

Environmental Report



Bishops Frome Neighbourhood Area

June 2016

Bishops Frome Environmental Report

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Non-technical summary

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an important part of the evidence base which underpins Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP), as it is a systematic decision support process, aiming to ensure that environmental assets, including those whose importance transcends local, regional and national interests, are considered effectively in plan making.

The Bishops Frome Parish has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The Parish comprises of two main settlements of Bishops Frome itself, and Fromes Hill. Majority of the population live in these two settlements and the remainder are scattered in homes and farms throughout the parish. The parish of Bishops Frome lies approximately 9 miles north of Ledbury and four miles south of Bromyard.

The Draft Bishops Frome NDP includes 1 overall objective and 8 objectives and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 9 criteria based planning policies. A settlement boundary for Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill has been proposed. However no site allocations have been proposed in Fromes Hill or in Bishops Frome although several sites have been considered and assessed at options stage. Bishops Frome has considered alternative approaches were considered prior to drafting the plan, these alternatives can be found in Appendix 5.

The environmental appraisal of the Bishops Frome NDP has been undertaken in line with the Environmental Assessment of Plan and Programmes Regulations 2004. Stage A of the SEA process involved Scoping and Stage B provided a review and analysis of the NDP. Stage C involved preparing an Environmental Report and Stage D comprises a formal consultation on both this and the Draft Plan itself.

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening has been carried out as the Group Parish falls within the catchment for the River Wye, which is a European site (Special Area of Conservation). The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on the River Wye SAC.

Overall it is considered that the Bishops Frome NDP is in general conformity with both national planning policy contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies set within the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). Nor does it propose any growth that would be over and above that prescribed by strategic policies. Therefore no changes to the NDP are recommended as a result of the SEA.

Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the effects of the policies within the Bishops Frome NDP will be monitored annually via the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Bishops Frome Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Bishops Frome NDP does not propose any site allocations, as none of the settlements within the neighbourhood area are targeted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA1 and RA2 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). The NDP will, however, provide general criteria based policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole.

Purpose of the SEA

- 1.3 SEA is a requirement of EC Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) which requires the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment to ensure that the proposals in that plan or programme contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.4 The Directive was transposed into domestic legislation through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and which applies to plans with significant environmental effects.
- 1.5. A screening opinion was carried out on the Bishops Frome NDP and it concluded that due to the range of environmental designations in and around the parish, there may be significant environmental effects and consequently an SEA would be required.

Parish Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 Bishops Frome Group Parish comprises the settlements of Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill. The Group Parish lies approximately 9 miles north of Ledbury and four miles south of Bromyard. Fromes Hill is a smaller settlement, which has approximately 86 households, and has a high vantage point overlooking the west towards the Black Mountains.
- 1.7 The Group Parish has a population of 831 (2011 census) formed of 323 households.
- 1.8 The neighbourhood area boasts many natural features, not least 15 Special Wildlife Sites, 11 ancient woodlands and 2 local nature trails. There are numerous built heritage assets, too, including listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments and non-designated assets. The parish area falls into the hydrological catchment area of the River Wye SAC, which means a full HRA scoping report is required.
- 1.9 The vision for Bishops Frome in 2031 is supported by one overall objective:

Overall Objective- To ensure a sustainable future through the implementation of Core Strategy policies which encourage appropriate growth of rural businesses and housing, facilities and services and access to sustainable transport.

- 1.10 The Bishops Frome NDP objectives are as follows:

Objective 1- To protect and enhance the special character of the landscape, natural and built environment of the villages and the surrounding countryside.

Objective 2- To develop policies to identify the criteria for small scale housing developments of three to four houses to meet the requirement for growth identified in the core strategy in Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill up to 2031 to meet local needs. The preferred sites will be appropriate in terms of size, scale, design and sustainability and the ability of services and facilities to support them.

Objective 3- To encourage the development of small scale businesses that will contribute to local employment opportunities and promote the introduction of faster broadband and other technological aids for rural businesses.

Objective 4- To support existing and promote new community facilities.

Objective 5- To protect and enhance open spaces, recreational facilities and areas of informal green and create new recreational facilities where a need is expressed.

Objective 6- To ensure that adequate provision is made for the necessary highway, footway and public transport improvements required for any new development and that necessary traffic and road safety provision is made.

Objective 7- To ensure that essential infrastructure and services are adequate to cope with future growth.

Objective 8- To promote initiatives for renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions.

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.11 NDPs are a relatively new type of planning document that form a key part of the Government's localism agenda. They enable local communities to develop plans that reflect local aspirations, in accordance with strategic policies.
- 1.12 The Bishops Frome NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 1.13 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted on the 16th October 2015.
- 1.14 Paragraph 2016 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.15 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage¹.
- 1.17 Table 4.14 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Bishops Frome among the settlements which it considers to be the focus for sustainable locations for proportionate growth in line with provisions of RA1. Fromes Hill listed on table 4.15 settlements can also be considered for proportionate growth but will for the provision of smaller market homes in which particular criteria must be met in terms of design, location, and landscape. As well as ensuring development within 4.15 settlements reflects local demand with the provisions of Policy RA2.

¹ For the avoidance of doubt, this NDP is currently at the Draft Plan Stage (Regulation 14) and cannot, therefore, be given weight in reaching decisions on planning applications

- 1.18 Once the Neighbourhood Plan is made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Bishops Frome NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the Group Parish, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

- 1.19 The structure of the document is as follows:
- Section 2 – Explains the SEA methodology and summarises the comments received in respect of the SEA Scoping Report
 - Section 3 - Introduces the Bishops Frome Neighbourhood Plan objectives and the SEA framework
 - Section 4 - Appraises the objectives contained within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
 - Section 5 - Appraises the options considered within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
 - Section 6 – Appraises the policies contained within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
 - Section 7 – Discusses the implementation and monitoring of the Neighbourhood Plan
 - Section 8 - Concludes the SEA report by outlining next steps

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 The SEA process comprised several stages and which are summarised, in some detail, below.

- 2.2 Stage A involved 4 tasks and culminated in a Scoping Report:

- *Task A1:* Identified and reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources.
- *Task A2:* Collected baseline information to provide a picture of past, present and likely future conditions within the area. This helped to establish indicators which will be used to monitor the effects and performance of the Bishops Frome NDP.
- *Task A3:* Focused on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, highlighting key issues and problems within the neighbourhood area.
- *Task A4:* Used the information gathered from Tasks A1-A3 to develop a set of SEA objectives, sometimes referred to as the 'sustainability framework'.
- *Task A5:* Collated the results of Tasks A1-A4 within a Scoping Report, a document which was subject to a statutory 5 week consultation.

- 2.3 Stage B involved 4 tasks and assessed the effects of the NDP.

N.B. There is no evidence within the Draft NDP that alternative options were considered prior to launching in to the drafting of the plan and so it was impossible to undertake this element of the SEA.

- *Task B1:* Tested NDP Objectives against the SEA Objectives
- *Task B2:* Developed and refined the NDP policies.
- *Task B3/B4:* Predicted and evaluated the significant effects of the NDP

- 2.4 Stage C involved preparing an Environmental Report. This report presents information compiled during Stage B of the SEA process and constitutes the Draft Environmental Appraisal of the NDP. It accompanies the Draft Plan during its formal Regulation 14 consultation with people who live, work and carry out businesses in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory bodies listed in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.
- 2.5 Producing an Environmental Report was therefore a legal requirement and the submission of this report to Herefordshire Council forms Stage D of the SEA process.

Scoping Report Consultation

- 2.6 With regard to the SEA scoping assessments, documents A1 to A4 were completed by a Herefordshire Council Planning Officer and sent to the Parish Council for comment, in readiness for a 5 week consultation with statutory bodies, pursuant to the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 2.7 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Bishops Frome SEA Scoping Report was available to four² statutory bodies for consultation from 30th October to 4th December 2014.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

- 2.8 The consultation resulted in 2 responses, both of which are attached at Appendix 3.
- 2.9 Both responses were collated and incorporated within this document where relevant.

Natural England: Recommend that additional baseline data be sourced in respect of SSSIs, wildlife habitats, landscape character and the quality of agricultural land. It is stated that consideration should be made to consider impact outside Neighbourhood Area that may have an impact by the Neighbourhood Plan. Advise on additional baseline data regarding habitats and species (Magic Maps). For water, air, soil and material assets should make reference to geological conservation and the need to conserve, interpret and manage geological sites and features. Clear distinctions between agricultural land should be made in regards to Grade 3a and 3b. Consider the impacts if the plan of SSSI's. Utilise Historic Landscape Character Assessment (if this has been carried out). Full screening exercise will be required to access the impacts on the River Wye (Including the River Lugg) SAC.

Response: The six documents referred to have been added to A1 and further baseline data has been incorporated at A2.

English Heritage: Made general comments in relation to a range of Scoping Reports which were consulted on at the same time. Suggested that 'heritage assets' be defined and given greater coverage, as opposed to focusing solely on designated assets. Several changes to the wording of certain targets and indicators are suggested, too. Further clarification was requested to clarify information from Sites and Monuments Register and the Herefordshire Environmental Records Register.

² Statutory consultation bodies: Natural England; English Heritage; Environment Agency Natural Resources Wales

Response: Changes to the wording of relevant indicators and targets have been incorporated into A2 and A4.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

Response: N/A

3.0 The SEA Framework

3.1 As mentioned previously, Stage A of the SEA identifies and reviews relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources (refer to Table A1 in Appendix 2 for details of those documents that were reviewed in completing Stage A of SEA on the Bishops Frome NDP).

3.2 The requirement to undertake this 'context review' is contained in Annexes 1(a) and (e) of the SEA Directive which states that an Environmental Report should include:

"...an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes" and

"...the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation"

Policy context

3.3 The Bishops Frome NDP will deliver the Local Plan (Core Strategy) at parish level by adding locally specific detail to strategic policies. As a consequence, the Scoping Report for the NDP was based on the context review Herefordshire Council undertook for its Local Plan (Core Strategy).

3.4 The results of this assessment (context review) provide the source of the local baseline data and have been incorporated into the SEA framework. It should be noted that:

- No list of policies, plans and programmes can ever be exhaustive and that Herefordshire Council has selected those considered to be of particular relevance to the planning system;
- New or revised plans and policies can emerge during the SEA process

3.5 The following strategies and plans have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated within the SA Framework objectives:

- *The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)* - These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.
- *The EC Water Framework Directive (2000)* - Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015

- *The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)* - The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.
- *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)* - Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.
- *The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)* - Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs
 - *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.
 - *Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009)* - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.
 - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)* - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.
 - *Planning Practice Guidance (2013)* - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.
 - *Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015* - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.
 - *Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)* - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life. Enable development for economy and housing to required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
 - *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.
 - *Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.
 - *Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016* - Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.
 - *Herefordshire Employment Land Study (2012)* - Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand

and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.

- *Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009)* - The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:
 - Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development
 - Assessing sites for their housing potential; and
 - Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) (2013)* - Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study (2012)* - Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report (2013)* - Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy
- *Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment (2013)* - Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)* - Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.
- *Building Biodiversity into the LDF (2009)* - Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)* - Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.
- *Renewable Energy Study (2010)* - Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.
- *Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment (2012)* - Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.
- *Open Spaces Study (2006)* - The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.
- *Play Facilities Study (2012)* - The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued

sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.

- *Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study (2009)* - The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development. The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.

- 3.6 Appendix 1 of the Bishops Frome Plan Scoping Report provides additional detail on the Plans, Policies and Programmes mentioned above and identifies the implications for the SEA and NDP.

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

- 3.7 The SEA objectives that were used at Stages A and B of the process are listed in the following table.

SEA Objective	
1	To maintain or enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)
2	To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes
3	To improve the quality of surroundings
4	To conserve or where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage
5	To improve air quality
6	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
7	To reduce contributions to climate change
8	To reduce vulnerability to climate change
9	To improve water quality
10	To provide for sustainable sources of water supply
11	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk
12	To conserve soil resources and quality
13	To minimise the production of waste
14	To improve the health of the population
15	To reduce crime and nuisance
16	To conserve natural and manmade resources

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics. There are three objectives for which there is no local baseline data available and therefore this provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are able to move towards or away from this data, this also means that future trends cannot be predicted.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the Group Parish has an impact on the County as a whole is water quality; the River Wye, though currently meeting all its conservation objectives, will require effective

management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream.

- 3.11 The NDP does not allocate sites for development, as well as criteria-based policies. On this basis, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact. The NDP will need to ensure that there is enough provision within the settlement to meet the housing target of 48 houses to be developed within Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill in the plan period 2011-2031.
- 3.12 Baseline characteristics within the SEA detail the current environmental status of environmental characteristics in the neighbourhood plan area from different sources. The source of Baseline Information used in Table A2 in Appendix 2, and analysed in Table B2 can be found in Appendix 4 Baseline characteristics in relation to the Bishops Frome Plan SEA objectives are listed below.

