



**Siddington
Neighbourhood
Development
Plan**
Basic
Conditions
Statement
2025 - 2031

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Contents

1. Legal Requirements.....4

2. Introduction and Background.....7

3. Having Regard to National Planning Policy.....9

4.1 Revised Basic Condition: the Neighbourhood Development Plan does not result in the delivery of fewer homes than would occur if the Plan were not made.14

5. Contribution to the achievement of sustainable development 15

6. Compatibility with EU obligations and legislation 19

1. Legal Requirements

1.1. This statement has been prepared by Siddington Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group on the behalf of Siddington Parish Council to accompany its submission to Cotswold District Council of the Siddington Parish Neighbourhood Plan under section 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012.

1.2. The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared by the Parish Council, a qualifying body, for the area covering the Parish of Siddington, as designated by Cotswold District Council on 30 June 2023.

1.3. This statement takes into account the provisions of Sections 98 and 99 of the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act (LURA) 2023 which came into force on 25th March 2026.

1.4. In summary, the additional legal compliance requirements are as follows:

- i. so far as the qualifying body considers appropriate, and having regard to the subject matter of the plan, the plan must be designed to secure that the development and use of land in the neighbourhood area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change; and
- ii. so far as the qualifying body considers appropriate and having regard to the subject matter of the plan, the plan must be designed to take account of any local nature recovery strategy under section 104 of the Environment Act 2021 that relates to all or part of the neighbourhood plan area.

1.5. In response to the additional above-referenced legal requirement at part i, Policy S1 (Preventing Coalescence of Siddington with Cirencester), Policy S4 (General Design Principles), Policy S6 (Local Green Space), Policy S8 (Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands), Policy S9 (Flood Policy), Policy S10 (Sustainable Transport and Active Travel) will contribute to the addressing of climate change adaptation and mitigation.

1.6. In February 2026, GCC adopted the Gloucestershire Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS).

1.7. Section 98 of the LURA states the following:

(b) take account of any local nature recovery strategy, under section 104 of the Environment Act 2021, that relates to all or part of the plan area, including in particular —

- (i) the areas identified in the strategy as areas which – (A) are, or could become, of particular importance for biodiversity, or (B) are areas where the recovery or enhancement of biodiversity could make a particular contribution to other environmental benefits,
- (ii) the priorities set out in the strategy for recovering or enhancing biodiversity, and
- (iii) the proposals set out in the strategy as to potential measures relating to those priorities.

1.8. In respect of the above points, policy S8 takes account of the LNRS

1.9. In addition to the above, there is a new Basic Condition Requirement:

the making of the order/Plan would not have the effect of preventing development from taking place which

- i. is proposed in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area), and
- iii. if it took place, would provide housing

1.10. This replaces the previous requirement that the neighbourhood plan be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area. The compliance with the updated Basic Conditions is discussed within the relevant section of this report.

1.11. The neighbourhood area is contiguous with the Parish boundary as shown on the map accompanying the neighbourhood designation application. For clarity, the Plan area is shown at **Figure 1**. There are no other neighbourhood plans in place for the Siddington neighbourhood area.

1.12. The Plan proposal relates to planning matters (the use and development of land) in the designated neighbourhood area and covers the period from 2025 – 2031.

1.13. The Plan proposal does not deal with County matters (mineral extraction and waste development), nationally significant infrastructure or any other matters set out in Section 61K of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as ‘excluded development’.

1.14. The Draft Siddington Parish Neighbourhood Plan was made available for consultation in accordance with Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Plan Regulations March 2012 from 22 March 2026 to 12 May 2026.

1.15. Amendments have been made to the Plan in response to consultation comments received. These are summarised in the accompanying Consultation Statement submitted alongside the Neighbourhood Plan.

1.16. This statement addresses each of the ‘Basic Conditions’ required by the Regulations and explains how the Neighbourhood Plan meets the requirements of paragraph 8 of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

Updated Basic Conditions

1.17. Paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by Schedule 10 of the Localism Act 2011) sets out a series of requirements that Neighbourhood Plans must meet. The Regulations state that a Neighbourhood Plan will be considered to have met the Conditions if:

- Having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, it is appropriate to make the Neighbourhood Development Plan;
- The making of the Neighbourhood Development Plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development;
- The making of the Neighbourhood Development Plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area); and
- The making of the Neighbourhood Development Plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations.

