

# Environmental Report



## Bodenham Neighbourhood Area

June 2016

## Contents

### Non-technical summary

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Methodology	5
3.0	The SEA Framework	7
4.0	Appraisal of Objectives	11
5.0	Appraisal of Options	13
6.0	Appraisal of Policies	14
7.0	Implementation and monitoring	16
8.0	Next steps	17

Appendix 1: Initial SEA Screening Report

Appendix 2: SEA Scoping Report incorporating Tasks A1, A2, A3 and A4

Appendix 3: Consultation responses from Natural England and English Heritage

Appendix 4: SEA Stage B incorporating Tasks B1, B2, B3 and B4

Appendix 5: Options Considered

Appendix 6: Environmental Report checklist

## 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.

Bodenham Parish Council has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The parish of Bodenham lies 7 miles north of Hereford and 6 miles south of Leominster. There are two main centres of populations within the parish; Bodenham and Bodenham Moor.

The Parish area consists of 8 ancient woodland, 8 Special Wildlife Sites, 3 Sites and Special Scientific Interest and 5 unregistered park and gardens, 1 conservation area and the River Wye Special Area of Conservation.

Two villages; Bodenham and Bodenham Moor are highlighted within the Core Strategy for proportionate growth. The parish as a whole as a good range of community facilities including a parish hall, post office, shop, garage, general stores, hairdressers, GP surgery and primary school.

The Draft Bodenham NDP includes 12 objectives, which are designed to deliver the overarching vision on the ground, and it is intended that these objectives will be supported by 11 criteria based planning policies ranging from housing, flood risk, employment and environment. Alternative options were considered prior to reaching a decision over the format of the draft plan.

The environmental appraisal of the Bodenham 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 Parish and has determined that a full assessment is not required. Natural England have concurred with this conclusion and a separate report have been produced.

On the whole, it is considered that the Bodenham 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 Bodenham NDP will be monitored annually via the Council's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Bodenham Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Bodenham NDP proposes two settlement boundaries and windfall criteria policies from housing and employment. Bodenham and Bodenham Moor are settlements highlighted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA2 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policies are seek to meet this requirement given the existing commitments within the parish. The NDP also provides general 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 Bodenham 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 The parish of Bodenham lies 7 miles north of Hereford and 6 miles south of Leominster. There are two main centres of populations within the parish; Bodenham and Bodenham Moor.
- 1.7 The Parish area consists of 8 ancient woodland, 8 Special Wildlife Sites, 3 Sites and Special Scientific Interest and 5 unregistered park and gardens, 1 conservation area and the River Wye Special Area of Conservation.
- 1.8 Two villages; Bodenham and Bodenham Moor are highlighted within the Core Strategy for proportionate growth. The parish as a whole as a good range of community facilities including a parish hall, post office, shop, garage, general stores, hairdressers, GP surgery and primary school. The Draft Bodenham NDP includes 12 objectives, which are designed to deliver the overarching vision on the ground, and it is intended that these objectives will be supported by 11 criteria based planning policies ranging from housing, flood risk, employment and environment. Alternative options were considered prior to reaching a decision over the format of the draft plan.
- 1.9 The vision for Bodenham parish in 2031 is set out in a detailed Vision Statement.
- 1) A single, vibrant, caring and safe community in which all residents feel comfortable and valued. Careful integration of existing and planned new housing is essential.
  - 2) The open and green character of the villages within the parish not only maintained, but enhanced. Further measures to lessen the risks of homes being flooded and everyday life being disrupted by flooded roads are seen as a high priority and no development should be allowed which can directly or indirectly increase the flooding risk.
  - 3) The need for Bodenham Moor and Bodenham to accommodate more housing by 2031. However, the numbers of dwellings must be compatible with the environmental constraints and economic and social objectives of the plan. The rural character of the villages promoted through the adoption of appropriate building styles and low housing

densities, whilst maintaining and continuously improving the infrastructure of the parish.

1.10 The 12 NDP objectives which underpin this vision are:

- 1) To meet Herefordshire Council's adopted Core Strategy's requirement for new housing in the parish over the plan period 2011-2031
- 2) To identify land for required new development
- 3) To define the extent and location of built development over the plan period 2011-2031
- 4) To ensure that new housing meets local needs in terms of size, type and affordability, is well designed and sustainable. Makes best use of existing under and disused land and buildings, and enhances the distinctive rural character and appearance of the parish's main settlements and landscape.
- 5) To promote measures which will encourage more young people to live in the parish
- 6) To support new employment proposals where these are of appropriate scale and type, are consistent with the rural character of the parish and do not adversely affect residential amenity.
- 7) To protect and enhance local community facilities and services and to support the provision of new ones
- 8) To pursue measures to improve the safety of local roads, to increase the capacity and reliability of local infrastructure systems and to reduce the flood risk to properties in the parish
- 9) To identify those community needs and infrastructure to be met with the help of development contributions
- 10) To protect and enhance the local landscape, particularly with regard to the setting of the Bodenham and Bodenham Moor settlements
- 11) To protect and improve the parish's public right of way and open space, with particular reference to Bodenham Lake and the parish's other designated areas of importance for biodiversity.
- 12) To encourage renewable energy proposals and resource efficiency in new developments where these do not adversely affect the amenity of local residents or impact on the rural character of the parish landscape or settlement.

### **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 Bodenham 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) is anticipated to be adopted on 16 October 2015.
- 1.14 Paragraph 216 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 completed 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 stage.
- 1.16 Table 4.14 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Bodenham and Bodenham Moor among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for proportional growth in line with the provisions of Policy RA2. This policy is expected to facilitate the delivery of 5,300 homes across the areas outside Hereford and the Market Towns in accordance with Policy RA1 and it anticipates that NDPs will be the principle mechanism for delivering growth in the rural areas.
- 1.18 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Bodenham NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the 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 Bodenham NDP objectives and the SEA framework
  - Section 4 - Appraises the objectives set within the NDP against the SEA framework
  - Section 5 - Appraises the options set within the NDP against the SEA framework
  - Section 6 – Appraises the policies set within the NDP against the SEA framework
  - Section 7 – Discusses the implementation and monitoring of the NDP
  - 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 Bodenham 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.
- *Task B1:* Tested NDP Objectives against the SEA Objectives
  - *Task B2:* Developed and refined the NDP options and 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, Bodenham SEA Scoping Report was available to four<sup>1</sup> statutory bodies for consultation from 3 October to 7 November 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Statutory consultation bodies: Natural England; English Heritage; Environment Agency Natural Resources Wales

**Natural England:** update to appendix A1 to include a number of additional documents. Additional detail added regarding priority habitats and details regarding Agricultural land classification should be added.

*Response: The documents referred to have been updated in A1 and further baseline data has been incorporated at A2.*

**English Heritage:** No substantive objection to the content of the document and comments to earlier tranches of SEA Scoping reports remain relevant.