SEA Objective	Baseline Data / Characteristic	Future Baseline trends
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. There are no SSSIs within Bishops Frome. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. There are no NNRs and SINCs within the parish and 15 SWS's. The Bishops Frome Neighbourhood Area, falls inside the River Wye (including Lugg) SAC. This area is classed as the River Lugg sub Catchment for the purposes of the Nutrient Management Plan. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding phosphate targets.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Bishops Frome at present.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.
To improve quality of surroundings	Bishops Frome has its sown play area owned by the parish council. The play area is designed for juniors and teens and the site is in a good condition. However it is 5+ years old and should be considered as a future investment. The study suggests that this site should be treated as a medium priority.	To improve and invest in the play area.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	There are numerous listed buildings and one Scheduled monument within Bishops Frome parish. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.

To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%, Bicycle: 4.3%, Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%, Motorbike: 0.8%, Taxi: 0.3%, Other: 7%.	To encourage the take up of lesser polluting modes of transport.
To reduce contributions to climate change	Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ²)	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
To improve water quality	The WCS states that the River Frome is identified as in poor ecological status especially upstream of Bromyard. (Classed as one of the rivers in the worst ecological state). Therefore will require specific mitigation measures if new housing is required in these sub-catchments.	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Bishops Frome is in the Middle Frome river catchment. The middle Frome is classified as one of the highest areas at risk for flood reports in the county. This SFRA study states that: Middle Frome has a 35-40% standard run percentage run off by sub catchment. This is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control. Middle Frome has a moderately slow flood response (T _{time to peak}) time at around 9-11 hours.	Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Bishops Frome NDP.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2014 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
To conserve soil resources and quality	The agricultural land classification around Bishops Frome has Grade 1 land (Rated excellent) central to the parish. It also consists of grade 2 and 3 land (very good to moderate).	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.
To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.

To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are numerous listed buildings and one Scheduled monument within Bishops Frome parish. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.
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4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

4.1 The following are objectives listed in the NDP that aim to realise the vision for Bishops Frome in 2031:

Objective 1- To protect and enhance the special character of the landscape, natural and built environment of the villages and the surrounding countryside.

Objective 2- To develop policies to identify the criteria for small scale housing developments of three to four houses to meet the requirement for growth identified in the core strategy in Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill up to 2031 to meet local needs. The preferred sites will be appropriate in terms of size, scale, design and sustainability and the ability of services and facilities to support them.

Objective 3- To encourage the development of small scale businesses that will contribute to local employment opportunities and promote the introduction of faster broadband and other technological aids for rural businesses.

Objective 4- To support existing and promote new community facilities.

Objective 5- To protect and enhance open spaces, recreational facilities and areas of informal green and create new recreational facilities where a need is expressed.

Objective 6- To ensure that adequate provision is made for the necessary highway, footway and public transport improvements required for any new development and that necessary traffic and road safety provision is made.

Objective 7- To ensure that essential infrastructure and services are adequate to cope with future growth.

Objective 8- To promote initiatives for renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions.

4.2 The table below tests these NDP objectives against the SEA objectives, providing a summary of the results of Task B1 of SEA. The full results are available at Appendix 4 of this report.

4.3 The majority of those NDP objectives which have a relationship with the SEA framework are positively compatible with it or have a neutral effect towards the baseline data.

4.4 It is impossible to appraise the full implications of NDP objective 3, 4 and 7 at this stage given the lack of detail over the exact locations of development that may come to fruition as a result of the implementation of this objectives; however, it is accepted that further development of the planning policies that relate to these objectives would move them towards a compatible outcome.

4.5 Task B1 of the SEA identified that there are no potential conflicts between the NDP objectives and the SEA framework..

Key:	
+	Compatible

-	Possible conflict
0	Neutral
X	No relationship between objectives
?	Unclear, more information needed

NDP Options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Objective Overall	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	+	+	0	0	+
Objective 1	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	x	x	+	+	x	+	x	+
Objective 2	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	x	x	?	0	+	+	+	+
Objective 3	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	?	+	0	+	+	+
Objective 4	+	+	+	x	+	?	?	x	x	x	x	0	0	+	+	+
Objective 5	+	+	+	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	0	+	+	+	+	+
Objective 6	0	+	+	x	+	+	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	+	0	0
Objective 7	?	+	+	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	0	0	?
Objective 8	x	+	+	x	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	+	+	+	+

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

- 5.1 All options that were considered by Bishops Frome Parish during the development of their Plan have been assessed as part of the SEA, the summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 options these tables are in Appendix 4.
- 5.2 The options covered the topics that are likely to formulate the topics going forward in the Plan. These options were formulated from the Parish Plan but were also considered at public consultation events across the Parish in 2014-15. The results of which will feed into the identification of the preferred options and ultimately the draft policies.
- 5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered by the Parish, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was highlighted within the Parish Plan that the majority of the community would support the work undertaken for a Neighbourhood Plan.
- 5.4 The Bishops Frome Neighbourhood plan, 23 options all had a generally positive or unknown impact upon the Baseline data and SEA objectives, in particular Option 1 and Option 3 would have the least impact upon the environment and move towards the SEA objectives and have greater certainty on development within Bishops Frome. The Option 2 would be more unknown due to not knowing the location of the new settlement boundary; therefore the policy and definition of a new settlement boundary will need to consider the SEA objectives. Option 4 is an unknown impact due to not knowing where the new development will be located. Therefore further details are required to understand how a policy would impact upon the baseline.
- 5.5 Bishops Frome had initially considered 13 site options, 9 in Bishops Frome and 4 in Fromes Hill. Most of which had a generally positive effect but with some unknown factors. Option B is the most favoured due to location towards Bishops Frome village centre and being it has the least impact upon the environment and therefore moving towards the SEA objectives This is due to the development its central location infilling between existing development. Site C

was the most favoured option for Fromes Hill due to the location of the existing development and suitable access to A103.

- 5.6 Overall all of the options had mainly a positive or neutral effect on the SEA base line and the site options had an uncertain effect on the SEA objectives and baseline and mitigation criteria should be added. However for site options the overall environmental impact of each site is uncertain on SEA objectives 4-11. Therefore additional details will need to be provided in order to assess impact of any proposed site then the assessment of the policies results can be measured on a case by case basis depending on plot size, scale nature of each development on the particular sites selected. Overall these options were generally moving towards the SEA objectives any further alternatives would probably be moving away and therefore no further options are required to be assessed.

NDP Options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Option do nothing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Option 1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	0	+
Option 1a	+	+	+	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	+
Option 2	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+
Option 3:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Option 4	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Option 5	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+
Option 6	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+
Option 7	+	+	+	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	0	+	0	0
Option 8	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	0	0	0	0
Site Option bfa	-	+	+	?	?	?	?	?								
Site Option bfb	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?
Site Option bfc	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?
Site Option bfd	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?
Site Option bfe	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?
Site Option bff	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Site Option bfg	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?
Site Option bfh	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?
Site Option bfi	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?
Site Option fha	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	0	0	-
Site Option fhb	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?
Site Option fhc	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?
Site Option fhd	0	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	0	0	?

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

- 6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Bishops Frome NDP is developing a range of options and testing these, so that a preferred way forward can be selected.
- 6.2 Although the Draft NDP identifies a number of key themes or issues which are considered significant to the Group Parish, there is evidence that alternative approaches were considered prior to an informal consultation that took place in respect of an emerging draft plan during the spring of 2015. Therefore only the following, emerging set of draft policies can be appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA.

Policy BF1 –Protecting and enhancing the character of the rural landscape and built Environment
Policy BF 2 – New housing development
Policy BF3 – Design and materials
Policy BF4 – Business enterprises
Policy BF5 – Retention and improvement of community facilities

Policy BF6 – Retention and improvement of open space and recreation
Policy BF7 – Informal green spaces and rights of way
Policy BF8 – Traffic and transportation
Policy BF9 – Prevention of flooding and improvement of water quality
Policy BF10 – Renewable energy

Stage B of SEA

- 6.3 In the context of Task B1 of SEA, the previous section of this report identified that many of the NDP objectives are compatible with the SEA framework, while others had either a neutral impact, no relationship with the SEA objectives or if needed; further information such as location of development. Additional policy safeguards within the NDP and Local Plan (Core Strategy) would help mitigate any possible conflicts.
- 6.4 With regard to Task B2 of SEA, the NDP policies were measured against both the SEA framework and the baseline characteristics identified during Stage A of the process; here, there was no baseline data available in respect of SEA Objectives 3 and 9. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 4.
- 6.5 The policies largely score as positive or neutral against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This is because they are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority. Most impact caused by future development can be mitigated by policies in the Core Strategy along with Bishops Frome NDP policies BF6,BF7,BF8,BF9 and BF10.
- 6.6 There are some unknown factors, particularly where the location of specific piece of development (housing business units) is not yet known.

NDP Options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Policy BF1	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	0	0	++
Policy BF2	0	+	+	+	0	0	x	x	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+
Policy BF3:	+	+	+	+	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	0	0	+
Policy BF4	0	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	0	+	+	0
Policy BF5	+	+	+	+	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
Policy BF6	+	+	+	0	+	0	x	x	x	x	+	0	+	+	+	+
Policy BF7	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy BF8	0	0	0	X	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	0	+	+	+	0
Policy BF9	0	+	+	0	0	0	x	x	++	++	++	+	0	0	X	0
Policy BF10	0	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	0	+	+	+	0

- 6.7 The results of Task B3, as shown at Appendix 4, demonstrate that the cumulative impact of the NDP policies over the course of the plan period is generally positive or neutral. Although some policies may have a different impact during the first 5 years of the plan period, there is no reason why they cannot have a positive effect in the medium to long-term due to policy safeguards included in the Local Plan (Core Strategy); these safeguards should avoid or mitigate against unacceptable adverse impacts.
- 6.8 Task B4 of SEA brings together the results of earlier tasks and thus identifies the cumulative impact of the entire of the NDP. This task, which is also attached at Appendix 4, reveals that the objectives and policies contained in the Bishops Frome NDP are by and large in general conformity with the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which means that the cumulative effect of the plan will contribute to the achievement of the SEA objectives.
- 6.9 The site specific NDP policies are considered to be uncertain effect and could be clarified at a later stage of the process.

7.0 Implementation and monitoring

- 7.1 Herefordshire Council as the Local Planning Authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan.
- 7.2 Indeed, Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the Local Planning Authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of any NDP that was subject to SEA, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.
- 7.3 Accordingly, Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes from the NDP policies and the results of these will be reported in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 7.4 The AMR runs from 1 April to 31 March each year and the topics covered therein include the following:
- Housing delivery;
 - Previously developed land
 - Housing completions
 - Affordable housing conditions
 - Employment land delivery.

8.0 Next steps

- 8.1 This report will be subject to a formal public consultation of 6 weeks duration alongside the Draft Bishops Frome NDP.
- 8.2 Responses on the Draft NDP will be reviewed and the plan amended where appropriate.
- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the Regulation 14 consultation with those who live, work or carry out business in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory consultation bodies, will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

Appendix 1

**Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental
Assessment Screening Notification**

The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulation 2012 (Reg. 32)