1.18. However, the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023) has introduced a revised Basic Condition, replacing the requirement that the Neighbourhood Development Plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area (or any part of that area), as follows:

the making of the order/Plan would not have the effect of preventing development from taking place which

(i) is proposed in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area), and

(ii) if it took place, would provide housing

1.19. As such, the previous “general conformity” test has been replaced by a revised requirement which ensures that neighbourhood plans do not prevent housing-led development that is otherwise proposed in the development plan from coming forward.

1.20. Furthermore, Neighbourhood plans must comply with Environmental Outcomes Reports (EORs), when these are introduced (the secondary legislation which will enable this to happen isn't expected to be published until 2027).

1.21. The Siddington Neighbourhood Development Plan has been prepared in accordance with the updated set of basic conditions as set out above.

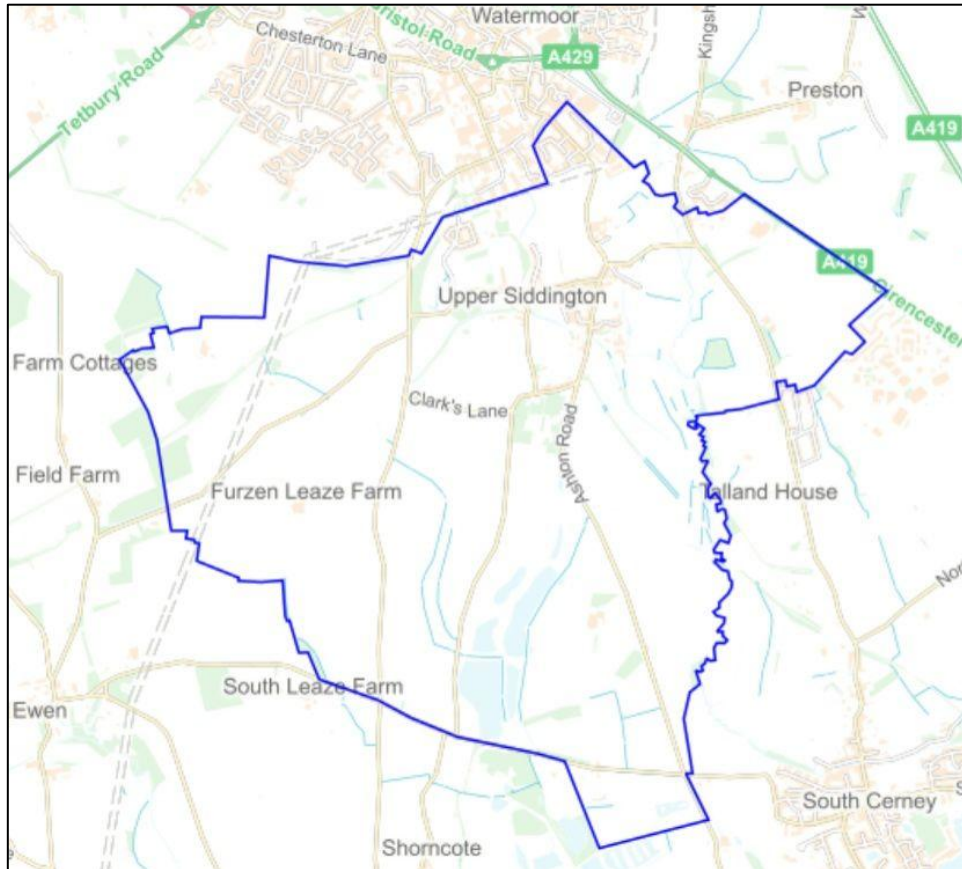


Figure 1: Siddington Neighbourhood Plan Area.

2. Introduction and Background

2.1. A small Steering Group was established by the Parish Council, comprising both councillors and local residents, and work commenced on the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan in response to concerns regarding the limited opportunity for the community to influence the location and scale of development sites within the parish. The Steering Group has evolved over time; however, a core membership has remained actively involved throughout the process, meeting regularly over the past two (plus) years to progress the Plan and report back to the Parish Council. Where appropriate, individuals with specialist knowledge have contributed at key stages of plan preparation.

2.2. The Parish Council formally applied to Cotswold District Council for designation of the entire parish as a Neighbourhood Plan area in June 2023. This designation was subsequently approved.

2.3. In December 2023, the Parish Council appointed independent planning consultants Brodie Planning Associates (BPA) to guide the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan and to provide impartial professional planning advice. BPA has since supported the Steering Group in progressing the Plan and ensuring a robust and evidence-based approach to its preparation.