*Response: Comments are noted and necessary changes made*

**Environment Agency:** No comments received

**Natural Resources Wales:** No comments received



### 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 Bodenham 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 Bodenham 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 plans, policies and programmes have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated within the SEA 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 4 (LTP) 2015-2018* - 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 2015 to April 2017.
- *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 the required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
- *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-2018 (20014)* - 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 2014-2017 (20014)* - 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 snapshot 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 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 Bodenham 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 four objectives for which there is no local information available, which provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are likely to improve or exacerbate existing problems and issues relating to these themes.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the parish is objectives surrounding reducing and managing flood risk and the protection of the natural and built environment. The parish is predominately rural in nature, with two defined settlement boundaries. Development in this area over the plan period will predominately be via existing commitments and windfall development. This mean that the full impacts on the SEA objectives will be tested at the planning application stage when the full details of the location are known. The need for robust environmental criteria based policy is therefore important as the plan text is developed.

## 4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

4.1 The following objectives, as set out in the NDP, aim to realise the vision for Bodenham parish in 2031:

- 1) A single, vibrant, caring and safe community in which all residents feel comfortable and valued. Careful integration of existing and planned new housing is essential.
- 2) The open and green character of the villages within the parish not only maintained, but enhanced. Further measures to lessen the risks of homes being flooded and everyday life being disrupted by flooded roads are seen as a high priority and no development should be allowed which can directly or indirectly increase the flooding risk.
- 3) The need for Bodenham Moor and Bodenham to accommodate more housing by 2031. However, the numbers of dwellings must be compatible with the environmental constraints and economic and social objectives of the plan. The rural character of the villages promoted through the adoption of appropriate building styles and low housing densities, whilst maintaining and continuously improving the infrastructure of the parish.

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.

4.4 It is impossible to appraise the full implications of NDP objective 1 and 3 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.

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

NDP Objectives	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Objective 1	?	?	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	+	?	o				?
Objective 2	?	+	+	?	+	o	?	?	?	+	?	+				+
Objective 3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Objective 4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+				+
Objective 5	X	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Objective 6	+	+	+	+	?	o	?	?	?	+	?	+				+
Objective 7	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	?	X	+	+				+
Objective 8	?	+	+	?	+	+	X	+	+	+	++	+				+

<b>Objective 9</b>	X	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	X					+
<b>Objective 10</b>	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+					+
<b>Objective 11</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+
<b>Objective 12</b>	?	+	+	+	+	X	+	?	?	+	?	+					+

## 5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

5.1 All options that were considered by the NDP steering group during the development of their plan have been assessed as part of the SEA and the summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 at Appendix 4.

5.2 The options covered were as follows;

- Option 1 Do nothing
- Option 2 Allocate sites for housing
- Option 3 Manage future housing growth using a settlement boundary
- Option 4 Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary
- Option 5 Allocations for new businesses
- Option 6 Criteria for small scale business development and home working
- Option 7 Housing in Bodenham Moor only
- Option 8 Housing in Bodenham only
- Option 9 Housing in both settlements

5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered, i.e. not undertaking an NDP, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was considered the majority of the community would support the work undertaken for an NDP.

5.4 The option of designating settlement boundary would also have seen a positive effect on the baseline. The designation of two settlement boundary would 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. There is less certainty over the positive effects on the baseline for any growth adjudged by criteria based policy.

5.5 A settlement boundary already existed for Bodenham Moor. Therefore it was logical to continue with this as a means of defining the growth area as 63% of survey responses indicated a wish to see the continuation of this. In Bodenham, 54% of survey responses indicated the preference for a boundary to be defined.

5.6 Options to proportion the growth within the two settlements contained within RA2 of the Core Strategy were also considered. It was considered that on balance, proportioning the growth between the two settlements had the greatest positives and locally favoured.

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

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Option 7	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+				+
Option 8	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+				+
Option 9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+				+

## 6.0 Appraisal of the policies

6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Bodenham NDP is developing a range of options and testing these, so that a preferred way forward can be selected.

6.2 The plan has been organised with a set of general overarching policies for the whole neighbourhood area and these emerging set of draft policies have been appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA:

- Policy BNDP1 Delivering new housing
- Policy BNDP2 Settlement boundary
- Policy BNDP3 Mix, type and tenure of new housing development
- Policy BNDP4 Flood risk and drainage
- Policy BNDP5 Employment
- Policy BNDP6 Local community facilities
- Policy BNDP7 Protecting landscape and important public view
- Policy BNDP8 Landscape design principles
- Policy BNDP9 Protection of local character
- Policy BNDP10 Open space
- Policy BNDP11 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, although 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 13, 14 and 15. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 4.

6.5 The policies largely score as positive 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.

NDP Policy	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BNDP1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				?
BNDP2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+				+
BNDP3	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+				+
BNDP4	++	+	+	X	X	X	++	++	+	+	++	+				+
BNDP5	+	+	+	+	+	0	?	?	?	+	+	+				+
BNDP6	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+				+
BNDP7	+	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
BNDP8	++	++	++	++	+	X	+	+	+	X	+	++				++
BNDP9	++	++	++	++	+	?	?	X	X	X	X	+				+
BNDP10	+	++	++	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	+	+				+
BNDP11	?	+	+	?	X	X	+	X	X	X	?	?				+



- 6.6 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the parish, and which 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.
- 6.7 The NDP does not propose that sites be allocated for development and contains only criteria-based policies. The River Lugg passed through the parish and at this point is part of the SAC designation. The Nutrient Management Plan is in place and a number of policies both within the Core Strategy and the Bodenham NDP will provide safeguards in this respect. On this basis, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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 Bodenham 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.
- 6.10 None of the NDP policies are considered to be in direct conflict with or propose greater levels of growth and development than strategic policies contained in the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which themselves have undergone a full Sustainability Appraisal.

## **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 Authority 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 Bodenham 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

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## **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)**