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

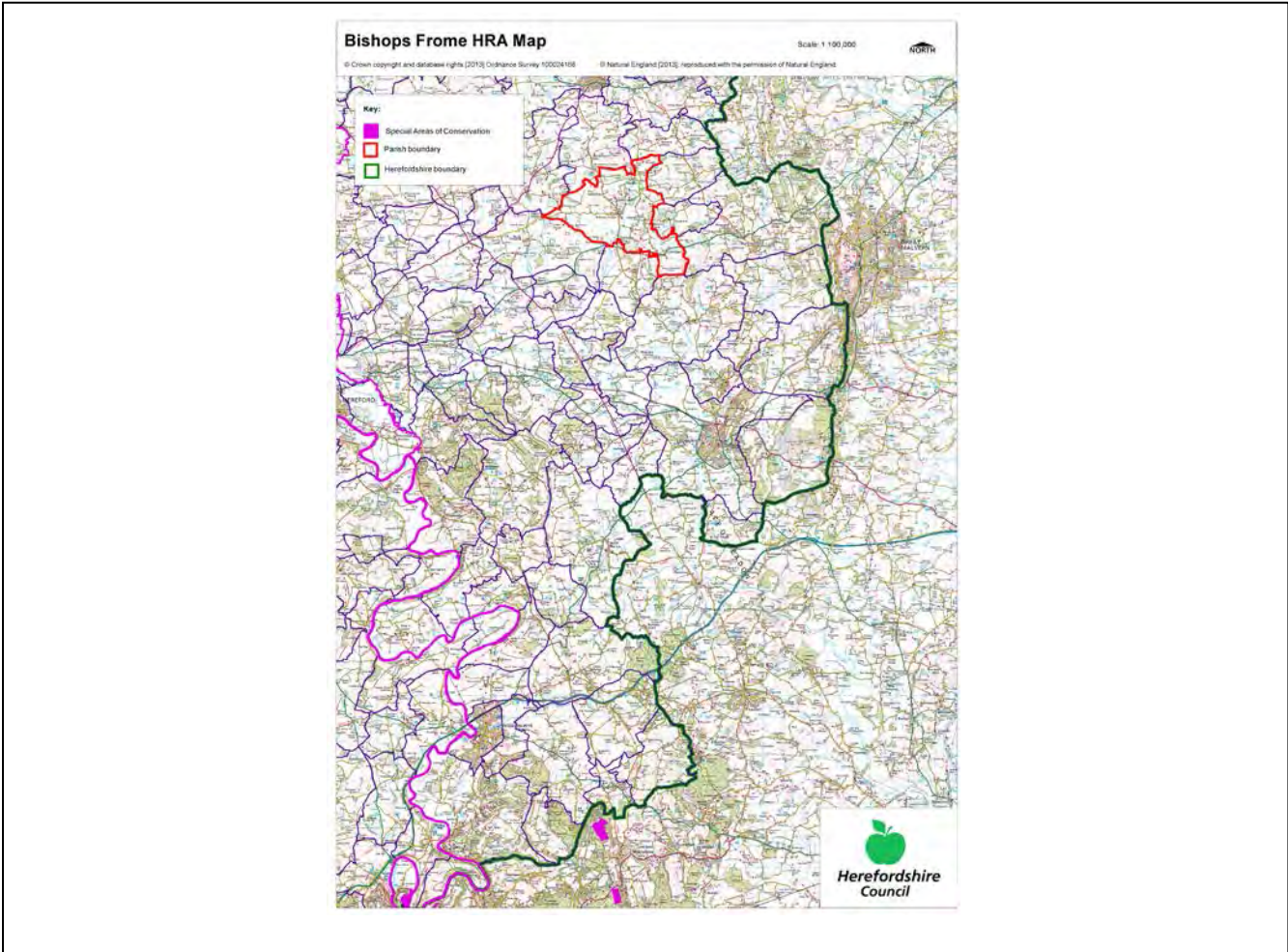
Neighbourhood Area:	Bishops Frome Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Bishops Frome Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	08/11/2013

Introduction

This Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening has been undertaken to assess whether any European Sites exist within or in proximity to the Neighbourhood Area which could be affected by any future proposals or policies.

Through continual engagement the outcomes of any required assessments will help to ensure that proposed developments will not lead to Likely Significant Effects upon a European Site or cause adverse impacts upon other environmental assets, such as the built historic or local natural environment.

**HRA Initial Screening: Map showing relationship of Neighbourhood Area with European Sites
(not to scale)**



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	The River Lugg SAC is 11.1km away from the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The western half of the Parish is within the hydrological catchment of the River Frome
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is mains drainage at Bishops Frome

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 31.8km away from the Parish
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area include: Border Group Parish Council or Leintwardine Group Parish Council?	N	River Clun does not border the Parish
--	---	---------------------------------------

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 53.3km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	The Parish is 25.3km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites
--	---	--

Wye Valley Woodlands SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley Woodlands Site?	N	The Parish is 31.1km away from the Wye Valley Woodlands
--	---	---

HRA Conclusion:

The assessment above highlights that the following European Sites will need to be taken into account in the future Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Bishops Frome Neighbourhood Area and a Full HRA Screening will be required.

European Site

(List only those which are relevant from above)

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC

Strategic Environmental Assessment Initial Screening for nature conservation landscape and heritage features

The following environmental features are within or in general proximity to the Bishops Frome Neighbourhood Area and would need to be taken into account within a Strategic Environmental Assessment. In addition, the NDP will also need to consider the other SEA topics set out in Guidance Note 9a to ensure that the plan does not cause adverse impacts.

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMAs within the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	11	Hanging Covert; Rough Coppice; Cheyney Court Wood; Bromtrees Coppice; Merrells Wood (border); Beacon Hill (border); Fishpool Wood (border); Camp Coppice (border); Ashen Coppice (border); Penshill Coppice (border); Court Coppice (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAls within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONBs within the Parish	N
Conservation Areas	0	There are no Conservation Areas within the Parish	N
European Sites	0	There are no SACs within the Parish	N
Flood Areas		Flood Zones follow the River Frome from north to south through the Parish	Y
Geoparks	1	Malvern Hills Geopark	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Parish	Y
Local Nature Trails	2		Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	15 SWS	Cowarne Wood; Swill Meadow; Field near Ward Hill; Field near Evesbatch Coppice; Field near The Major Arms; Cheyney Court Wood; Merrells Wood (border); River Frome; Ashen & Yewberry Coppices (border); Beacon Hill (border); Meadows at Catley Farm (border); Foxhill & Fishpool Wood (border); Fisher's Coppice (border); Pools at Moarend Farm (border); Hopton Dingle (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	2	Herefordshire Trail; Bromyard Walks	Y
Mineral Reserves	2	Stretton Grandison to Canon Frome to Bishops Frome; South of Little Cowarne, Crossways to Starpit Farm, Much Cowarne (border)	Y
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNRs within the Parish	N
Registered & Unregistered parks and gardens	1 Unregistered	Leadon Court	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	1	Castle Frome Castle (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	There are no SSSIs within the Parish	N

Decision Notification:

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Bishops Frome Neighbourhood Area:

- a) Will require further environmental assessment for Habitat Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Assessment date: 14/10/2013

Assessed by: James Latham

Appendix 1: European Sites

The table below provides the name of each European Site, which has been screened in for the purposes of neighbourhood planning in Herefordshire; includes their site features of integrity; and vulnerability data. This is based on the sites individual features of integrity and their vulnerabilities, which could include distance criteria. This has been used in identifying which parishes are likely to require a full HRA Screening of their future Neighbourhood Development Plan, to establish if their plan might have Likely Significant Effects on a European Site.

Downton Gorge
Site Features: <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines
Vulnerability data: 10km for air quality associated with poultry units or other intensive agricultural practices.
River Clun
Site Features: Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
Vulnerability data: Water quality is important to maintain the site feature. Parishes either side of the River Clun will be affected.
River Wye
Site Features: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation. Transition mires and quaking bogs. White-clawed (or Atlantic Stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> . Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> . Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> . River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> . Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> . Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> . Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> . Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> . Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i>
Vulnerability data: Proximity: Developments should not be within 100m of the designated bank. Some developments beyond 100m may also have impacts based on proximity and these issues should be addressed where possible when developing NDP policy and choosing site allocations. Water Quality: Within the whole catchment of the River Wye, which includes the River Lugg, mains drainage issues with regards to water quality are being resolved through the Core Strategy / Local Plan and development of a Nutrient Management Plan. Welsh Water should be consulted to ensure that the proposed growth will be within the limit of their consents. Otters: "An otter will occupy a 'home range', which on fresh waters usually includes a stretch of river as well as associated tributary streams, ditches, ponds, lakes and woodland. The size of a home range depends largely on the availability of food and shelter, and the presence of neighbouring otters. On rivers, a male's home range may be up to 40km or more of watercourse and associated areas; females have smaller ranges (roughly half the size) and favour quieter locations for breeding, such as tributary streams. Otters without an established home range are known as 'transients'. They are mostly juveniles looking for a territory of their own, or adults that have been pushed out of their territories. Transient otters may use an area for a short while, but they will move on if conditions are not suitable or if they are driven away by resident otters. Transients will have been important in extending the range of otters, but they are very difficult to identify from field signs. Within a home range an otter may use many resting sites. These include above-ground shelters, such as stands of scrub or areas of rank grass, and underground 'holts' – for example, cavities under tree roots and dry drainage pipes." (Source: EA website: http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Otters_the_facts.pdf accessed 09/04/2013)

Usk Bat Site

Site Features: Annex I habitats present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection: European dry heaths, Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration, Blanket bogs, Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation, Caves not open to the public, *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines. Annex II species of primary reason for site selection: Lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, UK population 5%, although it is suggested this is an underestimate.

Vulnerability data: Lesser Horseshoe bats are known to migrate between 5km and 10km between their summer and winter roosts. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Check with the planning ecologist for other issues.

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

Site Features: Annex II species that are a primary reason for site selection: Lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*. Greater horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*

Vulnerability data: Lesser Horseshoe bats are known to migrate between 5km and 10km between their summer and winter roosts. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Check with the planning ecologist for other issues.

Greater Horseshoe bats are known to migrate between 20-30km between their summer and winter roosts.

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

Lesser Horseshoe Bat: Old buildings; woodland locations; sheltered valleys, extensive deciduous woods or dense scrub, close to roost sites. In areas of fragmented habitats, linear habitats such as hedgerows are important corridors. Vulnerable to loss or disturbance of both summer and winter roosts and removal of linear habitat.

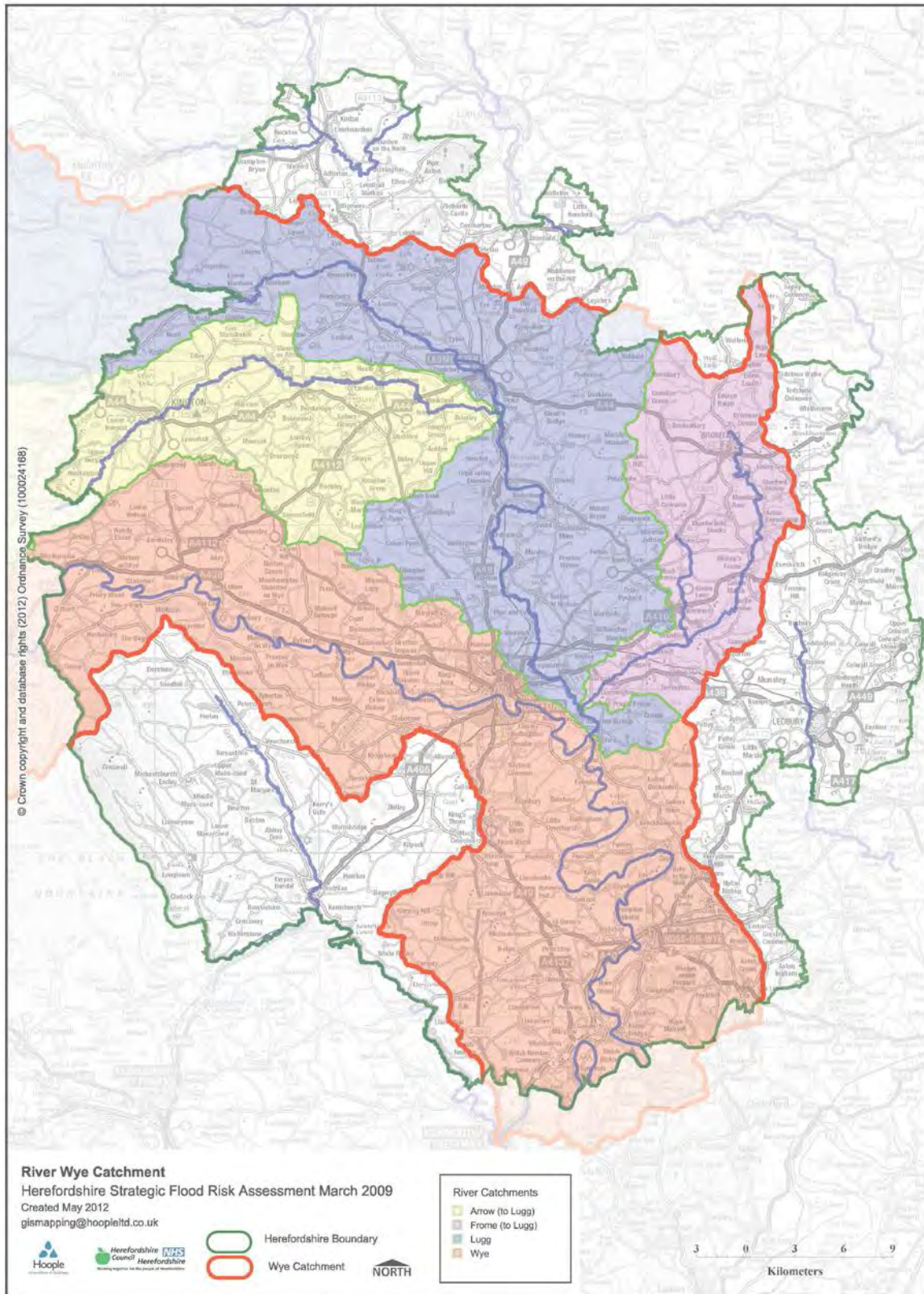
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation. A system/series of sites required. Vulnerable to loss of insect food supply, due to insecticide use, changing farming practices and loss of broad-leaved tree-cover and loss / disturbance of underground roosts sites.

