can conclude, however if likely significant effects remain after straightforward mitigation measures are applied, the HRA process should proceed to a second stage which is called an 'Appropriate Assessment.'

2.3 An Appropriate Assessment will consider the implications for the European Site in view of the conservation objectives (generally to restore or maintain the features which led to the designation of the site) and consider whether the plan could affect the integrity of the site. More detailed mitigation measures may be considered at this stage. A plan should only be agreed once the competent authority has established that the plan will not adversely affect the integrity of the European Sites.

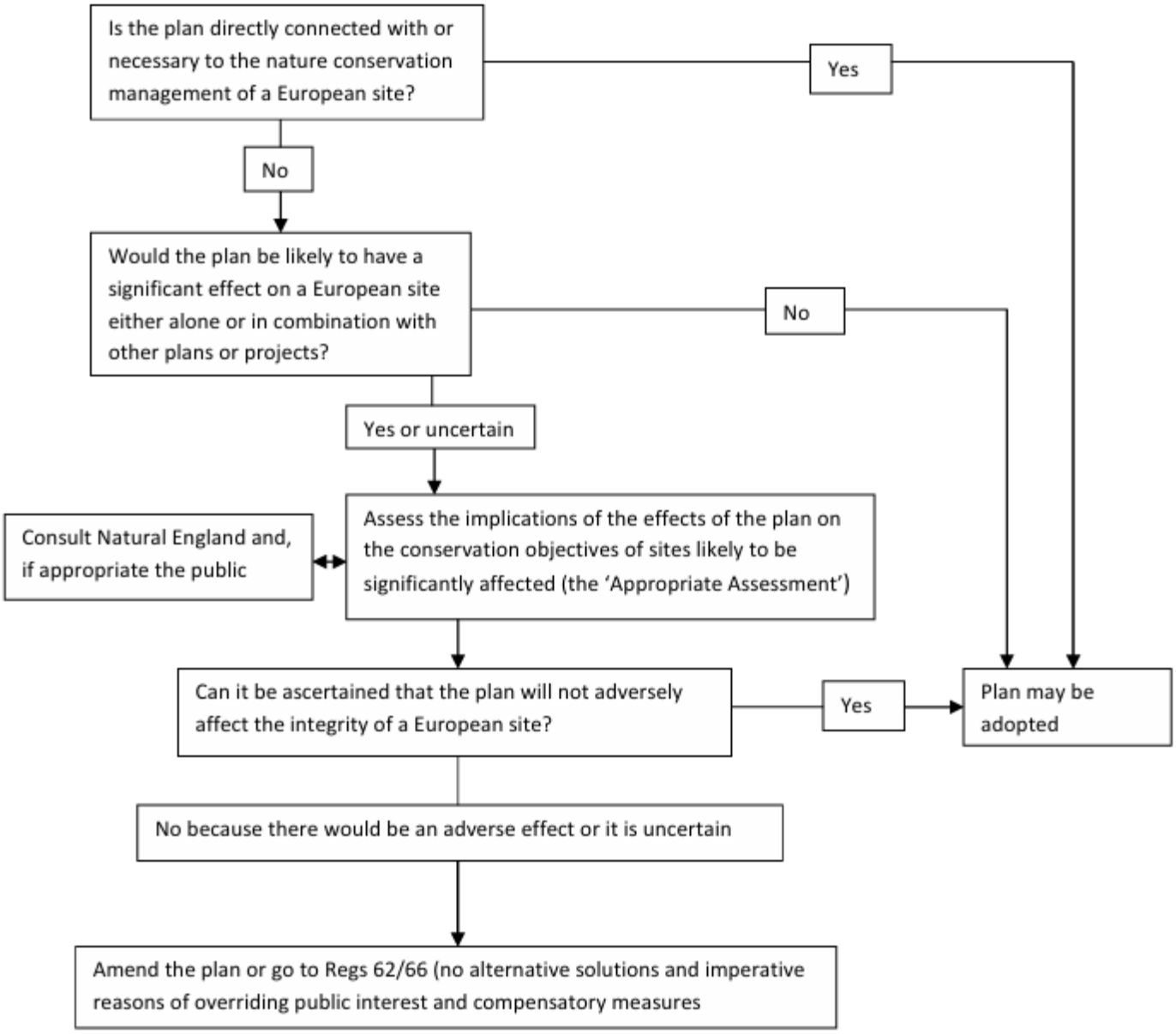
2.4 With respect to Neighbourhood Plans, the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 require a submitted neighbourhood plan to include a statement explaining how the proposed Neighbourhood Plan meets the basic conditions set out in paragraph 8 of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. One of the basic conditions requires Neighbourhood Plans to be compatible with EU obligations and to demonstrate that it is not likely to have a significant effect on a European Site.