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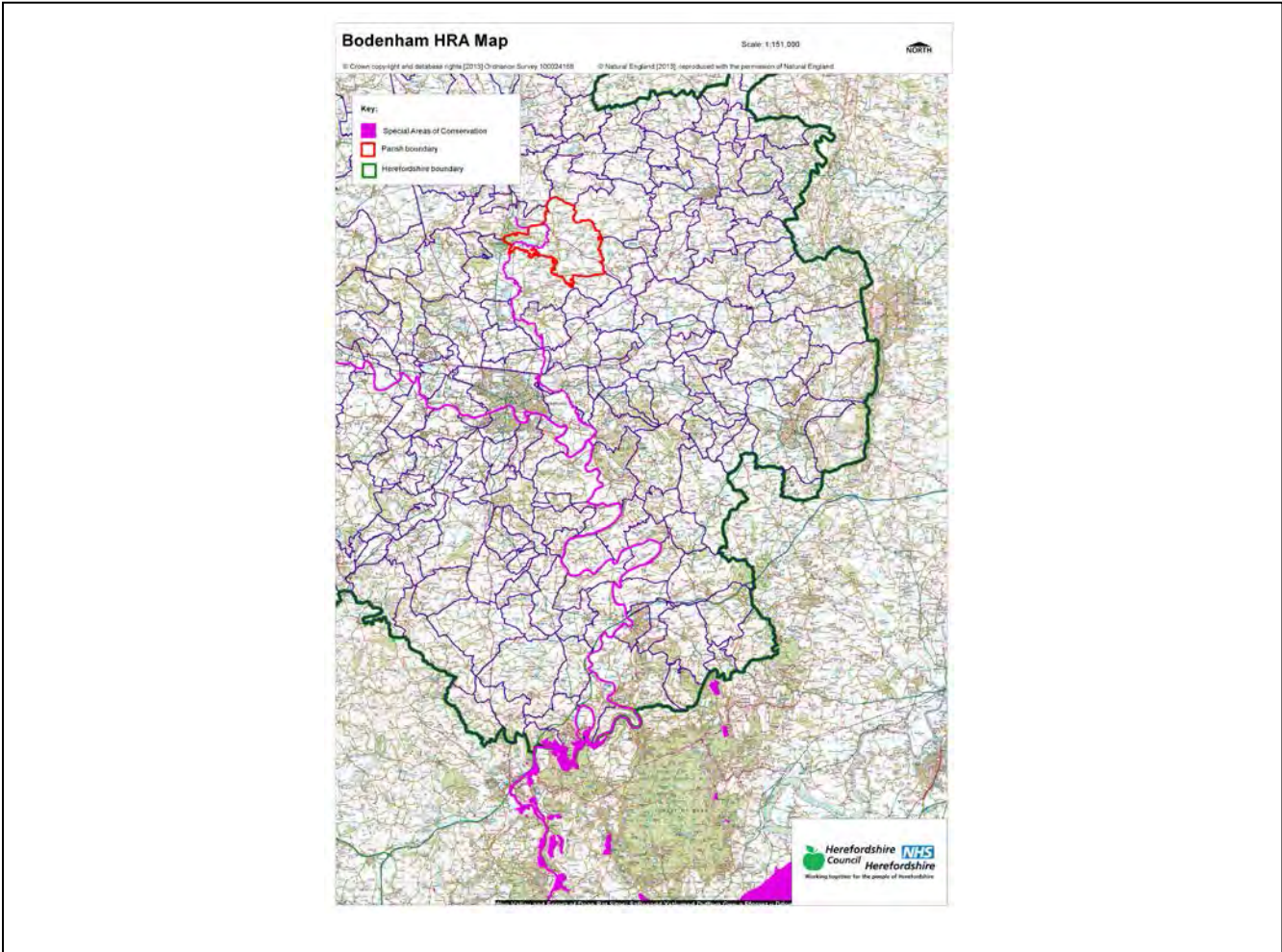
<b>Neighbourhood Area:</b>	Bodenham Neighbourhood Area
<b>Parish Council:</b>	Bodenham Parish Council
<b>Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:</b>	26/04/2013

### **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?	Y	The River Lugg is within the borders of the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The Parish is within the River Lugg hydrological catchment area
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is some mains drainage at Bodenham

**Downton Gorge SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 21.8km 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 46.65km 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 Group Parish is 29.94km 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 35.06km 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 Bodenham 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 Bodenham 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.

<b>SEA features</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>SEA required</b>
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's within the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	8	Dinmore Hill Wood, The Rookery, Hill Hole Dingle, Dorlas Coppice, Dudales Wood, Westfields Wood, Combs Hill Wood, Venns Wood	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's within the Parish	N
Conservation Areas	1	Bodenham village is a Conservation Area	Y
European Sites	1	The River Lugg SAC flows through the Parish	Y
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 & 3 follow the River Lugg and branch out at 3 brooks and flow towards the eastern border of the Parish	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	Numerous listed buildings scattered throughout the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	8 (SWS)	Gravel Pits at Bodenham, Dinmore Hill and adjoining Woodland, Dorlas Coppice, Dudales Wood and Old Coppice, Woodlands above Ullingswick, Maund Common, Upper Maund Common, Venns Wood	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	1	Three Rivers Ride	Y
Mineral Reserves	3	Sites to the west and north and 1 central	Y
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	5 Unregistered	The Vern, Bodenham Manor, Vennwood, Broadfield Court, Hampton Court (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	There are no SAM's within the Parish	N
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	3	Hill Hole Dingle (Unfavourable Recovering); River Lugg (Unfavourable Recovering); Dinmore Hill Woods (Unfavourable Recovering)	Y



**Decision Notification:**

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

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

**Assessment date: 23/05/2013**

**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.

<b>Downton Gorge</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> 10km for air quality associated with poultry units or other intensive agricultural practices.
<b>River Clun</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> Water quality is important to maintain the site feature. Parishes either side of the River Clun will be affected.
<b>River Wye</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> 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>
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> 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: <a href="http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Otters_the_facts.pdf">http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Otters_the_facts.pdf</a> 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.

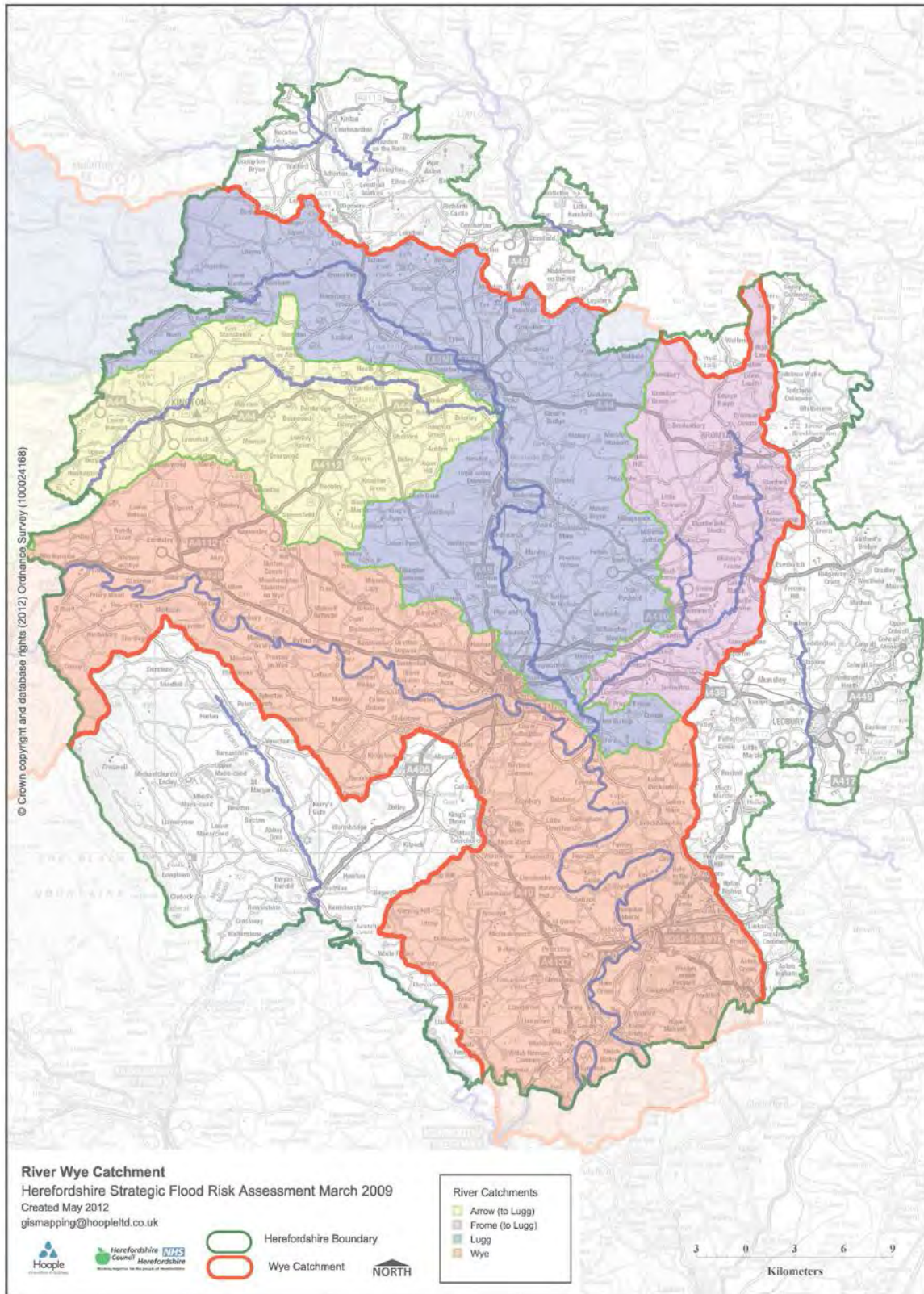
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation. 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