Wye Valley Woodlands

Site Features: Annex I habitats that are a primary reason for site selection: Beech forests *Asperulo-Fagetum*, *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines, *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles. Annex II species present as a qualifying feature, but not a primary reason for site selection: Lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros*, 51-100 residents

Vulnerability data: Lesser Horseshoe bats are known to migrate between 5km and 10km between their summer and winter roosts. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Check with the planning ecologist for other issues. NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider: Woodland habitat buffer. Lesser Horseshoe Bat: Old buildings; woodland locations; sheltered valleys, extensive deciduous woods or dense scrub, close to roost sites. In areas of fragmented habitats, linear habitats such as hedgerows are important corridors. Vulnerable to loss or disturbance of both summer and winter roosts and removal of linear habitat.

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

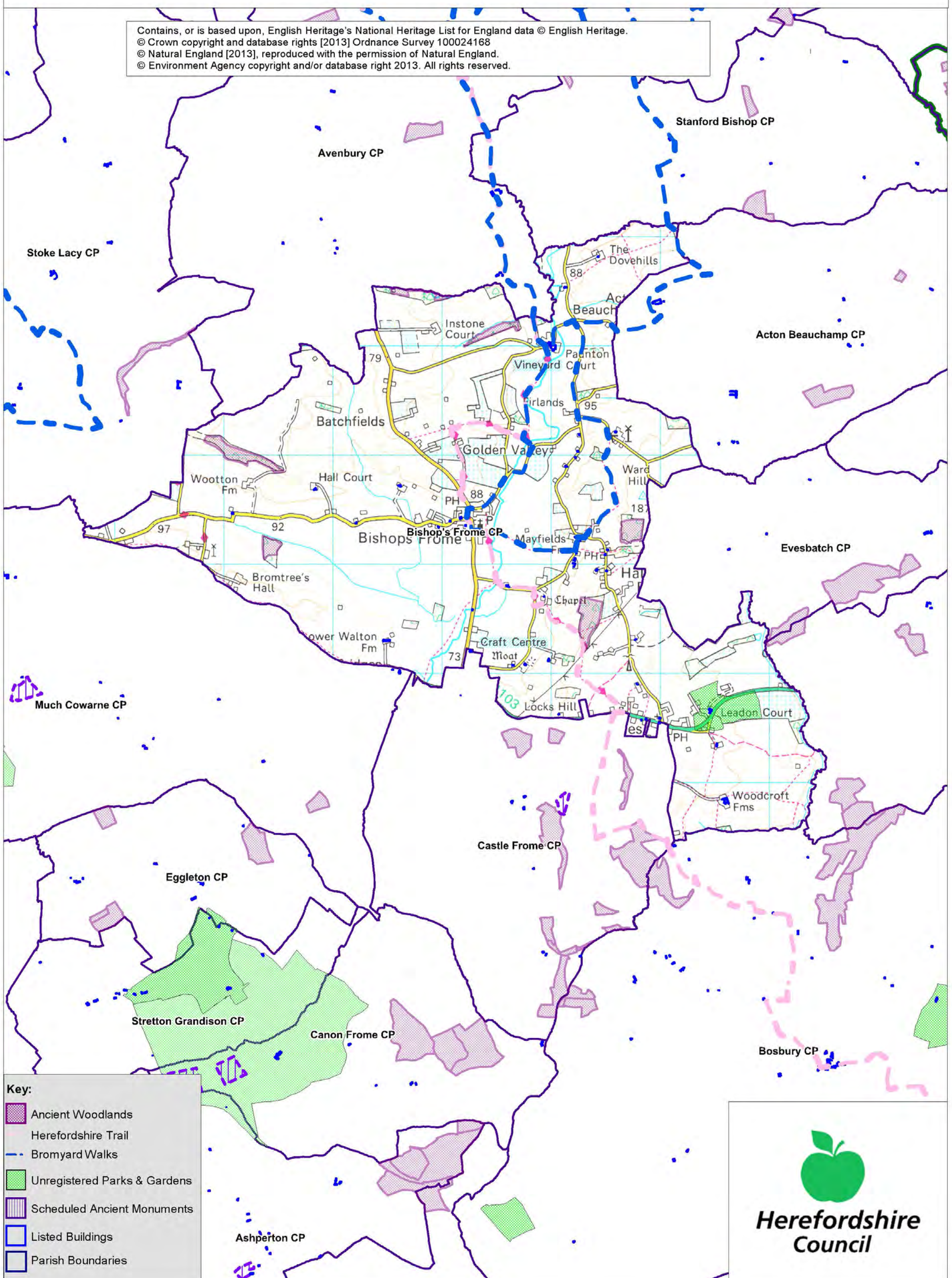


Bishops Frome SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Herefordshire Trail
- Bromyard Walks
- Unregistered Parks & Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries

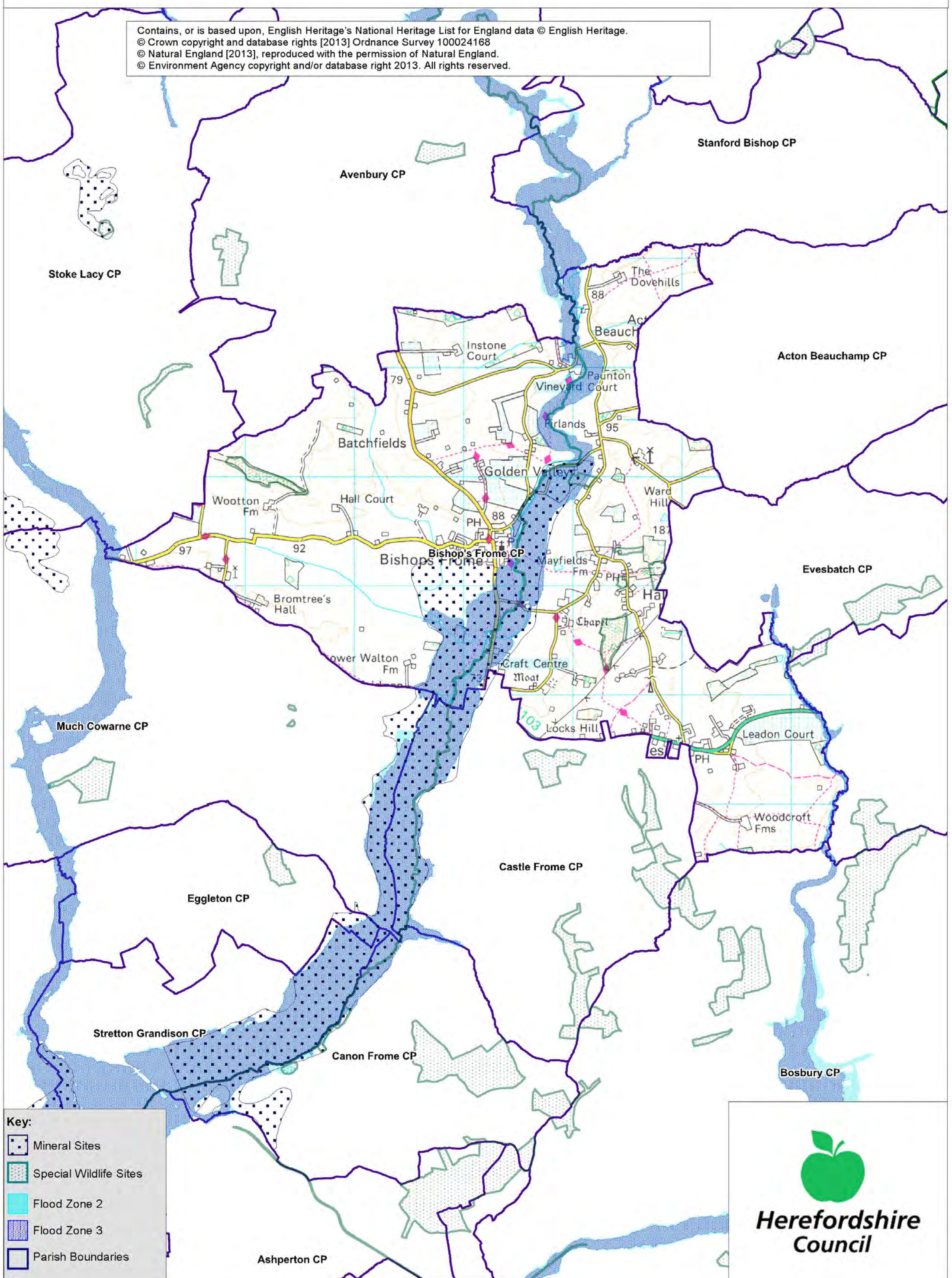
Herefordshire Council

Bishops Frome SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

- Mineral Sites
- Special Wildlife Sites
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Parish Boundaries

Herefordshire Council

Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Bishop's Frome Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

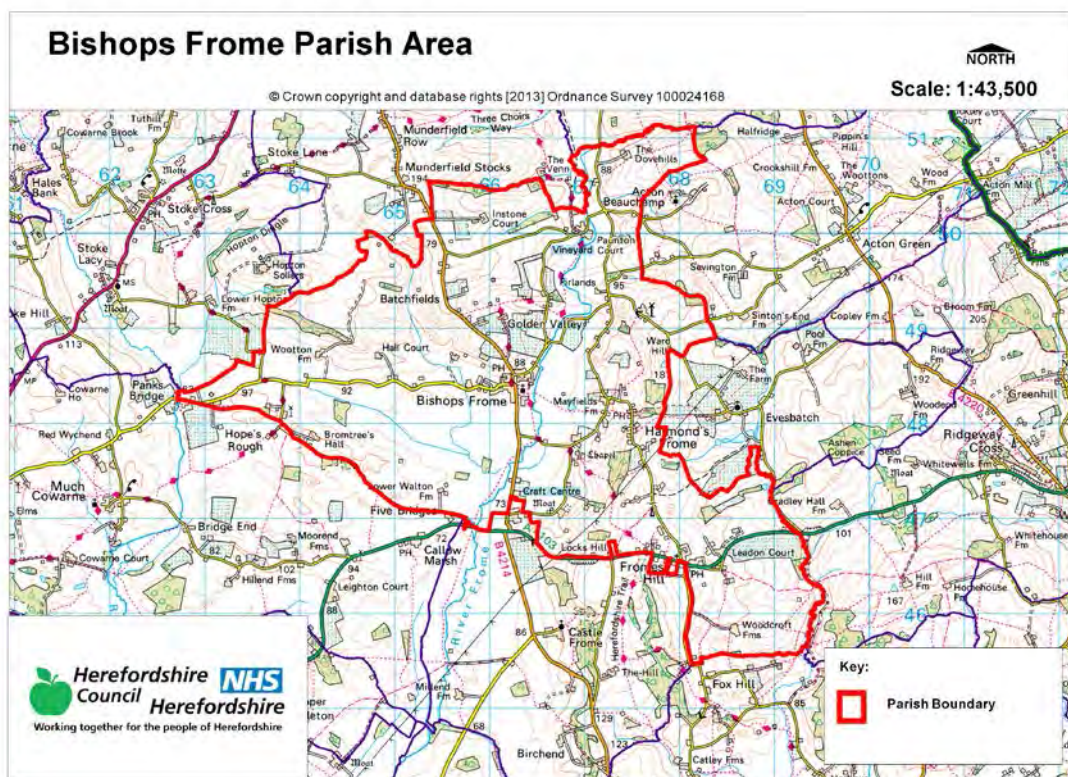
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

- Ensure the SEA is both comprehensive and sufficiently robust to support the Neighbourhood Development Plan during the later stages of full public consultation;
- Seek advice on the completeness of the plan review and baseline data and gain further information where appropriate;
- Seek advice on the suitability of key sustainability issues;
- Seek advice on the suitability of the sustainability objectives.

Comments on this Scoping Report have been invited from the three consultation bodies as required by the SEA regulations, together with the Natural Resources Wales.