2.4. Consultation with the wider community has taken place at key stages of the process to ensure that local views have informed the emerging Plan. In June 2024, a household survey was undertaken, with questionnaires delivered to every household in the parish and supporting publicity provided through posters. The survey achieved a response rate of approx. 21.5%, representing 176 parishioners.

2.5. The Siddington Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared in response to local concerns regarding the location and scale of future housing growth and the need to safeguard the village's rural character and setting. A key objective of the Plan is to maintain Siddington's identity as a distinct rural settlement, separate from the urban area of Cirencester. More broadly, the Plan seeks to protect important open spaces, conserve the character and appearance of the parish, minimise flood risk, and support effective water management and drainage measures.

2.6. In developing the Plan, the Parish Council has had careful regard for policies in the adopted Cotswold District Council Local Plan (2018). Care has been taken not to duplicate policies already addressed in CDC's local plan and to where necessary add a level of local detail that is considered appropriate to the Parish.

3. Having Regard to National Planning Policy

3.1. The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared with regard to the policies set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2024. It also takes account of the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) published by the Government in relation to the preparation of neighbourhood plans.

3.2. The NPPF provides a framework within which local communities can produce neighbourhood development plans for their area and sets out how planning should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

3.3. The NPPF was updated in December 2024 (amended 7th February 2025), and this version will be utilised in this Basic Conditions Statement. The following table shows which sections of the NPPF 2024 the Neighbourhood Plan has had regard to. The table is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all NPPF policies.

| NPPF December 2024 |
|--|
| Achieving sustainable development (para 7-14) |
| Plan-making (para 15-38) |
| Delivering a sufficient supply of homes (para 61-84) |
| Promoting healthy and safe communities (para 96-108) |
| Promoting sustainable transport (para 109-118) |
| Making effective use of land (para 124-130) |
| Achieving well-designed places (para 131-141) |
| Meeting the challenge of climate change flooding and coastal change (para 161-168) |
| Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (para 187-201) |
| Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (para 202-214) |
| Annex 1: Implementation (para 218-223) |

Table 1 - Sections within NPPF 2024 that the Neighbourhood Plan has had regard to

3.4. Table 2 sets out a summary of how each policy has regard to the NPPF 2024. The paragraphs referred to are considered to be the most relevant to the policy and are not intended to be a comprehensive list of every possible relevant paragraph.

Table 2 - How the NP policies have regard to the NPPF

| NP Policy Number and Title | NPPF 2024 Paragraph(s) | Comment on regard to NPPF (2024) |
|---|------------------------|---|
| Policy S1 - Preventing Coalescence of Siddington with Cirencester | 125, 135, 187 | The purpose of Policy S1 is to maintain the physical and visual separation between Siddington village and Cirencester and to prevent the coalescence of the two settlements. The policy has regard to paragraph 125(b) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which recognises that undeveloped land can perform a range of functions that contribute to sustainable communities. It also reflects paragraph 187 of the NPPF, which encourages planning policies to protect and enhance valued landscapes and to recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Furthermore, paragraph 135(c) of the NPPF seeks to ensure that development is sympathetic to local character, history and landscape setting. In this context, the identified gap performs an important role in safeguarding the rural setting, landscape character and distinct identity of Siddington village, while maintaining its separation from the urban edge of Cirencester. |
| Policy S2 – Development Boundary and Infill Development | 125(b), 135(c), 187 | <p>Policy S2 supports appropriately designed infill development within the settlement boundary, subject to compliance with the other policies.</p> <p>The policy has regard to paragraph 125(b) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which recognises that undeveloped land can perform a range of functions that contribute to sustainable communities. It also reflects paragraphs 135(c) and 187 of the NPPF, which seek to ensure that development is sympathetic to local character and history, responds positively to its landscape setting, and protects the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Through these provisions, the policy seeks to accommodate appropriate development whilst safeguarding the distinctive rural character of Siddington.</p> |
| Policy S3 – Housing to Meet the Needs of the Community | 63, 96, 135 (f) | <p>Policy S3 seeks to ensure that new housing responds to identified local needs, with particular regard to the requirements of older residents and those requiring accessible and adaptable accommodation. The policy supports the delivery of inclusive, energy-efficient homes that are capable of meeting changing household needs over time.</p> <p>The policy has regard to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), particularly paragraph 63, which requires planning policies to reflect the needs of different groups within the community, including older people and people with disabilities. It also reflects paragraph 96, which seeks to promote healthy and</p> |