2.5 The Habitats Regulations do not prescribe a specific methodology for undertaking or reporting the appraisal of plans, however there is guidance within various documents, and the following are most relevant:

- ODPM Circular 06/2005
- The Habitats Regulations Assessment of Local Development Document (David Tyldesley and Associates for Natural England – final draft 2009)
- Habitats Regulations Appraisal of Plans, Guidance for Plan-Making bodies in Scotland (David Tyldesley and Associates, 2012).

2.6 As this Neighbourhood Plan is not directly connected with or necessary for the management of a European site for nature conservation purposes it must proceed through the HRA screening process (see Appendix 1).

Figure 1: The application procedure required by the Habitats Regulations



3. The SEA Screening Process for Neighbourhood Plans

3.1 Whether a neighbourhood plan proposal requires a strategic environmental assessment, and (if so) the level of detail needed, will depend on what is proposed. A strategic environmental assessment may be required, for example, where:

- a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development
- the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan
- the neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan.

3.2 Table 1 sets out how the guidance provided in Paragraph 2.18 of the Government's 'Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' has been applied. This suggests a flowchart of questions to determine whether SEA is required.

Table 1: Is SEA Required?

Assessment Question	Commentary	Conclusion
Question 1 Is the NP 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))	The preparation of and adoption of the HNP is allowed under The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act. The HNP has been prepared by Harberton Parish Council (as the 'relevant body') and will be 'made' by South Hams District Council (as the Local Authority), if successful at referendum. The preparation of Neighbourhood Plans is subject to the following regulations: The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 and The Neighbourhood Planning (referendums) Regulations 2012.	**Yes – go to Q2**
Question 2 Is the NP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	Whilst the Neighbourhood Plan is not a requirement and is optional under the provisions of The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011, it will, if 'made',	**Yes – go to Q3**

	form part of the Development Plan for the District.	
Question 3 Is the NP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II (see Appendix 2) to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	Whilst the HNP covers a range of land use matters, it does not set the framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II of the EIA Directive, which refers to large-scale projects with potential significant environment effects.	**No – go to Q4**
Question 4 Will the NP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))	An assessment is not required as there is no SPA, SAC or Ramsar site that will be impacted by the Neighbourhood Plan.	**No – go to Q5**
Question 5 Does the NP determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)	The HNP gives guidance on development within the local area, but does not specifically allocate sites and as such its not considered to determine use at a local level.	**No – go to Q6**
Question 6 Does the NP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)	Yes, once made the HMP will form part of the Development Plan for the area and will be used to determine planning applications.	**Yes – go to Q7**
Question 7 Is the NP's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAFF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)	N/A	No – go to Q8

Question 8 Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	The HNP does not propose to allocate specific sites for future development. The HNP promotes policies that seek to shape future development proposals in a way that supports sustainable development and conserves and enhances the parish's natural environment. Specific policies are included that seek to enhance and protect the environment. The content and broad approach of the Plan has to be in general conformity with the Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan (2019) which has already had regard to European Directives and National Regulations on Environmental Impact. Overall, the Plan is therefore not considered to have a significant effect on the environment, or on designated sites. Therefore, SEA is not required.	**SEA not required**

4. Conclusion and SEA Screening Opinion

4.1 The Harberton Neighbourhood Plan does not introduce policies that are likely to result in significant environmental impacts or have detrimental impact on identified habitats. The draft plan in its current form does not trigger the need for a SEA or an HRA to accompany future iterations unless significant changes occur.