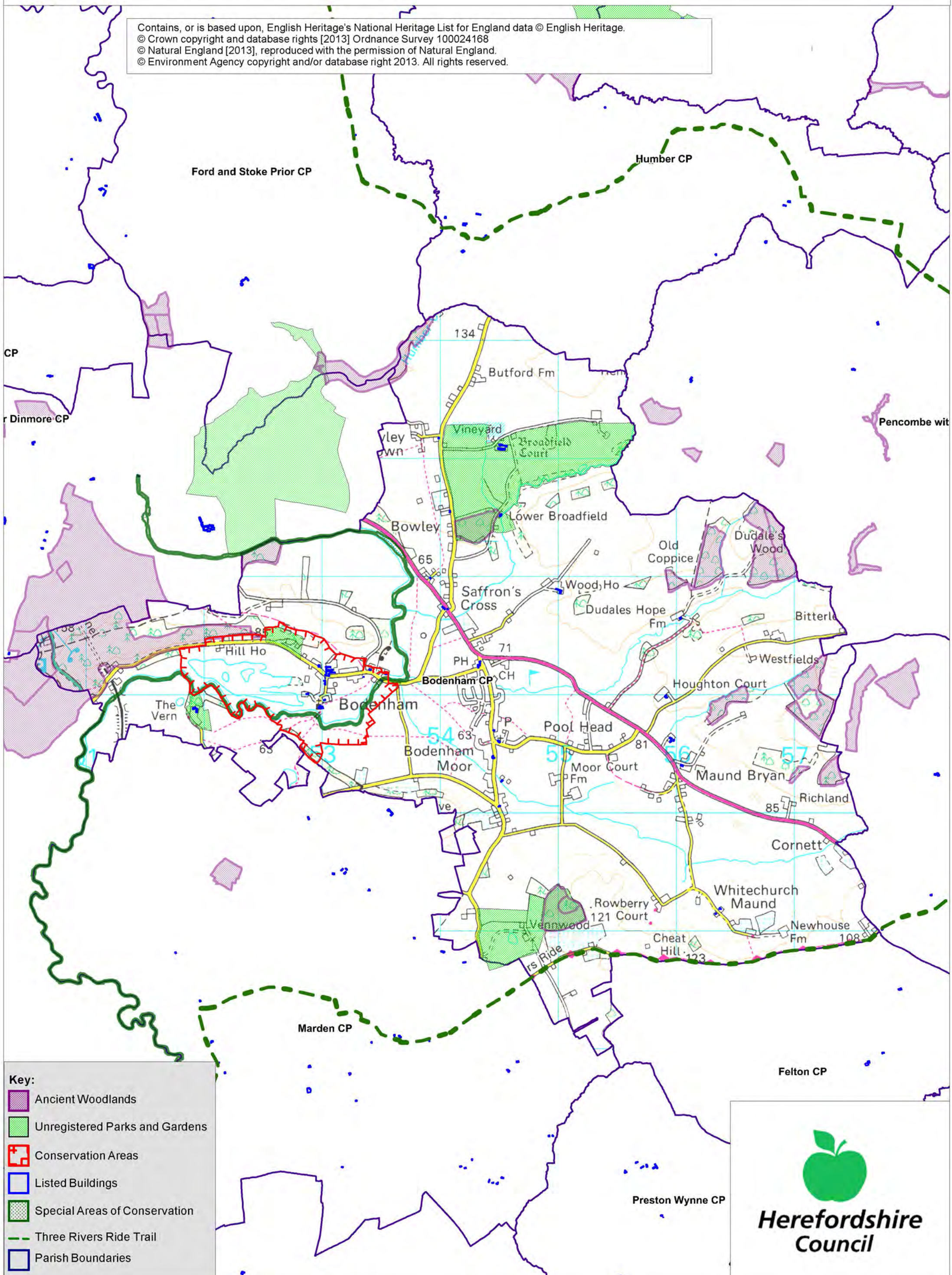


# Bodenham SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:27,800



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**Key:**

- Ancient Woodlands
- Unregistered Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Three Rivers Ride Trail
- Parish Boundaries