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

1. Natural England;
2. English Heritage;
3. Environment Agency.



Template A1: Identification and review of local Neighbourhood Area relevant plans, policies and programmes

Parish Council Name: Bishops Frome

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bishops Frome Plan

Date completed: August 2014

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations	European Union Legislation	2010	These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.	The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Cultural heritage and the landscape 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The EC Water Framework Directive	European Union	2000	Commits all EU member states to achieve good	Aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters (rivers, lakes,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the

¹ Derived from the LDF General Scoping Report (June 2007)

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015	transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU		relevant legislation and regulations.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Domestic Legislation	1981	The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)	Domestic Legislation	2000	Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of	<p>The Act provides for a new right of access on foot to areas of open land comprising: Mountain (land over 600 metres); Moorland; Heath; Downland; Registered common land.</p> <p>There are provisions to consider extending the right in the future to coastal land, but not woodland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			AONBs.	despite some early publicity suggesting this.		
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	National Strategy	2011	Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.	Sets out to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP should take account of the provisions of the strategy, making the most of opportunities to enhance wildlife habitats or restore degraded ecosystems in the process.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Domestic Legislation	2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	Provides that any public body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	European Union Strategy	2009	Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet	Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the 	The Neighbourhood Plans should take into account the objectives of the strategy. The aim

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.	and move towards a better integrated approach to policy making. The Strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges, predominantly environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport • Sustainable production and consumption; • Public health threats; • Better management of natural resources; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; • Fighting global poverty. 	landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and human health 	of sustainable development should be implicit in its approach.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National planning policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The NDP should take into account the relevant policies set within the NPPF.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil • Water 	
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.
Herefordshire Core Strategy, Pre-submission document 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2013	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Approx 23 dwellings will need to be delivered within the village of</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 14% in Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill (Ledbury HMA) over the plan period</p>		<p>Bishops Frome and 11 dwellings for the village of Fromes Hill.</p> <p>Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill villages are classified under RA1 policy and should take into consideration the criteria set within this policy.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015	Corporate	2013	Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.	<p>The document includes three key objectives, one which seeks to maintain access for rural residents and people without access to a car.</p> <p>Intrinsic to this is the retention of a 'core network' of bus services which focus on journeys between Hereford and the market towns, along with main transport corridors close to larger rural settlements. To this end, the strategy aims to increase the number of bus users by 1.3% (4,700 journeys) by 2015.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Population and human health 	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Bishops Frome Plan neighbourhood area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Understanding Herefordshire Report	Built and natural environment	2014	<p>Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life</p> <p>Enable development for economy and housing to required levels.</p> <p>Growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>	An air quality management plan is in place to tackle this. Destination Hereford project is in place to give locals more sustainable transport options.	<p>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Have a more diverse range of transport options.</p>	None identified.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Bishops Frome Plan neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills AONB.
Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Bishops Frome Plan neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Wye Valley AONB.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016	Corporate	2011	Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.	<p>The document outlines the path and direction to foster economic vitality within Herefordshire. Key objectives therefore include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustaining business survival and growth • Increasing wage levels, range and quality of jobs • Having a skilled population to meet future work needs • Developing the county's built infrastructure so enterprise can flourish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Material assets • Population and human health 	None of merit.
Herefordshire Employment Land Study	Evidence	2012	Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well	<p>This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.</p> <p>10 Court Farm, Business Park is identified as a potential opportunity of employment commitment 0.11 hectares is listed as available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population and human health 	None of merit; however the NDP process may have to explore whether there is any employment need locally and if so whether there is any scope for providing employment land and premises.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.			
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	<p>In terms of Bishops Cleeve, The 2009 SHLAA identifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 3 potential sites (covering 5 ha) for development within Bishops Cleeve with minor constraints. With a potential of 42 dwellings. There are 2 sites identified (covering 1.31 ha) with significant constraints. With a potential to deliver 28 dwellings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climate factors Cultural heritage and the landscape Flora and fauna Population and human health Soil Water 	<p>The SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing in Bishops Cleeve. The Bishops Cleeve NDP should be informed by the findings of the SHLAA.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Bishops Frome falls within the Ledbury HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 53% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 90 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017. <p>The study identifies that, in rural parts of Ledbury LHMA, between 2011-2031 there is a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 339 market houses • 226 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Ledbury HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows: 1 Bed - 46.8%, 2 bed - 22.3%, 3 bed – 22.7%, 4 bed-8.2%.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Ledbury HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>
Herefordshire	Evidence	2012	Technical	The delivery of 5,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air 	This study provides an

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Local Housing Requirements Study			assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.	<p>homes in the rural areas would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support growth in the rural population by 6% • Increase the number of households by 14.5% <p>Forecasts also predict that growth in the population of the rural areas is likely to be primarily through an increase in those aged over 75.</p> <p>Moderate growth is expected in the 30-44 and 60-74 age brackets.</p> <p>The Local Housing Requirements Study therefore anticipates continuing improvements in life expectancy; significant growth is expected of those in their 80s, with the existing population in their 40s and 50s moving into retirement. As a consequence, the rural areas will face an increasing urgency to provide more 3 bedroom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>indication of housing requirements in the rural areas and the Ledbury HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Bishops Frome NDP, which could include policies to facilitate the provision of the right types of homes in the right places.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				homes, with more 1 and 2 bed homes required in the affordable sector.		
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy.	The villages of Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill villages are listed as RA1 settlements, which means they are considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 14%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Bishop's Frome NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA1.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment	Evidence	2013	Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.	<p>Key findings from the survey of Gypsy and Traveller households in 2012 found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31% of households surveyed have some sort of accommodation need • Of the 17 households with an accommodation need, 7 had a requirement for at least one additional pitch • 10 households had a requirement for bricks and mortar housing • There is an additional requirement for 7 pitches and 9 units of Registered Social Landlord accommodation within Herefordshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Bishops Frome NDP must establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP can help to achieve the LBAP priorities.
Building Biodiversity into the LDF	Evidence	2009	Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.	This document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	There is a lack of information about rural areas which means it will be necessary to gather and assess existing biodiversity and geodiversity data, in order to ensure that the Bishops Frome NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	Establishes policies and principles for the protection and enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Bishops Frome NDP.
Renewable Energy Study	Evidence	2010	Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.	<p>The total energy demand excluding transport for Herefordshire, at that point in time, was calculated as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical: 731 GWh/yr • Heat: 1,810 GWh/yr • Total: 2,541 GWh/yr <p>There is scope for all types of renewable energy production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Bishops Frome NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Bishops Frome parish itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.8 ha of playing pitch area Bishops Frome Valley Sports pitch. This accommodates a 2 senior football pitches and a cricket pitch. This has 100% secured community access. Fromes Hill and Bishops Frome recreation ground are no longer used. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Cultural heritage and the landscape Flora and fauna Material assets Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Bishops Frome NDP.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snapshot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Ledbury area, to which Bishops Frome is a part, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive under provision of parks and gardens and outdoor Sport. • Extensive over provision of natural and semi natural greenspace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The open space audit and assessment of does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Bishops Frome Parish.
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for	<p>In terms of Bishops Frome itself, the study reveals that It falls within the Bromyard rural action plan area.</p> <p>Bishops Frome has its sown play area owned by the parish council.</p> <p>The play area is designed for juniors and teens.</p> <p>The site is in a good condition; however it is 5+ years old and should be considered as a future investment. The study suggests that this site</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Bishops Frome NDP.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	should be treated as a medium priority.		
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>Bishops Frome is in the Middle Frome river catchment. The middle Frome is classified as one of the highest areas at risk for flood reports in the county. This SFRA study states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle Frome has a 35-40% standard run percentage run off by sub catchment. This is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control. • Middle Frome has a moderately slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 9-11 hours. <p>The WCS states that the River Frome is identified as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Bishop Frome NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.</p> <p>Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Bishops Frome NDP.</p>

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				in poor ecological status especially upstream of Bromyard. (Classed as one of the rivers in the worst ecological state). Therefore will require specific mitigation measures if new housing is required in these sub-catchments.		

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Bishops Frome

N.B. This is based on countywide baseline information with some additions relevant to Bishops Frome (in red). Where no locally specific data is available for current status, trends and targets, only countywide data is reported. Any gaps in data may be filled following additional research.

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. There are no SSSI's within Bishops Frome.	2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24 % Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%. Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)	Herefordshire's SSSIs are in extremely poor condition relative to England as whole, where 96.1% of all SSSI land was in favourable condition in April 2014. The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

¹ Derived from the Pre Submission Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Assessment (May 2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	Countywide data is available. Bishops Frome falls within the River Wye SAC, and is within the River Frome to the River Lugg sub-catchment area for the purposes of the Nutrient Management Plan. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding phosphate targets.	The River Wye SAC was subject to a review of consents in 2010, as a number of sections of the river were found to have greater phosphate levels than those identified in Natural England's favourable condition tables.	The roll out of the Nutrient Management Plan will determine future targets.	New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.	Nutrient Management Plan (2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	<p>The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire.</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p>	<p>There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species.</p> <p>Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP.</p> <p>Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans.</p>	<p>To protect and where possible enhance the habitats of protected species identified.</p> <p>No net losses.</p>	<p>Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.</p>	<p>Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)</p>

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	Bishops Frome has: SSSI: 0 SWS: 15 1 Geopark: Malvern Hills Geopark. There are no SACs, NNRs, SINC and LNRs within the parish.	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council Initial Screening Report for the Neighbourhood Plan 2013
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Riverside meadows; principle timbered farmlands; timbered plateau farmlands	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (search August 2014).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
			available at present, there are numerous scheduled monuments in Bishops Frome according to the latest version of the register.				
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals aspects of local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings. There are no conservation areas within Bishops Frome.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched August 2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Climatic Factors</i>							
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate change.	Transport patronage by mode	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1% Foot: 14.7% Bicycle: 4.3% Bus: 2% Train: 0.8% Motorbike: 0.8% Taxi: 0.3% Other: 7% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present</i>	The number of people cycling or travelling by bus as the main form transport to get to work declined between 2001 and 2011 – across England and Wales there was little change in either. Walking or driving a car or van on the other hand increased.	To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.	There are a lack of transport options for many rural communities and therefore high car ownership and dependency – the last decade has seen a 15 per cent increase in household car ownership, although this is not reflected in traffic flows of recent years with volumes in Hereford City and wider county having decreased. The proportion of people working from home increased over the decade from 15 per cent in 2001 to 17 per cent in 2011.	2011 Census

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate change.	Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	To contribute towards the national target.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate	Total CO2 emissions per capita	Latest figure dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ²) <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This trend hides an increase in emissions between 2009 and 2010 when	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.	CO ² emissions produced are decreasing.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
				total emissions in the county increased by 5% the same as across the UK (+5%).			
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: None <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	None identified.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality LA to monitor the number of hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land	<i>The agricultural land classification around Bishops Frome has Grade 1 land (Rated excellent) central to the parish. It also consists of grade 2 and 3 land (very</i>	-	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	DEFRA 'Magic' website for land classification

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
		(grades 3a and higher) lost to development.	<i>good to moderate).</i>				
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive	Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Figure steadily improved before going into decline: Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8%	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.	None identified.	The State of Herefordshire Report (2007) Water Framework Directive (2000)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources	Built and natural environment	<p>Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life</p> <p>Enable development for economy and housing to required levels.</p> <p>Growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>	County has low levels of air pollution and has decreased since 2011. But emissions per head of population in the county (8.0 tonnes of CO ₂) remained above those nationally (6.9).	An air quality management plan is in place to tackle this. Destination Hereford project is in place to give locals more sustainable transport options.	<p>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Have a more diverse range of transport options.</p>	None identified.	Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i>							
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously	<p>2010/11: 67%</p> <p>2011-13: 57%</p> <p><i>There is no locally</i></p>	Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years,	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11) and (2011-2013)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
use.		developed land.	<i>specific data available at present.</i>		of national planning policy.	though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Housing densities in urban and rural areas	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i> This indicator would not be applicable to rural NDPs.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. However, this data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are numerous listed buildings and one scheduled monument within the parish. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	There were 70 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2014.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	None of Bishops Frome listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search August 2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings within the parish and particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area within Bishops Frome at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings. There are no conservation areas within Bishops Frome.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched August 2014)

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Bishop's Frome baseline

These environmental issues are the same as most of those identified for the Herefordshire Core Strategy¹

SEA Topic		Environmental issue	SA objectives
1	Air	High reliance upon the private car causing high levels of air pollution and in Hereford in particular	Objective 16
		Need to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging alternative modes of travel.	
2	Biodiversity	Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.	Objectives 13 & 15
		Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from development	
		Minimise loss of biodiversity and expand opportunities for wildlife everywhere.	
3	Climatic factors	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through planning, design and build.	Objective 16
4	Cultural heritage	Bishop's Frome has one Scheduled Ancient Monument and numerous listed buildings, all of which require ongoing protection and many in need of high levels of maintenance.	Objective 20
5	Flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance the character and quality of historic landscapes, including all types of natural flora and fauna.	Objective 15
6	Material assets	How the countryside can continue to be managed in an economically, socially and environmentally beneficial way in the face of continuing pressures on traditional farming.	Objectives 14 & 18
7	Population	Minimise energy waste through good designs, which help to reduce energy consumption and maximise efficiency.	Objective 15
		Need to avoid enforcement investigations/action concerning locally important buildings and those within conservation areas in particular.	
8	Soil	Promoting development of previously developed land and buildings as opposed to greenfield sites or agricultural land of the highest quality.	Objectives 18 & 19

¹ Derived from the Pre-submission Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Assessment (May 2014) and LDF General Scoping Report (June 2007)

9	Water	Issues relating to availability of resources, foul drainage, pollution, and abstraction in a county which supports water dependent biodiversity of international and national importance, given the predicted climate change consequences for water availability and demanding projections for new housing.	Objectives 17 & 18
		Steady decline in the chemical quality of rivers over the last 10 years.	