4.2 This screening opinion outcome reflects the lack of site allocations, proposed specific land-uses as identified in the draft Plan. The criteria-based policies propose minimal change, although since sites have not been selected for development there is a lack of specific assessment. It is expected that as and when speculative applications come ford on sites within the Plan area, site-specific assessments will be carried out by the applicant at that point.

4.3 Is revised to introduce site allocations and/or offers a greater degree of evidence regarding the impact of criteria-based policies, the SEA and HRA screening opinion may need to be reconsidered.

Appendix 1 – Habitats Regulation Screening Assessment

Selecting European sites that should be considered in the HRA screening

The decision about which European Sites should be considered in the Appraisal is based upon the checklist below *(adapted from Figure 2 of HRA of Plans, David Tyldesley and Associates, 2012)*.

- Sites within the plan area
- Sites upstream or downstream of the plan area in the case of river or estuary
- Wetland sites with relevant hydrological links to land within the plan area
- Sites which have significant ecological links with land in the plan area (e.g. migratory birds/mobile species)
- Sites which may receive increased recreational pressure from the plan
- Sites that may be used for water abstraction
- Sites that could be affected by discharge of effluent from waste water treatment
- Sites that could be affected by significant increases in emissions from traffic

EUROPEAN SITES THAT COULD POTENTIALLY BE AFFECTED BY THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN:

Distances from protected sites:

- South Hams SAC: 4.3km away at nearest point (within proximity of potential impact by general development in relation to air pollution & recreational impact)
- Dartmoor SAC: 10km away at nearest point (within extended risk area for recreation impact of residential development)
- South Dartmoor Woodlands SAC: 10km away at nearest point (within extended risk area for recreation impact of residential development)
- Plymouth Sound & Estuaries SAC: 22km away at nearest point (outside of zone of influence, with the exception of mobile species foraging and flight zones)
- Tamar SPA: 30km away at nearest point (outside of zone of influence, with the exception of mobile species foraging and flight zones)
- Culm Grasslands SAC: 50km away at nearest point (outside of zone of influence, with the exception of mobile species foraging and flight zones)

SOUTH HAMS EUROPEAN SITES

Site Name & Designation	Qualifying Interests	Site vulnerabilities	Potential effects of plan
Dartmoor SAC	Northern Atlantic wet heath with *Erica tetralix* European dry heath Blanket bog Old sessile oak woodlands *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles Southern damselfly *Coenagrion mercuriale* Otter *Lutra lutra* Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*	Visitor and recreational pressure including accidental and deliberate burning, trampling and erosion particularly of blanket bog, disturbance of otters by activity on/near rivers Nutrient/acid deposition causing habitat loss Water quality – effect on Atlantic salmon and Otter	Increased recreational pressure resulting from new development Air pollution associated with new development It is reasonable to anticipate that the Plan area would be outside of the zone of influence, and accordingly this European site can be screened out.
South Dartmoor Woods SAC	Old sessile oak woodlands Ilex and Blechnum in the British Isles European dry heath	Visitor and recreational pressures Nutrient/acid deposition causing habitat loss	Increased recreational use – trampling and erosion/fires Air pollution associated with development Considered to be sufficiently distant from the Plan area to be screened out
South Hams SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time Estuaries Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide Large shallow inlets and bays Reefs Atlantic salt meadows Shore dock Allis shad	Increased pressure for recreational moorings and facilities, port development, dredging Sensitivity to oil pollution Allis shad vulnerable to noise, vibration and degraded water quality	Increased recreational pressure - physical damage Impacts of lighting and hedge removal on bat sustenance zones and flight routes. Further consideration required through screening process.
Plymouth Sound and Estuaries SAC	Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time Estuaries Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide Large shallow inlets and bays Reefs Atlantic salt meadows Shore dock Allis shad	Increased pressure for recreational moorings and facilities, port development, dredging Sensitivity to oil pollution Allis shad vulnerable to noise, vibration and degraded water quality	It is reasonable to anticipate that the Plan area would be outside of the zone of influence, and accordingly this European site can be screened out.