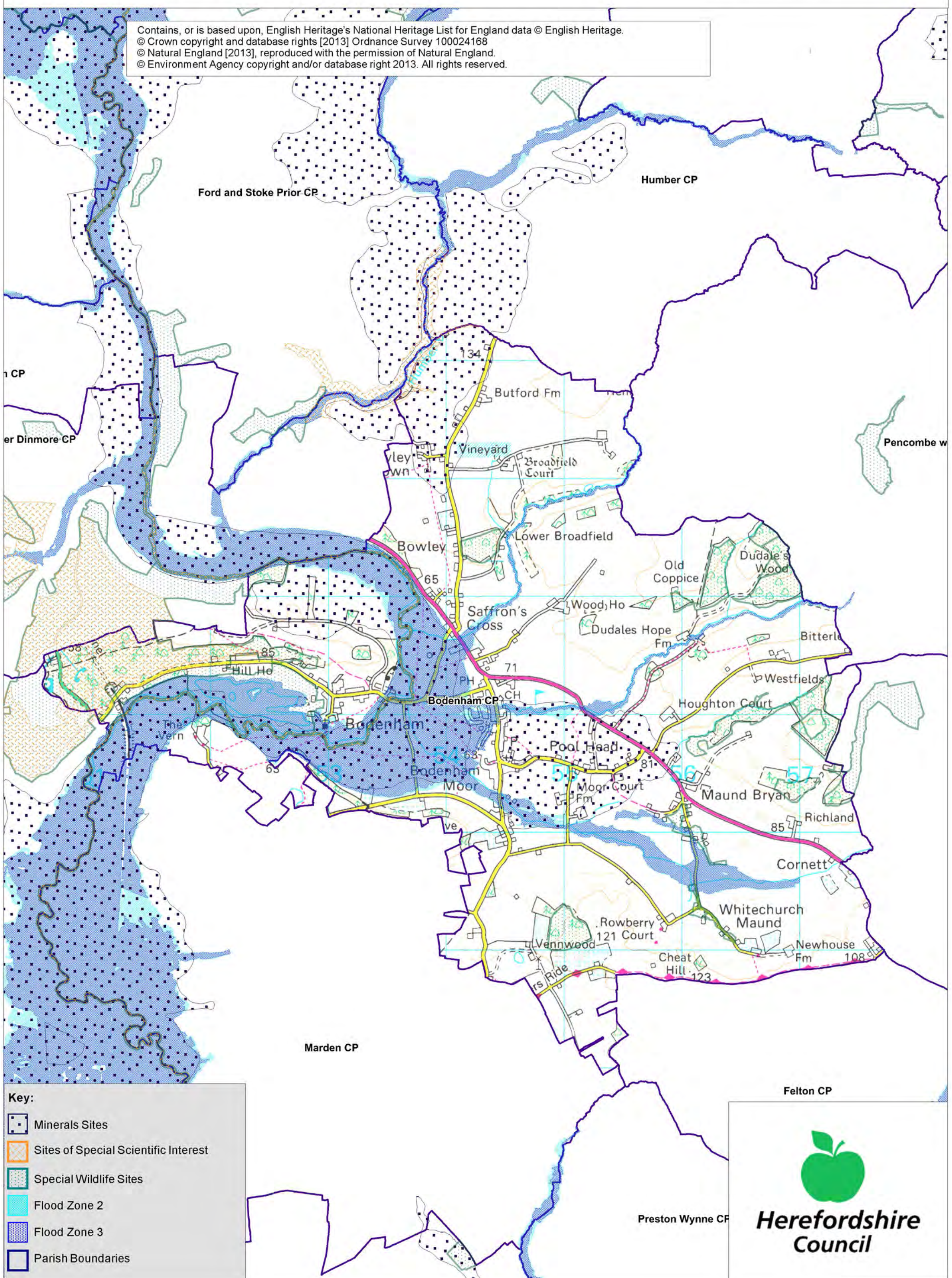
**Herefordshire Council**

# Bodenham SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:27,800



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**Key:**

- Minerals Sites
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Wildlife Sites
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Parish Boundaries

**Herefordshire Council**

# Appendix 2

# Strategic Environmental Assessment



## Bodenham Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014



## Consultation on the Scoping Report

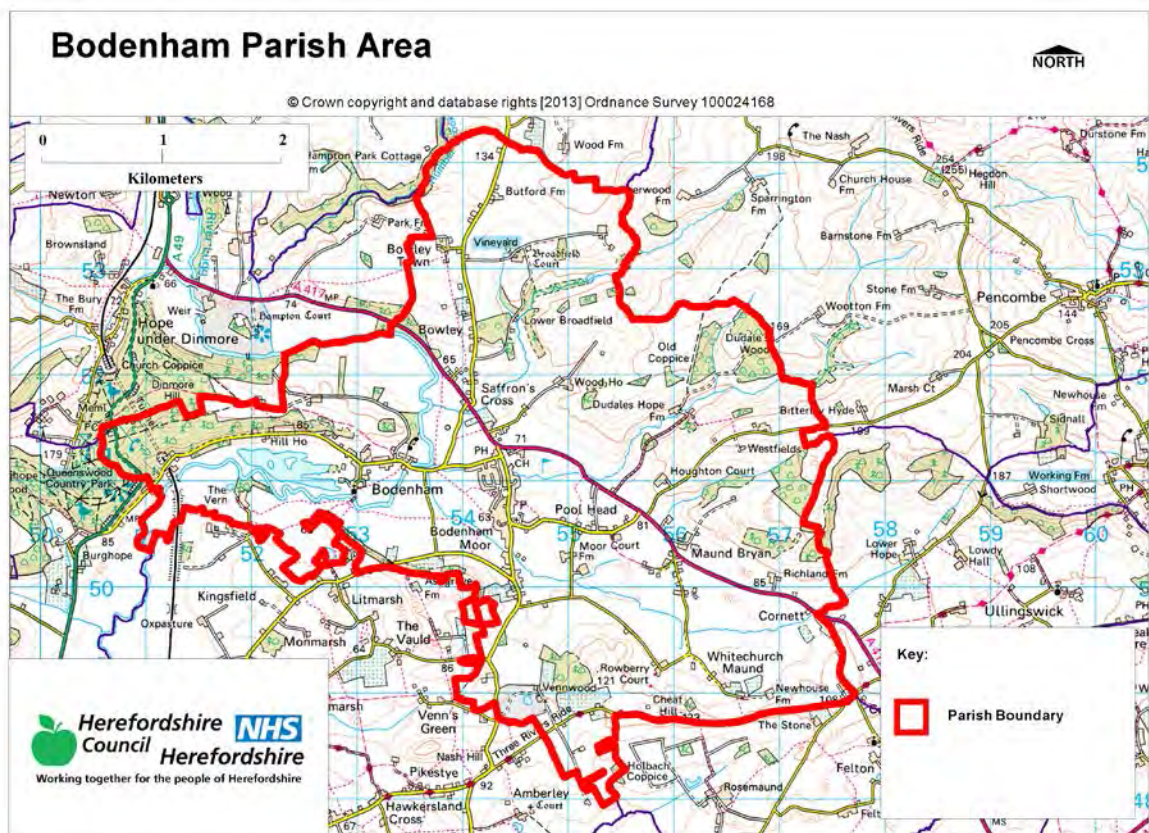
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

- 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: Bodenham Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Bodenham Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: July 2014

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	European Union 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.	Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns 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"> <li>• Climate change and clean energy;</li> <li>• Sustainable transport</li> <li>• Sustainable production and consumption;</li> <li>• Public health threats;</li> <li>• Better management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> </ul>	The Neighbourhood Plans should take into account the objectives of the strategy. The aim of sustainable development should be implicit in its approach.

<sup>1</sup> 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) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				of natural resources; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social inclusion, demography and migration;</li> <li>• Fighting global poverty.</li> </ul>		
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"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The NDP should take into account the relevant policies set within the NPPF.
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"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.
Pre-submission Herefordshire	Development Plan Document	2014	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for	Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> </ul>	The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Core Strategy 2011-2031	(DPD)		the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Pre-submission Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community</li> <li>• To improve access to services in rural areas</li> <li>• To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands</li> <li>• To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment</li> <li>• To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	<p>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>The Core Strategy highlights that Bodenham and Bodenham Moor should accommodate 15% growth by 2031.</p> <p>This is approximately 10 dwellings in Bodenham and 40 dwellings in Bodenham Moor in accordance with the Rural Housing Background Paper March 2013.</p> <p>This is unless there is robust and sound evidence to demonstrate a more accurate existing built form figure or the existence of unavoidable constraints on site</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<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 15% in Bodenham and Bodenham Moor (Bromyard HMA) over the plan period.</p>		delivery.
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.	The document includes three key objectives, one which seeks to maintain access for rural residents and people without access to a car. 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> </ul>	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Bodenham Neighbourhood Area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	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"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The Bodenham 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"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The Bodenham Neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Wye Valley AONB.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	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"> <li>• Sustaining business survival and growth</li> <li>• Increasing wage levels, range and quality of jobs</li> <li>• Having a skilled population to meet future work needs</li> <li>• Developing the county's built infrastructure so enterprise can flourish.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> </ul>	None of merit.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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 as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.	<p>This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.</p> <p>This study does not make reference to any employment sites within the neighbourhood area.</p> <p>The study does not make any recommendations in respect of employment need within the neighbourhood area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> </ul>	The NDP process may want to explore whether there is any additional employment need locally and if so whether there is any scope for providing employment land and premises.



Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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"> <li>Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development</li> <li>Assessing sites for their housing potential; and</li> <li>Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.</li> </ul>	<p>In terms of Bodenham previous SHLAA identifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>?? sites have been considered but it indicates that these would not be achievable within the plan period due to high landscape impact.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	<p>The SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing in Bodenham.</p> <p>The Bodenham NDP should be informed by the findings of the SHLAA or undertake its own locally site search assessments.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	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>Bodenham falls within the Bromyard HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 57.1% of households are unable to afford market housing.</li> <li>• There is an annual requirement for 17 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017.</li> </ul> <p>The study identifies that, in rural parts of the HMA, there is a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 219 market houses</li> <li>• 146 affordable houses.</li> </ul> <p>The study highlights that within the Bromyard HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows: 1 Bed - 46%, 2 bed – 30%, 3 bed – 8%, 4 bed or more -16%</p> <p>There will be a 9% increase on older persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Bromyard HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p> <p>Bodenham Parish Housing Needs Survey (July 2014) indicates 2 affordable units and 8 open market houses will be required in the next 3 years.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study	Evidence	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.	<p>The delivery of 5,300 homes in the rural areas would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support growth in the rural population by 6%</li> <li>• Increase the number of households by 14.5%</li> </ul> <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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	<p>This study provides an indication of housing requirements in the rural areas and the Bromyard HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Bodenham 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) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				provide more 3 bedroom 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 Bodenham and Bodenham Moor 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"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The Bodenham 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) <sup>1</sup>	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"> <li>• 31% of households surveyed have some sort of accommodation need</li> <li>• Of the 17 households with an accommodation need, 7 had a requirement for at least one additional pitch</li> <li>• 10 households had a requirement for bricks and mortar housing</li> <li>• There is an additional requirement for 7 pitches and 9 units of Registered Social Landlord accommodation within Herefordshire.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	<p>The Bodenham NDP must establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it.</p> <p>A countywide Gypsy and Traveller DPD is in the process of being produced which will cover these issues on a countywide basis (July 2014)</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	There is a serious 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 Bodenham NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.
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"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Bodenham NDP.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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"> <li>• Electrical: 731 GWh/yr</li> <li>• Heat: 1,810 GWh/yr</li> <li>• Total: 2,541 GWh/yr</li> </ul> <p>There is scope for all types of renewable energy production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Bodenham NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	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 Bodenham parish itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1.9ha playing pitch in association with St Michael's Primary</li> <li>• Bowling Club and Tennis Club</li> <li>• Golf club</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> </ul>	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Bodenham NDP.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	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 Central Herefordshire Area, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive over provision of parks and gardens</li> <li>• Extensive over provision of natural and semi-natural green space</li> <li>• Under provision of amenity green space and extensive under provision for outdoor sport</li> <li>• Average provision for children and young people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> </ul>	The open space audit and assessment of does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Bodenham Parish.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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 children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	In terms of Bodenham the study indicates a village green play area will need any future community needs identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> </ul>	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Bodenham NDP.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study  Herefordshire Flood Alleviation	Evidence	2009	The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.	Fluvial flooding from adjacent floodplains is prevalent for properties adjacent to the River Lugg at Bodenham. Surface water (pluvial) flooding is also an important issues in Bodenham.  Bodenham is within one of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	New development proposed through the Bodenham NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.  Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA
<p>Strategy Report (April 2010)</p> <p>Notes on Hydraulic Performance of Millcroft brook (Dec 2008)</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>the five highest fluvial flood risk catchments (River Lugg)</p> <p>There is a requirement to reduce phosphate levels at the sewage treatment works. There is reduced headroom to accommodate housing. Specific flood management plans and policies should be considered.</p> <p>There is currently no hydraulic model available for Bodenham within the SFRA but report highlights some reference to SHLAA sites within the parish.</p> <p>Specific reports for the parish highlight ongoing maintenance attention is required and probably a need to replace the inadequate twin culverts carry the Millcroft Brook. Telemetry system has been in 2012 to warn residents of flash flooding.</p>		<p>Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Bodenham NDP.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) <sup>1</sup>	Implications for the NDP and SEA

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**Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Bodenham**

*N.B. This is based on countywide baseline information with some additions relevant to Bodenham (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 <sup>1</sup>	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.	Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014.  2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition.  <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	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).

<sup>1</sup> Derived from the Draft Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Assessment (March 2013)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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>	-	No specific targets identified.	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.  The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding the phosphate target.	N/A	Successful completion of the Nutrient Management Plan and Action Plan will provide 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 <sup>1</sup>	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>Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014.</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>	No specific targets identified.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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.	Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014.  Bodenham has:  SSSI: 3 SWS: 8  Ancient woodlands: 8  The River Lugg flows through the parish, this section forms part of the River Wye SAC	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 AMR (2010/11)



SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	<p><i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i></p> <p>Negotiations are currently taking place regarding the potential Community Asset Transfer of management responsibilities for Bodenham Lake Nature reserve SWS (July 2014)</p>	-	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 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.	<p>Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template.</p> <p>Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Bodenham</p>	-	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 April 2014).

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
			<p>Parish according to the latest version of the register.</p> <p>However, there are five scheduled ancient monument which are adjacent to the boundary of the parish, principally a possible causewayed enclosure at Hill Croft Field.</p>				
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 <sup>1</sup>	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 concerning 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. .	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Development Management and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched April 2014)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Climatic Factors</i>							

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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.	Transport patronage by mode	<p>% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by:</p> <p>Car: 70.1% Foot: 14.7% Bicycle: 4.3% Bus: 2% Train: 0.8% Motorbike: 0.8% Taxi: 0.3% Other: 7%</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present</i></p>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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.	-

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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	Total CO2 emissions per capita	<p>Latest figure dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p>	<p>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 total emissions in the county increased by 5% the same as across the UK (+5%).</p>	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions produced are decreasing.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
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.	Up-to-date countywide information does not appear within the 2011/13 AMR. Therefore data from 2010/11 has been used.  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	<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.	-

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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.	Natural environment	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality	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)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i>							
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	2011/13: 67%  <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years, though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2011/13)
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.	-



SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
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>							
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.  <b>There are numerous listed buildings within the parish. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.</b>	There were 58 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2011.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	<b>None of Bodenham's listed buildings are considered to be at risk at present.</b>	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search July 2014)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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.	<p>Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template.</p> <p>There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings particularly within the conservation area within Bodenham.</p> <p>There is an outstanding enforcement on a listed building outside of the conservation area.</p>	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Bodenham Conservation area.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Development Management and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched July 2014)

**Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Bodenham Neighbourhood Plan baseline**

These environmental issues are the same as most of those identified for the Herefordshire Core Strategy<sup>1</sup>

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
		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	Bodenham has numerous Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 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
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.	