Template A4: SEA Framework

SEA Scoping Stage A, Task A4 - SEA Framework SEA Objectives, Indicators, Targets

Parish Council Name: Bishops Cleeve

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bishops Cleeve Castle Plan

Date completed: July 2014

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
Nature Conservation (Biodiversity, flora and fauna)	Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance. Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species. Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces. Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value. Create new appropriate habitats. Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic 	<p>Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.</p> <p>After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation</p> <p>Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)</p> <p>Percentage of opportunities taken</p> <p>To protect and where possible enhance the habitats of protected species identified. No net losses</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			<p>landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management • Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised. • Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users. 		
Landscape	Not covered in SA	<p>To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>To improve quality of surroundings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the landscape everywhere and particularly in designated areas • Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness • Improve landscape and ecological quality and character of the countryside • Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space • Improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live 	<p>Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.</p> <p>Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.</p> <p>Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.</p> <p>Area resulting in a loss of open space as a result of planning permission</p>	<p>To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease litter and graffiti in towns and countryside Result in the loss of open space 		
Heritage	Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage.	To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment , heritage assets and culture heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve, protect and enhance heritage assets including conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features in both urban and rural settings. Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area. Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place. Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area. 	<p>The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.</p> <p>Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).</p> <p>Ensure that Herefordshire Council's Sites and Monuments Register is kept up to date.</p>	<p>To improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.</p> <p>To improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.</p> <p>No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
Air and Climate	<p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p> <p>Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.</p>	<p>To improve air quality</p> <p>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation. 	<p>Transport patronage by mode</p> <p>Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.</p> <p>Total CO2 emissions per capita</p>	<p>To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.</p> <p>To contribute towards the national target.</p> <p>To reduce the overall carbon emissions.</p>
Water	<p>Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-</p>	<p>To improve water quality</p> <p>To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change. 	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.</p>	<p>To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
	<p>being, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p>	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems. Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate. Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses. 	<p>Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality</p> <p>Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.</p>	<p>To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality as set out in the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>To meet the targets set out in the Nutrient Management Plan (2014)</p>
Soil	<p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p> <p>Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</p>	<p>To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or 	<p>Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.</p> <p>Amount of land identified as best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.</p>	<p>To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.</p> <p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.		
Population and Human Health	Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	To improve health of the population To reduce crime and nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings. Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management. Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised. Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users. 	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design	No specific targets identified.
Material Assets	Use natural resources and energy more	To conserve natural and manmade resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non- 	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
	efficiently. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.		<p>renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build. Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques. 	<p>of locally important buildings within a conservation area.</p> <p>Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.</p> <p>Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.</p> <p>Agricultural land usage by quality</p>	<p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.</p>

Appendix 3

Date: 16 December 2014
Our ref: Various
Your ref: Neighbourhood Area SEA Scoping



Mr J. Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council
Planning Services,
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Blueschool Street
Hereford,
HR1 2ZB

Customer Services
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Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Latham

Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening for:

Almeley (136042)
Bishops Frome (136965)
Bishopstone Group (136967)
Brampton Abbots & Foy (136970)
Fownhope (136972)
Orleton & Richards Castle (136975)
Shobdon (136978)
Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group (136979)
Weston under Penyard (136982)
Wigmore Group (136984)

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 30 October 2014.

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

We welcome the production of this SEA Scoping report. With respect to the natural environment Natural England wishes to make the following comments which are intended to further improve the SEA and its usefulness in assessing the Neighbourhood Plan.

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

In addition to the plans, policies and programmes listed, we suggest that the following are relevant and should be added:

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group

- [Natural Environment White Paper](#)
- [Biodiversity 2020](#)

Wigmore Group

- [Shropshire Hills Management Plan 2014-2019](#)

All that refer to:

Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009- 2014, we advise referring to the more up to date [Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014 to 2018](#).

Wye Valley AONB Management Plan 2009-2014, we advise also referring to [Draft Wye Valley Management Plan 2014 -19](#).

Appendix A2 – Baseline information

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Almeley

Bishop's Frome

Shobdon

Under objective-13. “*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*”, proposed indicator- “*Net change to condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*”, it is stated under Current Status that “there are no SSSIs within the Neighbourhood area”. Whilst this statement is correct, consideration should be made of impacts to SSSIs outside the Neighbourhood Area which could be impacted by Neighbourhood Area plan.

Fownhope

Under objective-13. “*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*”, proposed indicator- “*Net change to condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*” SSSI's within the parish boundaries are listed. Consideration should be made of impacts to SSSIs (Woodshuts Wood and SSSI Scutterdine Quarry SSSI) outside the Neighbourhood Area which could be impacted by Neighbourhood Area plan.

Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group

In the section on the current status of 13: “Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth” there are no trends, targets, issues and constraints and baseline (information) source and would refer you to the other Neighbourhood Area Scoping Report we have been consulted on which do include these details.

All

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we advise an additional or at least the following baseline information source -Maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk). We note that some of the report refer to the Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11) as a baseline information source- could this be applied to all of them?

Water, air, soil and material assets

All

This section (or suitable alternative) should include information on geodiversity. The baseline and assessment should make reference to geological conservation and the need to conserve, interpret and manage geological sites and features, both in the wider environment and in relation to designated features. The Herefordshire & Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust may be of

assistance.

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group
Fownhope
Shobdon
Weston under Penyard

In topic "Water, air, soil, material assets"- 18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources, a distinction should be made between soil Grade 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a by policy guidance (see Annex 2 of NPPF).

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the baseline

All

Natural England welcomes the environmental issues identified.

Appendix A4 – SEA Framework

All

Under topic "*Nature Conservation*"- "*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*", we advise that any indicators chosen should allow for the monitoring of the effects of the plan on the objective concerned, and not the objective more generally. Thus, for example, condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest is not a useful thing to monitor, but impacts of the plan on Sites of Special Scientific Interest might be.

Under the SEA topic "*Landscape*" reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out.

Under SEA topic "*material assets*", there are no targets identified against the indicator "*monitoring changes to the historic landscape*". We suggest that the LPA could utilise Historic Landscape Characterisation studies and monitor the number of applications permitted despite a significant impact on the landscape having been identified.

Shobdon
Weston under Penyard

We advise separating the topics Material assets and Landscape.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

We would remind you of one of the basic conditions that a draft neighbourhood plan or Order must met, as set out in the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, which states that 'The making of the neighbourhood development plan is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site'.

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group
Fownhope

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye (including the River Lugg) Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Welsh Newton & Llanrothal

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye SAC and Wye Valleys Woodlands SAC

Brampton Abbots and Foy
Weston under Penyard)

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC, Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC and Wye Valleys Woodlands SAC.

Orleton & Richards Castle
Shobdon
Wigmore Group

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye (including the River Lugg) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Downton Gorge SAC.

We would be happy to comment further should the need arise but if in the meantime you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Gillian Driver on 0300 060 4335. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

We really value your feedback to help us improve the service we offer. We have attached a feedback form to this letter and welcome any comments you might have about our service.

Yours sincerely

Gillian Driver

Miss Gililan Driver
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

Neighbourhood Planning Team
Herefordshire Council
Planning Services
PO Box 230
Blueschool House
Blueschool Street
Hereford
HR1 2ZB.

Our ref:
Your ref:

Telephone 0121 625 6887
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04 December 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: Almeley; Bishops Frome; Bishopstone Group; Brampton Abbots & Foy; Fownhope; Orleton & Richards Castle; Shobdon; Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group; Weston under Penyard; Wigmore Group.

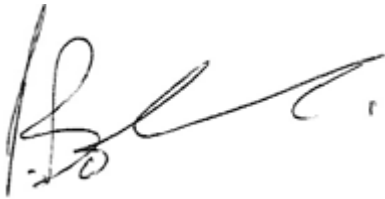
Thank you for your e-mail and the invitation to comment on the SEA Scoping Reports for the Neighbourhood Plans listed above. We have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents. However, having considered the above Neighbourhood Plans please note that overall our comments and recommendations to you in relation to these remain substantively the same as those which we communicated to you in our letter of the 15th August 2014 in response to the first tranche of SEA Scoping Reports. We urge you to refer back to and consider these representations before finalizing the reports in relation to the above Neighbourhood Plans also.

Specifically in relation to the sixth tranche of consultations we note that all of the SEA Scoping Reports appear to have anomalous references to SAM's, the Herefordshire SMR, monitoring changes to historic landscapes and historic landscape character assessments in relation to SA Objective 14 "Use natural resources and energy more effectively". Presumably this is unintentional? Is there some confusion as between the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Register and the Herefordshire Environmental Records Register? Would these elements in fact be more relevant under SA Objectives 15 and 20?

Other than that we note the SEA Frameworks sections of the SEA's submitted are generally commendable in their approach of including references to historic landscape and townscape quality, the maintenance of the Herefordshire SMR and conservation and wherever possible enhancement of locally significant heritage assets.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pete Boland', with a stylized flourish extending to the right.

Pete Boland

Historic Places Adviser

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Appendix 4

Template B1: Bishops Frome NDP Objectives review against SEA objectives

Parish Council Name: Bishops Frome

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bishops Frome Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: June 2016

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:		
+ =/++	Compatible/ Very comp	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	The following matrix appraises the emerging Bishops Frome NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.
- =	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.	
0 =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.	
? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	

SEA Objectives

- 16- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)
- 2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes
- 3- To improve quality of surroundings
- 4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage
- 5- To improve air quality
- 6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
- 7- To reduce contributions to climate change
- 8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change
- 9- To improve water quality
- 10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply
- 11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk
- 12- To conserve soil resources and quality
- 13- To minimise the production of waste
- 14- To improve health of the population
- 15- To reduce crime and nuisance
- 16- To conserve natural and manmade resources

NDP objectives	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Overall Objective To ensure a sustainable future through the implementation of Core Strategy policies which encourage appropriate growth of rural businesses and housing, facilities and services and access to sustainable transport.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	+	+	0	0	+	Ensure a sustainable future through the implementation of Core Strategy policies which encourage appropriate growth of rural businesses and housing, facilities and services and access to sustainable transport.	Ensure proposed development has some sustainable design elements to reduce environmental impact of new development.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; an overall time frame will strengthen the objective.	Deliver a housing growth strategy tailored to the needs and context of Bishops Frome village, within the plan period.
Objective 1 To protect and enhance the special character of the landscape, natural and built environment of the villages and the surrounding countryside.	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	x	x	+	+	x	+	x	+	This policy ensures protection and enhancement of the special character of the landscape, natural and built environment	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; an overall time frame will strengthen the objective.	To protect and enhance the special character of the landscape, natural and built environment of the villages and the surrounding countryside.
Objective 2 To develop policies to identify the criteria for small scale housing developments of three to four houses to meet the requirement for growth identified in the core strategy in Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill up to 2031 to meet local needs. The preferred sites will be appropriate in terms of size, scale, design and sustainability and the ability of	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	x	x	?	0	+	+	+	+	This policy to identify the criteria for small scale housing developments of three to four houses which are in keeping with the surrounding context has generally a positive effect towards the baseline data. The scale and size of future development is quite small therefore it is unlikely to have a significant environmental impact. Impact of flood risk to development will be measured on a case by case basis.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective. Ensure there is enough capacity to accommodate housing target set in 4.14 and 4.15 policies within the Core Strategy.	To develop policies to identify the criteria for small scale housing developments of three to four houses to meet the requirement for growth identified in the core strategy in Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill up to 2031 to meet local needs. The preferred sites will be appropriate in terms of size, scale, design and sustainability and the ability of services and facilities to support them.

services and facilities to support them.																					
Objective 3 To encourage the development of small scale businesses that will contribute to local employment opportunities and promote the introduction of faster broadband and other technological aids for rural businesses.	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	?	+	0	+	+	+		Overall the policy to encourage the development of small scale businesses that will contribute to local employment opportunities and promote the introduction of faster broadband and other technological aids for rural businesses moves towards the SEA baseline. It is uncertain of development impact on biodiversity and nature conservation and flood risk this is likely to be assessed on a case by case basis.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; an overall a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To encourage the development of small scale businesses that will contribute to local employment opportunities and promote the introduction of faster broadband and other technological aids for rural businesses.
Objective 4 To support existing and promote new community facilities	+	+	+	x	+	?	?	x	x	x	x	0	0	+	+	+		The policy to support existing and promote new community facilities has mainly positive effect towards the baseline information. It is uncertain the impact of traffic from community facilities.	Ensure any new community facilities considers traffic impact and parking spaces needed. This will be implemented on a case by case basis.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; an overall time frame will strengthen the objective.	To support existing and promote new community facilities
Objective 5 To protect and enhance open spaces, recreational facilities and areas of informal green and create new recreational facilities where a need is expressed.	+	+	+	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	0	+	+	+	+	+		The policy to protect and enhance open spaces, recreational facilities and areas of informal green and create new recreational facilities where a need is expressed.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; an overall time frame will strengthen the objective.	To protect and enhance open spaces, recreational facilities and areas of informal green and create new recreational facilities where a need is expressed.
Objective 6 To ensure that adequate provision is made for the necessary highway, footway and public transport	0	+	+	x	+	+	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	+	0	0		This policy encourages sustainable modes of transport to be utilised and has a positive / neutral effect on the baseline data.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; an overall time frame will strengthen the objective.	To ensure that adequate provision is made for the necessary highway, footway and public transport improvements required for any new development and that necessary traffic and road safety provision

improvements required for any new development and that necessary traffic and road safety provision is made.																				
Objective 7 To ensure that essential infrastructure and services are adequate to cope with future growth	?	+	+	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	0	0	?	Generally it is uncertain of the environmental impact to ensure services are adequate for growth. It depends on type of growth and can be measured on a case by case basis.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; an overall time frame will strengthen the objective.	To ensure that essential infrastructure and services are adequate to cope with future growth.
Objective 8 To promote initiatives for renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions.	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	This policy encourages sustainable energy alternatives and will help mitigate impacts of development.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; an overall time frame will strengthen the objective.	To promote initiatives for renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions.