Tamar Estuaries SPA	Internationally important populations of Avocet and Little Egret	Increased recreational pressure associated with development – visual and noise disturbance of Avocet and Little Egret Additional housing in vicinity of SAC increasing discharge of pollutants from wastewater treatment works (non-toxic contamination)	It is reasonable to anticipate that the Plan area would be outside of the zone of influence, and accordingly this European site can be screened out.
Culm Grasslands SAC	Important habitat of humid grassland, heath, scrub, bog marshes and broadleaf deciduous woodland. Key habitat of Marsh Fritillary butterfly	Increased recreational pressure associated with development – visual and noise disturbance	It is reasonable to anticipate that the Plan area would be outside of the zone of influence, and accordingly this European site can be screened out.

Conservation Objectives

Natural England publishes Conservation Objectives for each European site. Conservation Objectives are intended to assist competent authorities with meeting their obligations under the Habitats Regulations, providing a framework to inform HRA, in particular the Appropriate Assessment stage of HRA.

Where Conservation Objectives are met for the Qualifying Species, the site is considered to exhibit a high degree of integrity and to be achieving a Favourable Conservation Status for that species or habitat.
With regards to the European sites, natural habitats and/or species for which the site has been designated (the Qualifying Features):

- *Avoid deterioration of the qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species, and the significant disturbance of those qualifying species, ensuring the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate and the site makes a full contribution to achieving Favourable Conservation Status of each of the qualifying features.*

- *Subject to natural change, to maintain or restore:*

    - *The extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;*
    - *The structure and function (including typical species) of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;*
    - *The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species rely;*
    - *The populations of qualifying species;*
    - *The distribution of qualifying species within the site.*

2.2 Criteria with which to screen the neighbourhood plan

The following table sets out criteria to assist with the screening process of policies and proposals within the neighbourhood plan to consider their potential effects on European Sites. Policies and proposals that fall within categories A and B are considered not to have an effect on a European Site and are not considered further within the HRA process. Policies and proposals that fall within categories C and D are considered further, including an in-combination consideration. If straightforward mitigation measures cannot be applied to avoid any significant effects, then any remaining policies and proposals that would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination must be taken forward to an Appropriate Assessment.

Category A: No negative effect	
A1	Options / policies that will not themselves lead to development e.g. because they relate to design or other qualitative criteria for development, or they are not a land use planning policy.
A2	Options / policies intended to protect the natural environment, including biodiversity.
A3	Options / policies intended to conserve or enhance the natural, built or historic environment, where enhancement measures will not be likely to have any negative effect on a European Site .
A4	Options / policies that positively steer development away from European sites and associated sensitive areas.
A5	Options / policies that would have no effect because no development could occur through the policy itself, the development being implemented through later policies in the same plan, which are more specific and therefore more appropriate to assess for their effects on European Sites and associated sensitive areas.
Category B: No significant effect	
B	An option or policy or proposal that could have an effect but would not be likely to have a significant (negative) effect because the effects are trivial or 'de minimis', even if combined with other effects.
Category C: Likely significant effect alone	
C1	The option, policy or proposal could **directly affect** a European site because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development onto a European site, or adjacent to it.
C2	The option, policy or proposal could **indirectly affect** a European site e.g. because it provides for, or steers, a quantity or type of development that may be very close to it, or ecologically, hydrologically or physically connected to it or it may increase disturbance as a result of increased recreational pressures.
C3	Proposals for a **magnitude of development** that, no matter where it was located, the development would be likely to have a significant effect on a European site.
C4	An option, or policy that makes provision for a quantity / type of development (and may indicate one or more broad locations e.g. a particular part of the plan area), but the effects are uncertain because the detailed location of the development is to be selected following **consideration of options in a later, more specific plan**. The consideration of options in the later plan will assess potential effects on European Sites, but because the development could possibly affect a European site a significant effect cannot be ruled out on the basis of objective information.
C5	Options, policies or proposals for developments or infrastructure projects that could **block options or alternatives** for the provision of other development or projects in the future, which will be required in the public interest, that may lead to adverse effects on European sites, which would otherwise be avoided.
C6	Options, policies or proposals which **depend on how the policies etc are implemented** in due course, for example, through the development management process. There is a theoretical possibility that if implemented in one or more particular ways, the proposal could possibly have a significant effect on a European site.
C7	Any other options, policies or proposals that would be **vulnerable to failure** under the Habitats Regulations at project assessment stage; to include them in the plan would be regarded by the EC as 'faulty planning.'
C8	Any other proposal that may have an adverse effect on a European site, which might try to pass the tests of the Habitats Regulations at project assessment stage by arguing that the **plan provides the imperative reasons** of overriding public interest to justify its consent despite a negative assessment.
Category D: Likely Significant effect in combination	
D1	The option, policy or proposal alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if its effects are combined with the effects of other policies or proposals **provided for or coordinated by the Joint Local Plan** the **cumulative** effects would be likely to be significant.
D2	Options, policies or proposals that alone would not be likely to have significant effects but if their effects are **combined with the effects of other plans or projects**, and possibly the effects of other developments provided for in Our Plan as well, the combined effects would be likely to be significant.
D3	Options or proposals that are, or could be, part of a **programme or sequence of development** delivered over a period, where the implementation of the early stages would not have a significant effect on European sites, but which would dictate the nature, scale, duration, location, timing of the whole project, the later stages of which could have an adverse effect on such sites.