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

## Appendix A4: SEA Framework

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

**Parish Council Name:** Bodenham

**Neighbourhood Development Plan Name:** Bodenham Neighbourhood Plan

**Date completed:** September 2014

<b>SEA Topics</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b> (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	<b>Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)</b> (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	<b>Indicators</b> (Insert indicators, based on evidence, to test and monitor whether your NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives and be taken from Template A2)	<b>Targets</b> (Insert targets, based on evidence, to monitor whether the NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives indicators and be taken from Template A2)
Nature Conservation (Biodiversity, flora and fauna)	To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conserve and enhance natural / semi-natural habitats</li> <li>• Conserve and enhance species diversity</li> <li>• Avoid harm to protected species</li> <li>• Avoid damage to wildlife and geological sites designated for their conservation interest</li> <li>• Maintain and enhance woodland cover and management</li> <li>• Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses</li> <li>• Restore the full range of characteristic habitats and species to viable levels</li> <li>• Reverse the long term decline in farmland birds</li> <li>• Ensure the sustainable management of key wildlife sites and the ecological processes on which they depend</li> <li>• Provide opportunities for people to come into contact with and appreciate wildlife and wild place</li> </ul>	<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)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p>

<b>SEA Topics</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b> (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	<b>Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)</b> (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	<b>Indicators</b> (Insert indicators, based on evidence, to test and monitor whether your NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives and be taken from Template A2)	<b>Targets</b> (Insert targets, based on evidence, to monitor whether the NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives indicators and be taken from Template A2)
Landscape	<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"> <li>• Protect and enhance the landscape everywhere and particularly in designated areas</li> <li>• Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness</li> <li>• Improve landscape and ecological quality and character of the countryside</li> <li>• Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space</li> <li>• Improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live</li> <li>• Decrease litter and graffiti in towns and countryside</li> <li>• Result in the loss of open space</li> </ul>	<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>
Heritage	<p>To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment , heritage assets and culture heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserve, protect and enhance heritage assets including conservation areas, historic buildings, archaeological sites and other culturally important features in both urban and rural settings.</li> <li>• Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look well</li> </ul>	<p>The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning 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>

<b>SEA Topics</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b> (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	<b>Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)</b> (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	<b>Indicators</b> ( <i>Insert indicators, based on evidence, to test and monitor whether your NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives and be taken from Template A2</i> )	<b>Targets</b> ( <i>Insert targets, based on evidence, to monitor whether the NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives indicators and be taken from Template A2</i> )
Air and Climate	<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"> <li>• Limit air pollution, including greenhouse gas emissions and ozone depleting substances</li> <li>• Improve air quality</li> <li>• Reduce the need to travel</li> <li>• Reduce traffic volumes and congestion</li> <li>• Reduce road traffic accidents</li> <li>• Reduce commuting and improve accessibility by public transport walking and cycling</li> <li>• Increase proportion of journeys using modes other than the car</li> <li>• Reduce the effects of heavy goods traffic (freight) on people and the environment</li> <li>• Reduce respiratory illnesses</li> <li>• Reduce energy consumption and improve energy efficiency</li> <li>• Increase proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources</li> <li>• Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, disruption to travel by extreme weather</li> </ul>	<p>Transport patronage by mode</p> <p>Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.</p> <p>Total CO2 emissions per capita</p>	<p>To encourage the take up of lesser polluting form of transport</p> <p>To contribute towards the national target.</p> <p>To reduce the overall carbon emissions.</p>

<b>SEA Topics</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b> (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	<b>Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)</b> (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	<b>Indicators</b> (Insert indicators, based on evidence, to test and monitor whether your NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives and be taken from Template A2)	<b>Targets</b> (Insert targets, based on evidence, to monitor whether the NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives indicators and be taken from Template A2)
Water	<p>To improve water quality</p> <p>To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the quality of inland water: rivers, lakes and ponds</li> <li>• Limit water pollution</li> <li>• Maintain water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity (including future capacity)</li> <li>• Reduce water consumption and improve water efficiency</li> <li>• Minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property</li> <li>• Minimise risk of subsidence</li> <li>• Reduce risk of damage to property from storm events</li> </ul>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.</p> <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 have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.</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>To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce contamination, and safeguard soil quality and quantity</li> <li>• Minimise loss of greenfield land / maximise development on brownfield land</li> <li>• Reduce the amount of derelict and underused land</li> <li>• Minimise waste generation and increase re-use or recovery through recycling, composting or energy recovery</li> <li>• Maximise the amount of waste diverted from landfill through recovery and recycling</li> <li>• Reduce household waste going to landfill</li> <li>• Reduce hazardous waste</li> <li>• Reduce waste in the construction of developments</li> </ul>	<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>No specific targets identified.</p>

<b>SEA Topics</b>	<b>SEA Objective</b> (These objectives are strategic overall SEA objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	<b>Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)</b> (These sub-objectives are strategic overall SEA sub-objectives, which you may need to refine, based on your local evidence, to make them locally relevant)	<b>Indicators</b> ( <i>Insert indicators, based on evidence, to test and monitor whether your NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives and be taken from Template A2</i> )	<b>Targets</b> ( <i>Insert targets, based on evidence, to monitor whether the NDP proposals and policies are working. These should relate to the sub-objectives indicators and be taken from Template A2</i> )
Population and Human Health	To improve health of the population  To reduce crime and nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create conditions to improve health and reduce health inequalities in those areas most affected</li> <li>• Promote healthy living and lifestyles</li> <li>• Reduce death rates</li> <li>• Protect and enhance human health</li> <li>• Reduce and prevent crime, reduce fear of crime</li> <li>• Decrease noise and vibration</li> <li>• Increase opportunities for indoor recreation and exercise</li> </ul>	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	No specific targets identified.
Material Assets	To conserve natural and manmade resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect built assets, property, infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Increase proportion of building materials from sustainable sources</li> <li>• Promote the development of a sustainable settlement pattern and physical infrastructure</li> <li>• Promote the efficient use of land and resources</li> <li>• Reduce consumption of materials and resources</li> </ul>	<p>Agricultural land usage by quality</p> <p>Housing densities in urban and rural areas</p> <p>Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.</p>	<p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>N/A</p>



# Appendix 3

Date: 21 November 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,  
Blueschool House,  
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T 0300 060 3900

## BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Latham

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

**Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch (NE ref:133596)**  
**Bodenham (NE Ref:133598)**  
**Colwall (NE Ref: 133599)**  
**Cusop (NE Ref: 133600)**  
**Dinedor (NE Ref:133602)**  
**Llangarron (NE Ref: 133603)**  
**Lower Bullingham (NE Ref:133604)**  
**Much Marcle (NE Ref:133605)**  
**Ross on Wye & Ross Rural (NE Ref:133606)**

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 03 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:

All

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



## Bodenham

### Colwall

### Cusop

- The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations
- The EC Water Framework Directive
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)
- The Countryside and Right of Ways Act (2000)
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
- Understanding Herefordshire Report
- Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan

## Dinedor

### Lower Bullingham

### Much Marcle

- Wye Valley AONB Management Plan 2009-2014

We also note the following:

## Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch

### Bodenham

### Llangarron

- The date for Herefordshire Core Strategy, Presubmission document 2011-2031, is 2013. The presubmission document has been updated since.