Template B2 Options: Develop and Refinement of NDP polices –Bishops Frome NDP

Parish Council Name: Bishops Frome Parish.

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bishops Frome Neighbourhood development Plan

Date completed: June 2016

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:		
+ =/++	Compatible/very comp	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	The following matrix appraises the emerging Bishops Frome NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.
- =	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.	
0 =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.	
? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data, there are no SSSI's within Bishops Frome. Bishops Frome falls within the River Wye SAC, and is within the River Frome to the River Lugg sub-catchment area for the purposes of the Nutrient Management Plan. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding phosphate targets. 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. There are no NNRs and SINC's within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Bishops Frome at present. Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill do not have a conservation area.</p> <p>3-In terms of Bishops Frome itself, the study reveals that the play area is in good condition and should be considered as a future investment.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there is one scheduled monument in Bishops Frome according to the latest version of the register.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%,Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-The WCS states that the River Frome is identified as in poor ecological status especially upstream of Bromyard. (Classed as one of the rivers in the worst ecological state).Therefore will require specific mitigation measures if new housing is required in these sub-catchments.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12-The agricultural land classification around <i>Bishops Frome</i> has <i>Grade 1 land (Rated excellent) central to the parish. It also consists of grade 2 and 3 land (very good to moderate).</i></p> <p>13-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and one SAM. No SAM is recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register, as generally satisfactory but with localised problems. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Bishops Frome parish at present.. The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Riverside meadows; principle timbered farmlands; timbered plateau farmlands.</p>

NDP Options	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Option 1 Do nothing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Do nothing option is essential not to produce a neighbourhood plan and rely on the criteria policies within the Core Strategy to guide further development. Specific policies and proposals for the parishes would not exist.	All developments would need to be in conformity with the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and policies met the SEA objectives.	n/a
Option 1- To define a new settlement boundary allowing for some limited new development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	0	0	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This can aid the direction of further growth to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings. Ensure that limited development conforms with the housing targets in reference to 4.14 and 4.15 policies in the Core Strategy.	Any settlement boundary would need to be designated to ensure that sufficient capacity was included to permit the proportional growth requirements within the Core Strategy.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 1A- To allocate specific sites within the new boundary to direct development to preferred locations.	+	+	+	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. The designation of sites will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered for housing development. This option could have a positive effect on the baseline but will be measured on a case by case basis.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Bishops Frome and where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 2- To dispense with a boundary and not identify specific sites but to rely on criteria based policies to control development guided by the comments received on preferred sites.	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	Criteria based policy does not give the same level of certainty as the other options as it will be more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However to provide criteria are added to the policy to safeguard or mitigate against any harm, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline. However not allocating sites to demonstrate housing delivery will leave uncertainty and applications will fall down to NDP criteria and Core Strategy criteria. Overall impact is uncertain but can be clarified at planning application stage.	Ensure sites are allocated for housing development within the settlement to demonstrate deliverability of housing targets. Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 3- To create a new settlement boundary and allocate sites within it	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This can aid the direction of further growth to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings. The effect of allocating sites within a new settlement boundary will be judged on a case by case basis. But overall option could have a positive effect on the baseline.	Any settlement boundary would need to be designated to ensure that sufficient capacity was included to permit the proportional growth requirements within the Core Strategy. Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives. Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

																		area particularly within Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill, where proportional growth is expected.	
Option 4- To control development through criteria based policies	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	In order to comply with the Core Strategy plans should allocate sites for housing, and settlement boundaries to distinguish open countryside and settlement areas. Criteria based policy does not give the same level of certainty as the other options as it will be more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However provide criteria is added to the policy to safeguard or mitigate against any harm, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline.	This policy option does not conform to the SEA baseline. The NDP needs to demonstrate how the proposed housing target will be met. Using criteria based polies alone will make housing delivery uncertain and therefore difficult to assess at this stage. Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option will not meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA and policy content.
Option 5- Allocate sites for new employment uses	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. The designation of sites will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered for housing development. This option could have a positive effect on the baseline but will be measured on a case by case basis.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Bishops Frome and where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 6- Support small scale enterprises to set up or expand within policy guidelines	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. The designation of sites will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered for housing development. This option could have a positive effect on the baseline but will be measured on a case by case basis.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Bishops Frome and where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 7- Reliance on Core Strategy policies to protect existing open space and recreation facilities.	+	+	+	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	0	+	0	0	This policy complies with the Core Strategy, but does not necessarily afford specific protection for open space and recreation within Bishops Frome.	This policy option is in line with the Core Strategy. However it may be beneficial to include open space and recreation policies within your plan. This can provide specific protection for local open space and community areas.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 8- Positively identify areas to be protected from development together with a desire to enhance facilities and proposals to create new facilities.	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	0	0	0	0	Overall this policy option has mainly an Positive impact on the environmental baseline. As the specific areas will be protected against unsuitable sites.	This policy option is in line with the Core Strategy.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

Site Option BF A -Land east of Summerpool.	-	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	-	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect medium to large scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>To achieve access onto the site a number of trees and hedgerows would be destroyed impacting on the local biodiversity. Avoidance of developing this site or at the very least mitigation measures must be included to alleviate negative impact caused from this potential development</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>It is uncertain if this option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>
Site Option BF B -The transport yard (trevors yard) next to the Old Post Office	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear if the small scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change. Ensure additional mitigation measures and environmental protection criteria are included if this site is chosen.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>It is uncertain if this option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>
Site Option BF C - Upper House (Everson Trust)- land west of Upper House	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect this will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change. Ensure additional mitigation measures and environmental protection criteria are included if this site is chosen.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>It is uncertain if this option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>
Site Option BF D - Land and Buildings west of Broadfield Court/ Mudwalls	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect medium scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>Development up to 10 houses through barn conversion can help Bishops Frome to achieve housing target, ensure environmental mitigation criteria is added to safeguard biodiversity and environment.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>It is uncertain if this option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>
Site Option BF E - Land between Wellington Farm and Filley Brook	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	<p>Overall this site option is located on the western edge of the existing settlement. This could be disputed as open countryside. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect medium to large scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change. Ensure environmental mitigation criteria are added to safeguard biodiversity and environment. Building on greenfield land will impact neighbouring and existing biodiversity on the existing site.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>It is uncertain if this option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>

Site Option BF F- Land area Broadfield Barn ND Olde Shop	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Overall this site option is along between Broadfield Barn and the Olde Shop. Permission has already been granted for a small scale development of 2 houses and 2 more seek planning permission. The scale and size of this development is unlikely to have a significant effect on the baseline data.</p> <p>Ensure environmental mitigation criteria are added to safeguard biodiversity and environment.</p>	<p>This policy option is in line with the Core Strategy.</p>	<p>This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>
Site Option BF G- Land south of Broadfield Court	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect medium to large scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>A large development is likely to increase car usage and produce more emissions; however sustainable measures for transport and waste can be implemented. Ensure environmental mitigation criteria are added to safeguard biodiversity and environment. Building on greenfield land will impact neighbouring and existing biodiversity on the existing site.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>It is uncertain if this option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>
Site Option BF H- Land west of Partridges garage	?	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect medium to large scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change. There may also be issue to obtain access to the site, except access to the south of the garage.</p> <p>A large development is likely to increase car usage and produce more emissions; however sustainable measures for transport and waste can be implemented. Ensure environmental mitigation criteria are added to safeguard biodiversity and environment.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>It is uncertain if this option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>
Site Option BF I- Land south of Partridge's garage (Christmas Tree field)	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect medium to large scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>A large development is likely to increase car usage and produce more emissions, however sustainable measures for transport and waste can be implemented. Building on greenfield land will impact neighbouring and existing biodiversity on the existing site. Ensure environmental mitigation criteria are added to safeguard biodiversity and environment.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>It is uncertain if this option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>

Fromes Hill Site Option A- Land east of Uplands on the eastern fringe of the village	-	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	-	0	0	-	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect medium to large scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>A large development is likely to increase car usage and produce more emissions, however sustainable measures for transport and waste can be implemented. A appears to have lack of access a new road would need to be created in order to connect to existing road network. This could have a significant environmental impact and large scale development will be best avoided.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>It is uncertain if this option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>	
Fromes Hill Site Option B- Land north of Uplands	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect medium to large scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>A large development is likely to increase car usage and produce more emissions, however sustainable measures for transport and waste can be implemented. Ensure environmental mitigation criteria are added to safeguard biodiversity and environment.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>	
Fromes Hill Site Option C- Field adjoining A4103 west of St Matthews church	0	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	-	?	0	0	?	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect medium to large scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>This site located centrally and has potentially good access routes and services connecting to the field. A large development is likely to increase car usage and produce more emissions; however sustainable measures for transport and waste can be implemented.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>	
Fromes Hill Site Option D- Land east of the Chapel at the western end of the village	0	+	+	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	0	0	?	<p>Overall this site option is located on the edge of the existing settlement. Overall this policy has mainly an uncertain impact on the baseline data. It is unclear what effect medium to large scale development will have on the natural and manmade resources as well as water supply and vulnerability to climate change. Area is prone to flooding so development should be avoided or have advance flood mitigation protection.</p>	<p>Although the location is known this site option needs further information about the scale, design and nature of the potential development on this site. Environmental impact can be tested further at planning application stage.</p>	<p>This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>

Template B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP polices –Bishops Frome NDP

Parish Council Name: Bishops Frome Parish.

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bishops Frome Neighbourhood development Plan

Date completed: June 2016

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:		
+ =/++	Compatible/very comp	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	The following matrix appraises the emerging Bishops Frome NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.
- =	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.	
0 =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.	
? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data, there are no SSSI's within Bishops Frome. Bishops Frome falls within the River Wye SAC, and is within the River Frome to the River Lugg sub-catchment area for the purposes of the Nutrient Management Plan. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding phosphate targets. 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. There are no NNRs and SINC's within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Bishops Frome at present. Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill do not have a conservation area.</p> <p>3-In terms of Bishops Frome itself, the study reveals that the play area is in good condition and should be considered as a future investment.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there is one scheduled monument in Bishops Frome according to the latest version of the register.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%, Bicycle: 4.3%, Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%, Motorbike: 0.8%, Taxi: 0.3%, Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-The WCS states that the River Frome is identified as in poor ecological status especially upstream of Bromyard. (Classed as one of the rivers in the worst ecological state). Therefore will require specific mitigation measures if new housing is required in these sub-catchments.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12-The agricultural land classification around <i>Bishops Frome</i> has <i>Grade 1 land (Rated excellent) central to the parish. It also consists of grade 2 and 3 land (very good to moderate).</i></p> <p>13-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and one SAM. No SAM is recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register, as generally satisfactory but with localised problems. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Bishops Frome parish at present.. The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Riverside meadows; principle timbered farmlands; timbered plateau farmlands.</p>