Harberton Neighbourhood Plan HRA screening

Policy/Proposal	Category (A,B,C,D)	Reason for category (unless clear)	Potential impacts on European sites	European sites affected	Mitigation required
HP1: Location and Scale of Housing Dev	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
HP2: Affordable and Local-Needs Housing	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None		
HP3: Housing Density, Mix, Type	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
HP4: Design & Character	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
HP5: Sustainable and Low-Carbon Homes	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
HP6: Rural Exception and Community-Led Housing	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
FL1: Development and Flood Risk	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
FL2: Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
FL3: Natural Flood Management	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
FL4: Resilience and Adaptation	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
E1: Protecting the Landscape	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
E2: Locally Important Views	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
E3: Protecting Wildlife and Increasing Biodiversity	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
E5: Local, Sustainable Food Production	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
E6: Light Pollution	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
ENP1: Energy Efficiency in New Development	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None

ENP2: Renewable and Low-Carbon Energy	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
ENP3: Community Energy	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
ENP4: Retrofitting and Existing Buildings	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
BE1: Supporting Local Employment and Enterprise	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
BE2: Home-Based and Remote Working	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
BE3: Rural and Agricultural Diversification	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
BE4: Reuse of Redundant Buildings	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
BE5: Digital Connectivity	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
BE6: Sustainable Tourism and Local Services	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None
SA1: Impact of New Development	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
SA2: Local Green Spaces	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
SA3: Social Cohesion Projects	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
HE1: Conservation and Enhancement of Heritage Assets	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
HE2: Design and Local Distinctiveness	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
HE3: Reuse of Historic Buildings	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
HE4: Setting and Views	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
HE5: Recording and Interpretation	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
T1: Sustainable Transport and Development	A5	Development does not occur through this policy directly	None	None	None

T2: A381 Crossings & Pavements	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
T3: Electric Vehicle Infrastructure	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
T4: Parking	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None
T5: Speed Reduction on the A381	A1	Does not lead to development	None	None	None

HRA CONCLUSION AND SCREENING OPINION

The Plan Area is noted to be within the zone of influence of several European sites, including the South Hams Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the Dartmoor SAC and the South Dartmoor Woodland SAC. However, the Plan neither makes allocations nor proposes policies that would have a likely significant effect on local European Sites. All policies/proposals were recorded as categories A1 or A5. It is therefore concluded that the Harberton Neighbourhood Plan will not lead to any likely significant effects on any European Sites.