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| | | inclusive communities, and paragraph 135(f), which requires development to create safe, inclusive and accessible places that support health, social interaction and well-being. |
| Policy S4 – General Design Principles | 131, 135, 138, 161, 163 | <p>Policy S4 establishes the general design principles that will guide future development within the parish. The policy has regard to paragraphs 131 and 135 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which recognise the importance of achieving high-quality design as a fundamental aspect of sustainable development and require development to respond positively to local character, landscape setting and local distinctiveness.</p> <p>The policy also reflects paragraphs 138, 161 and 163 of the NPPF, which support the efficient use of resources, improvements in energy efficiency, and the transition to a low-carbon future. The policy seeks to ensure that new development is well designed, locally distinctive and environmentally sustainable.</p> |
| Policy S5 – Old Talland School of Equitation | Section 16 (203) | <p>Policy S5 supports appropriately designed enabling development as a means of securing the long-term conservation and viable future of the Old Talland School of Equitation site. The site occupies an important gateway location at the entrance to the village, and its sensitive regeneration is therefore significant in both heritage and placemaking terms.</p> <p>The policy has regard to Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), particularly paragraph 203, which requires plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets that may be at risk from neglect, decay or other threats.</p> |
| Policy S6 – Local Green Spaces | 106, 107 | <p>Policy S6 identifies green spaces for designation as they form a vital part of the character, identity and landscape setting of Siddington, and hold particular importance for the local community. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them (paragraph 106).</p> <p>All candidate green spaces were assessed against the criteria set out in paragraph 107 of the NPPF and Local Green Space designation has only been applied where the green space is:</p> <p><i>a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;</i> <i>b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and</i> <i>c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.</i></p> |

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| Policy S7 - Important Views Policy | 96, 135, 187 | <p>Policy S7 identifies and designates a number of locally important views and seeks to ensure that these are safeguarded from adverse impacts arising from new development.</p> <p>The policy has regard to paragraph 135 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which requires development to be sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, and to contribute to the creation of visually attractive places. It also aligns with paragraph 187, which emphasises the importance of protecting and enhancing valued landscapes and the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. In addition, the policy is consistent with paragraph 96, which supports the creation of healthy, inclusive and safe places that promote well-being, including through access to attractive surroundings and high-quality visual environments.</p> |
| Policy S8 – Trees, Hedgerow and Woodland | 136, 193 | <p>Policy S8 seeks to protect and enhance trees, hedgerows and woodlands of landscape, amenity, ecological or historic value by resisting development that would result in their loss or harm. Where retention is not feasible and the benefits of development are considered to outweigh any adverse impacts, the policy requires appropriate replacement planting of at least an equivalent standard. It also supports new development that incorporates native tree and hedgerow planting wherever practicable.</p> <p>The policy has regard to paragraph 136 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which recognises the intrinsic character and value of trees and their important contribution to the quality of places, as well as their role in mitigating and adapting to climate change. It also reflects paragraph 193, which sets out a strong presumption against development that would result in significant harm to biodiversity, including the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland and veteran trees, unless wholly exceptional circumstances are demonstrated and appropriate compensation is secured.</p> |
| Policy S9 – Flood Policy | 162, 170 | <p>Policy S9 seeks to ensure that all new development is appropriately managed in relation to surface water and wastewater drainage, requiring sustainable drainage systems and long-term maintenance arrangements to reduce flood risk. In essence, it ensures that development does not increase flood risk either on or off site and instead incorporates sustainable drainage measures that take account of climate change impacts while protecting water quality and surrounding areas. The policy has been informed by the requirements of the Lead Local Flood Authority and responds directly to local flooding issues.</p> <p>The policy has regard to paragraph 162 of the NPPF, as it takes a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, particularly in relation to increased flood risk, and supports measures that enhance the resilience of communities and infrastructure to fluvial and pluvial flooding. It also reflects paragraph 170, which seeks to steer inappropriate development away from areas at highest flood risk and, where development is necessary, ensure it is made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.</p> |