NDP Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13			
Policy BF1 – Protecting and enhancing the character of the rural landscape and built Environment	+	+ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	0	0	+ +	Overall this policy to protect and enhance the character of the rural landscape has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. This policy can also mitigate detrimental environmental impact caused from small scale development on the built and natural environment.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy will help mitigate unsustainable development within Bishops Frome and help to protect character of the natural landscape.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy BF 2– New housing development	0	+	+	+	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+	Overall the policy for new housing in Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill has mainly a positive and neutral impact on the baseline data. Flood risk and water quality are dealt with in Objective 9 and work alongside the new housing objective policy. The traffic and water impact can be assessed on a case by case basis.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. The location of housing development will determine effects however, criteria is in place to ensure no negative effects on the baseline. Ensure housing development as well employment development includes sustainable design elements to reduce environmental impact.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy BF3– Design and materials	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	0	0	+	Design and Materials policy generally has a positive effect towards the baseline data. This policy can also mitigate detrimental environmental impact caused from small scale development on the built and natural environment.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy will help mitigate unsustainable development within Bishopstone and help to achieve high quality designed new buildings.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy BF4 – Business enterprises	0	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	0	+	+	0	The Business enterprise policy in general has a positive effect towards the baseline data. It is unlikely of any significant environmental effect due to the small scale of the plan. This policy ensures that any new business will not have a detrimental impact on landscape quality and traffic within the parish. This may also promote	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not directly lead to development itself but promotes small scale business enterprise development. Criteria is contained within this policy to mitigate against detrimental environmental effects.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

																	home working leading to a reduction in traffic and air pollution.		
Policy BF5 – Retention and improvement of community facilities	+	+	+	+	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	Retention and improvement of community facilities policy generally has a positive impact towards the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but safeguards and promotes improvement of community facilities.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy BF6 – Retention and improvement of open space and recreation	+	+	+	0	+	0	X	X	X	X	+	0	+	+	+	+	Retention and improvement of open space and recreation policy overall has a positive effect towards the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but retains greenspace which is utilised by the community for recreational purposes.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy BF7 – Informal green spaces and rights of way	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	Informal green spaces and rights of way policy has generally a positive effect on the environmental baseline.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard natural environment and promote green spaces.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy BF8 – Traffic and transportation	0	0	0	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	+	+	+	0	Traffic and transportation policy generally has a neutral and positive impact towards the environmental baseline.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against traffic and transport issues within Bishops Frome parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy BF9 – Prevention of flooding and improvement of water quality	0	+	+	0	0	0	X	X	+	+	+	+	0	0	X	0	Prevention of flooding and improvement of water quality has a positive and neutral impact on the environmental baseline.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues within Bishops Frome and improve water quality.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy BF10 – Renewable energy	0	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	+	+	+	0	Overall the renewable energy policy has a positive effect on the environmental baseline.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. Promotes renewable energy within Bishops Frome, this may mitigate impact caused from development offsetting carbon emissions.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

Template B3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies and sites within the Neighbourhood Development Plan

Parish Council Name: Bishops Frome

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bishops Frome

Date completed: March 2015

Key:

++ Move significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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towards

Policy BF1 – Protecting and enhancing the character of the rural landscape and built Environment

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. This policy strives to be in keeping with the current landscape character.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. This policy strives to be in keeping with the current village character.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To improve water quality	X	X	X		N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy protecting and enhancing the character of the rural landscape and built environment is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

Policy BF 2– New housing development

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	-	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy new housing development is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. Detrimental impact caused from development can be mitigated with policies within the Core Strategy and Bishops Frome policies BF3,BF5, BF8, BF9 and BF10.				

Policy BF3– Design and materials

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To improve air quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy design and materials is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. Overall this policies will promote sustainable development using appropriate design in the short, medium and long term of the plan period.				

Policy BF4 – Business enterprises

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

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To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy business enterprise is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This policy will have a neutral and positive affect on the SEA baseline in the short, medium and longtime, as environmental impact will be minimal due to the potential scale of development and safeguarded criteria within this policy and criteria within The Core Strategy.				

Policy BF5 – Retention and improvement of community facilities

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To improve air quality	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

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To improve health of the population	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy retention and improvement of community facilities is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. Overall this policy has neutral impact in the short, medium and long term of the plan period. This is because this policy will not directly lead to development but retains and improves community facilities in light of development.				

Policy BF6 – Retention and improvement of open space and recreation

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X		N/A

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X		N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X		N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X		N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary	Overall this policy retention and improvement of open space and recreation				

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and any cumulative effects	is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. It is likely to have an overall positive impact on the environment in the short, medium and long term as it promotes natural landscape, open spaces and recreation spaces for residents in Bishops Frome Neighbourhood area.
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Policy BF7 – Informal green spaces and rights of way

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X		N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X		N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X		N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy Informal green spaces and rights of way is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. It is likely to have an overall positive impact on the environment in the short, medium and long term as it promotes natural landscape, open spaces and informal green spaces for residents in Bishops Frome Neighbourhood area.				

Policy BF8 – Traffic and transportation

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5)	Medium term	Long term (11 years +)		

	years)	(6 – 10 years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

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To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X		N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X		N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X		N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary	Overall this policy traffic and transportation is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy				

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and any cumulative effects	moves towards the relevant SEA objectives in the short, medium and long term. This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against traffic and transport issues within Bishops Frome parish.
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Policy BF9 – Prevention of flooding and improvement of water quality

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X		N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X		N/A
To improve water quality	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X		N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy prevention of flooding and improvement of water quality is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This is likely to have a positive effect in the medium and long term and a neutral effect for the short term. This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to safeguard and mitigate against flooding issues within Bishops Frome and improve water quality.				

Policy BF10 – Renewable energy

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5)	Medium term	Long term		

	years)	(6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X		N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

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To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X		N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X		N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X		N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary	Overall this policy renewable energy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This is likely to have neutral effect in the short term but a positive effect in the medium				

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and any cumulative effects	to long term on the SEA baseline objectives as it may mitigate impact caused from development off setting carbon emissions.
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Template B4: Assessment of cumulative impacts of the Neighbourhood Development Plan

Parish Council Name: Bishops Frome

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bishops Frome Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: June 2016

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production of waste.	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Objective / Policy																
Overall Objective To ensure a sustainable future through the implementation of Core Strategy policies which encourage appropriate growth of rural businesses and housing, facilities and services and access to sustainable transport.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	+	+	0	0	+
Objective 1 To protect and enhance the special character of the landscape, natural and built environment of the villages and the surrounding	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	X	X	+	+	X	+	X	+

countryside.																
Objective 2 To develop policies to identify the criteria for small scale housing developments of three to four houses to meet the requirement for growth identified in the core strategy in Bishops Frome and Fromes Hill up to 2031 to meet local needs. The preferred sites will be appropriate in terms of size, scale, design and sustainability and the ability of services and facilities to support them.	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	x	x	?	0	+	+	+	+
Objective 3 To encourage the development of small scale businesses that will contribute to local employment opportunities and promote the introduction of faster broadband and other technological aids for rural businesses.	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	?	+	0	+	+	+
Objective 4 To support existing and promote new community	+	+	+	x	+	?	?	x	x	x	x	0	0	+	+	+

facilities																
Objective 5 To protect and enhance open spaces, recreational facilities and areas of informal green and create new recreational facilities where a need is expressed.	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	0	+	+	+	+	+
Objective 6 To ensure that adequate provision is made for the necessary highway, footway and public transport improvements required for any new development and that necessary traffic and road safety provision is made.	0	+	+	X	+	+	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	+	0	0
Objective 7 To ensure that essential infrastructure and services are adequate to cope with future growth	?	+	+	?	0	0	?	?	?	?	?	0	?	0	0	?
Objective 8 To promote initiatives for renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions.	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+
Policy BF1 – Protecting and enhancing the character of the	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	0	0	++

rural landscape and built Environment																
Policy BF 2– New housing development	0	+	+	+	0	0	x	x	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+
Policy BF3– Design and materials	+	+	+	+	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	0	0	+
Policy BF4 – Business enterprises	0	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	0	+	+	0
Policy BF5 – Retention and improvement of community facilities	+	+	+	+	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
Policy BF6 – Retention and improvement of open space and recreation	+	+	+	0	+	0	x	x	x	x	+	0	+	+	+	+

Policy BF7 – Informal green spaces and rights of way	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy BF8 – Traffic and transportation	0	0	0	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	+	+	+	0
Policy BF9 – Prevention of flooding and improvement of water quality	0	+	+	0	0	0	X	X	++	++	++	+	0	0	X	0
Policy BF10 – Renewable energy	0	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	+	+	+	0
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective of maintaining and enhancing nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective of to maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective of to improve quality of surroundings.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective of to conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective of to improve air quality.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective of to reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective of to reduce contributions to climate change.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective of to reduce vulnerability to climate change.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to improve water quality.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to provide a sustainable source of water supply.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to reduce and manage flood risk.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to conserve soil resources and quality	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to minimise the production of waste.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to improve health of the population.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to reduce crime and nuisance.	Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to conserve natural and manmade resources.
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	Overall the policies and the options for the Bishops Frome NDP have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data. All of the policies and objectives meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA. Impact of flood risk towards new development needs to be mitigated to ensure there are no adverse effects on the built and natural environment. Policies and objectives strive to preserve and maintain natural and built historic environment as well as ensuring small scale appropriate development is developed this may help mitigate the effect of development.															

Commentary for significant cumulative effects	Potential development may create additional permanent traffic and construction traffic in the town affecting air quality , however as it is on a small scale over a lengthy time period it is unlikely to cause significant environmental damage. Ensure Objective 7 has other policies to mitigate the transport impact on the parish. The chosen settlement boundary would benefit from a stronger justification and additional mitigation criteria to flood risk. Once this has been addressed the neighbourhood plan is unlikely to have any significant cumulative effects on the SEA objectives.
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Appendix 5

Bishops Frome NDP Options
Option -Do nothing
Option 1 -To define a new settlement boundary allowing for some limited new development
Option 1A -To allocate specific sites within the new boundary to direct development to preferred locations.
Option 2 - To dispense with a boundary and not identify specific sites but to rely on criteria based policies to control development guided by the comments received on preferred sites.
Option 3 -To create a new settlement boundary and allocate sites within it
Option 4 - To control development through criteria based policies
Option 5 -Allocate sites for new employment uses
Option 6 -Support small scale enterprises to set up or expand within policy guidelines
Option 7 -Reliance on Core Strategy policies to protect existing open space and recreation facilities.
Option 8 - Positively identify areas to be protected from development together with a desire to enhance facilities and proposals to create new facilities.
BF Site Option A -Land east of Summerpool.
BF Site Option B -The transport yard (trevors yard) next to the Old Post Office
BF Site Option C - Upper House (Everson Trust)- land west of Upper House
BF Site Option D - Land and Buildings west of Broadfield Court/ Mudwalls
BF Site Option E - Land between Wellington Farm and Filley Brook
BF Site Option F - Land area Broadfield Barn ND Olde Shop
BF Site Option G -Land south of Broadfield Court
BF Site Option H -Land west of Partridges garage
BF Site Option I -Land south of Partridge's garage (Christmas Tree field)
Fromes Hill Site Option A - Land east of Uplands on the eastern fringe of the village
Fromes Hill Site Option B -Land north of Uplands
Fromes Hill Site Option C - Field adjoining A4103 west of St Matthews church
Fromes Hill Site Option D -Land east of the Chapel at the western end of the village

Appendix 6

Template C2: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

Parish Council Name: Bishops Frome

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: **Bishops Frome NDP**

Date completed: **June 2016**

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA (insert chapter, section, page references, as necessary)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives; between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<p>Chapter 1. 1-1.4,1.19.</p> <p>Chapter 2 Methodology, Chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3</p> <p>Chapter 3 paragraph 3.5-3.12</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraph 3.1</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>
<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>

<p>assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	<p>Chapter 2 and Chapter 4</p>
<p>Alternatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. • Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. • The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. • Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. • Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Paragraph 5.3, 5.4, 5.5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p>
<p>Baseline information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant aspects of the current state of the local, neighbourhood area environment and their likely evolution without the Neighbourhood Development Plan are described. Acknowledgement to the information in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Environmental characteristics of the local, neighbourhood area, likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the designated neighbourhood area, where it is likely to be affected by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	<p>Chapter 1, Chapter 5</p> <p>Initial screening report and Chapter 1</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>

<p>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; and other local likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate. • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	<p>Tables A2, A3 and A4</p> <p>Tables B2 and B3</p> <p>Tables B4</p> <p>Chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated. • Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified. 	<p>Chapter 6, paragraph 6.5</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>
<p>The Environmental Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. • Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. • Uses maps and other illustrations, 	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>

<p>where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the methodology used. • Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. • Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the Neighbourhood Development Plan resulting from the SEA. 	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Page 2 / Appendix 5 / Chapter 4/ Chapter 5 / Chapter 6</p>
<p>Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 8</p>
<p>Decision-making and information on the decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. • Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<p>Chapter 8</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p>

<p>Monitoring measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures proposed for monitoring the Neighbourhood Development Plan are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA. • Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA. • Acknowledgement that monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.) And that • Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. 	<p>Chapter 7</p> <p>Chapter 7</p> <p>Chapter 7</p> <p>Chapter 7</p>
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