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| <p>Policy S10 - Sustainable Transport and Active Travel</p> | <p>109, 110, 111, 115, 117</p> | <p>Policy S10 seeks to protect existing footpaths, cycle routes and public transport provision, while also supporting opportunities to create new connections that enhance active travel and public transport accessibility within Siddington.</p> <p>Section 9 of the NPPF relates to promoting sustainable transport. The policy has regard to paragraphs 109–111 and 115–117 of the NPPF, which encourage a vision-led approach to transport planning, prioritising sustainable and active travel modes, and promoting safe, accessible and well-designed transport networks that support healthier and more sustainable communities.</p> |
| <p>Policy S11 – Protecting and Supporting Community Facilities</p> | <p>Section 8 (98)</p> | <p>Policy S11 identifies key community facilities within the plan area and seeks to safeguard their continued use. It resists the unnecessary loss of valued community facilities and supports their ongoing operation where they make a positive contribution to local sustainability and community wellbeing.</p> <p>The policy has regard to Section 8 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which focuses on promoting healthy and safe communities by ensuring the retention and enhancement of community facilities. In line with paragraph 98, it safeguards valued local facilities and resists their unnecessary loss, supporting the provision of services that meet day-to-day community needs and strengthen social cohesion and support community wellbeing.</p> |

4.1 Revised Basic Condition: The Neighbourhood Development Plan does not result in the delivery of fewer homes than would occur if the Plan were not made.

4.1. As set out above, a new basic condition has replaced the former requirement for neighbourhood plans to be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan. Instead, it must now be demonstrated that the making of the neighbourhood plan would not result in less housing being provided within the authority area than would otherwise be delivered if the plan were not made.

4.2. Whilst the Siddington Neighbourhood Development Plan (SNDP) does not allocate additional housing beyond that already committed through the adopted Local Plan it does not restrict appropriate development from coming forward. Siddington is identified as a non-Principal Settlement and will remain so. Development proposals will therefore continue to be assessed against the provisions of Local Plan Policy DS3.

5. Contribution to the achievement of sustainable development

5.1. A Neighbourhood plan must take into account the need to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. This involves working to address the three strands of sustainability: economic, social, and environmental.

5.2. The NPPF states in paragraph 10 and 11 that a presumption in favour of sustainable development is at the heart of the NPPF.

5.3. The objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan comprise a balance of social, environmental, and economic goals.

5.4. The social goals are to maintain, protect and enhance the community in the Parish. There is a keen desire to improve community facilities and to continue to have access to green space to support the health and well-being of the community.

5.5. The environmental goals are to protect and enhance the natural environment and ensure that it can be enjoyed by future generations. It is important that features of the natural environment such as green spaces and traditional landscape qualities are retained. Green space provides multifunctional benefits including habitats for wildlife, recreation for residents and helps to manage the impacts of climate change for example reducing flooding.

5.6. The economic goals are intertwined within the social and environmental benefits; by ensuring that new development is well located to ensure that the landscape character of the Parish is respected and maintained it will assist in ensuring that Siddington continues to be an attractive and desirable place to live in, work and visit. Seeking to improve existing community facilities will also bring economic gains.

5.7. Table 3 below sets out an assessment of each policy of the plan and how it impacts on each of the three strands of sustainability: economic, social, and environmental.

Table 3. How the Neighbourhood Plan policies contribute to sustainable development

++ Very positive impact + positive impact 0 neutral impact - negative impact - - very negative impact

| Policy Number and Title | Economic | Social | Environmental | Comment |
|---|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--|
| Policy S1 – Preventing Coalescence of Siddington with Cirencester | + | ++ | ++ | Policy S1 will support environmental benefits by protecting the gap between Siddington and Cirencester, safeguarding the landscape setting, rural character and visual identity of the parish. It will also have significant social benefits by helping to maintain the distinct identity of Siddington and preserving the qualities that contribute to residents' wellbeing and sense of place. The policy is expected to have a positive economic effect by helping to ensure Siddington remains an attractive and desirable place in which to live, work and visit. |
| Policy S2 – Development Boundary and Infill Development | + | + | + | Policy S2 will support sustainable patterns of development by directing growth towards appropriate infill opportunities within the settlement boundary. Environmentally, it will have positive effects through the protection of local landscape character. Socially, it will help to ensure that development comes forward such a way that supports the continued vitality of the village. Economically, the policy will support sustainable growth and provide greater certainty for developers. |
| Policy S3 – Housing to Meet the Needs of the Community | + | ++ | + | Policy S3 will have significant social benefits by supporting housing that responds to identified local needs, including provision for older people and adaptable accommodation. It will promote inclusive communities and contribute positively to health and wellbeing outcomes. Environmentally, the policy will support the delivery of energy-efficient homes, helping to reduce energy consumption and strengthen climate resilience over time. Economically, it will help to secure a more balanced housing stock and support the retention of residents within the community, contributing to the long-term sustainability of the rural population and local services. |

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| Policy S4 – General Design Principles | + | ++ | + | Policy S4 will provide environmental benefits by ensuring that development protects and enhances local character, landscape and biodiversity. It will also deliver substantial social benefits by promoting high-quality, locally distinctive and well-designed places that contribute positively to community identity and quality of life. The policy will have positive economic impacts by encouraging attractive, well-designed development that supports the long-term desirability and vitality of the parish. |
| Policy S5 – Old Talland School of Equitation | + | + | ++ | Policy S5 will provide environmental benefits through the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and their settings. Socially, it will support the preservation of locally important heritage features that contribute to community identity and cultural value. Economically, the policy may support heritage-led regeneration and investment that secures the viable long-term use of the site while protecting its historic significance. |
| Policy S6 – Local Green Spaces | 0 | ++ | ++ | Policy S6 will deliver significant environmental benefits through the protection of valued green spaces, biodiversity and landscape character. It will also provide strong social benefits by safeguarding recreational spaces, tranquillity and opportunities for healthy outdoor activity for the community. |
| Policy S7 – Important Views Policy | + | + | + | Policy S7 will have environmental benefits by protecting valued views and the visual character of the parish and surrounding countryside. It will also have social benefits by safeguarding important views that contribute positively to local identity, wellbeing and enjoyment of the natural environment. Economically, the policy will support the continued attractiveness of Siddington as a place to live in and visit by maintaining its rural landscape setting. |
| Policy S8 – Trees, Hedgerow and Woodland | 0 | + | ++ | Policy S8 will provide substantial environmental benefits through the protection and enhancement of trees, hedgerows and woodland habitats that support biodiversity, landscape character and climate resilience. It will also deliver social benefits by enhancing green infrastructure, contributing positively to wellbeing, visual amenity and opportunities for informal recreation. Economically, the retention of mature landscape features will support the long-term attractiveness and environmental quality of |

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| | | | | the parish, helping to sustain its desirability as a place to live and invest. |
| Policy S9 – Flood Policy | + | + | ++ | Policy S9 will provide environmental benefits through reducing flood risk and promoting the use of sustainable drainage systems and climate resilience measures. It will also deliver social benefits by supporting community safety and helping to reduce the disruption and distress associated with flooding events. Economically, the policy may help to reduce future financial costs associated with flood damage to homes, infrastructure and property. |
| Policy S10 – Sustainable Transport and Active Travel | + | ++ | + | Policy S10 will deliver social benefits by encouraging walking, cycling and safer movement throughout the parish, contributing positively to health and wellbeing. It will also provide environmental benefits by promoting sustainable transport choices, helping to reduce reliance on private vehicles and associated emissions. Economically, improved connectivity and accessibility may support local businesses, services and access to employment opportunities. |
| Policy S11 – Protecting and Supporting Community Facilities | + | ++ | + | Policy S11 will have significant social benefits through protecting valued community facilities and supporting their continued use by local residents. The retention of accessible local services and meeting places will contribute positively to social cohesion, wellbeing and community resilience. Economically, the policy will support the viability of local facilities and services. Environmentally, it will provide positive benefits by encouraging the retention and continued use of existing buildings and facilities, helping to reduce the need to travel elsewhere for services. |

++ Very positive impact + positive impact 0 neutral impact - negative impact - - very negative impact

6. Compatibility with EU obligations and legislation

6.1. The Neighbourhood Plan has regard to the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights and complies with the Human Rights Act. Considerable emphasis has been placed throughout the consultation process to ensure that no sections of the community have been isolated or excluded. Every household in the Parish has received information about the Neighbourhood Plan and have had the opportunity to attend meetings, contribute to, or comment on the process.

6.2. A screening opinion consultation was undertaken by Cotswold District Council between January 2026 and February 2026 to determine whether the Neighbourhood Plan required a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and/or a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA). As part of this process, the statutory environmental bodies including the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England were consulted to seek their views on the conclusions of the screening assessment.

6.3. The SEA/HRA Screening Report concluded that:

- The Siddington Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to give rise to any significant environmental effects and, therefore, a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required; and
- There is no requirement for a Habitats Regulations Assessment.