## Bodenham,

- In the key messages, target/ objective/indicator of Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) it needs to be clearer how many sites are affected rather than stating ??.

## **Appendix A2 – Baseline information**

### ***Biodiversity, flora and fauna***

## Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch

Under 13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity- Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire, it states that Wormbridge Common SSSI and Chanstone Wood SSSI are within the Abbeydore and Bacton but they are not within these parish boundaries though they are within 1km of the Neighbourhood plan area.

## Bodenham

### Colwall

### Cusop

### Llangarron

### Lower Bullingham

### Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we advise an additional 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](http://www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk)).

### Lower Bullingham

### Lower Marcle

### Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

Baseline information on the proposed indicator Changes to Protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan needs to be included and we advise you could refer to the Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11).

### All

Baseline information on the landscape and open spaces needs to be included under SA objective 15: “Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces”. We would welcome a reference to the Historic Landscape Characterisation for Hereford and also reference could also be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment.

## **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.

### Dinedor

### Llangarron

### Lower Bullingham

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).

## **Soil**

### All

We note that the best and most versatile agricultural land has not been considered. We suggest including an indicator to monitor the hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.

To assist in understanding agricultural land quality within the plan area and to safeguard ‘best and most versatile’ agricultural land in line with paragraph 112 of the National Planning Policy Framework, strategic scale Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) Maps are available. Natural England also has an archive of more detailed ALC surveys for selected locations. Both these types of data can be supplied digitally free of charge by contacting Natural England. Some of this data is also available on the [www.magic.gov.uk](http://www.magic.gov.uk) website. The planning authority should ensure that sufficient site specific ALC survey data is available to inform decision making.

## **Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the baseline**

### All

Natural England welcomes the environmental issues identified.

## **Appendix A4 – SEA Framework**

### All

Under the SEA topic “ Nature Conservation” we would welcome the inclusion of an indicator/target around the impact/benefit to ecological networks (NPPF paragraph 109, 113 and 117). We note that no targets have been identified against the indicator “After use of mineral sites especially wildlife

*habitat creation*”; we suggest that perhaps the percentage of opportunities taken could be monitored.

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.

Dinedor

Lower Bullingham

Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

Under the SEA topic “*Nature Conservation*” we would welcome the inclusion of sub objective “*value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB’s, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings*” but note that no indicators or targets have been identified.

Abbeydore & Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group & Kentchurch

Bodenham

Colwall

Cusop

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.

### **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’.

Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch

Colwall

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening is not required.

Bodenham

Cusop

Dinedor

Lower Bullingham

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

Llangorran

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

Much Marcle

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

Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

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

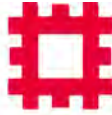
For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Gillian Driver on 0300 060 4335. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to [consultations@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:consultations@naturalengland.org.uk).

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 Gillian 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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27 October 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

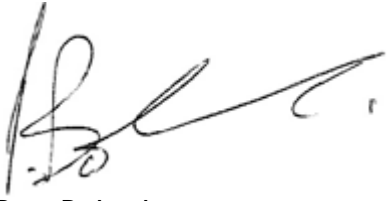
**CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: Abbeydore & Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group & Kentchurch; Bodenham; Colwall; Cusop; Dinedor; Llangarron; Lower Bullingham; Much Marcle; Ross on Wye and Ross Rural.**

Thank you for your e-mails 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 fifth 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?

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

E-mail: [peter.boland@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:peter.boland@english-heritage.org.uk)



# Appendix 4

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)			
<b>SEA Stage B1</b>	<b>Key:</b>	<b>SMART criteria:</b>	
+ =/++	Compatible/ Very comp	<b>S – Specific:</b>	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations
- =	Possible conflict	<b>M – Measurable:</b>	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	<b>A – Attainable/achievable:</b>	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed
X =	No relationship between objectives	<b>R – Realistic:</b>	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	<b>T – Time-Bound:</b>	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.

The following matrix appraises the emerging Bodenham 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.

- SEA Objectives**
- 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

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				
Objective 1 Housing Requirements	?	?	?	?	+	o	?	?	?	+	?	o				?	At this stage more information is required to assess the compatibility with the SEA objectives. This will emerge as the policies are assessed. However, this has the ability to be compatible and is in conformity with the Core Strategy.	SEA objectives should be taken into account during the formulation of the policies for growth.	This objective is specific and can be monitored via indicators within the Annual Monitoring Report. The Bodenham Neighbourhood Plan also indicates that a review period in 2021. This objective is achievable and deliverable and aims to meet the overall vision for the area. It is considered that this objective meets the SMART criteria.	No changes recommended
Objective 2 Settlement boundary	?	+	+	?	+	o	?	?	?	+	?	+				+	More detail is required regarding the locations of any development but this will emerge as following policies are assessed	No recommendations	This objective is specific and can be measures. This is also time specific. The monitoring of this policy is included within the NDP delivery plan.	No changes recommended
Objective 3 Settlement boundary 2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The objective is compatible with the SEA objectives	No recommendations	This objective is achievable and deliverable via the supportive policies of both the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan.	No changes recommended
Objective 4 Criteria for new housing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+				+	This objective is compatible with the SEA objectives	No recommendations	The objective is compatible with Core Strategy H2. The delivery plan indicated the objective will be measured and it is time specific within the plan period	No changes recommended.
Objective 5 Jobs	x	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This objective is compatible with the SEA objectives	No recommendations	The impact of the plan could be measured via the Census in 2021. A period of monitoring and review has been indicated in 2021. The objective is time specific to the plan period.	No changes recommended
Objective 6 Jobs 2	+	+	+	+	?	o	?	?	?	+	?	+				+	More detail is required regarding the locations of any development but this will emerge as following policies	No recommendation	This objective can be measured via the Annual Monitoring Report. It is time specific to the plan period and monitoring has been indicated for 2021.	No changes recommended

																	are assessed			
Objective 7 Local services	x	+	+	x	+	+	+	x	?	x	+	+					The objective is compatible with the SEA objectives	No recommendations	This objective is achievable and deliverable via the supportive policies of both the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan.	No changes recommended
Objective 8 Local services 2	?	+	+	?	+	+	x	+	+	+	++	+					The objective is compatible with the SEA objectives	No recommendations	This objective is achievable and deliverable via the supportive policies of both the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan. Monitoring can take place with the aid of the Bodenham Flood Protection Group	No changes recommended
Objective 9 Local Services 3	x	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	+	x					The objective is compatible with the SEA objectives	No recommendations	This objective is achievable and deliverable via the supportive policies of both the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan.	No changes recommended
Objective 10 Open spaces and the environment	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	+					The objective is compatible with the SEA objectives	No recommendations	This objective is achievable and deliverable via the supportive policies of both the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan.	No changes recommended
Objective 11 Open spaces and the environment 2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					The objective is compatible with the SEA objectives	No recommendations	This objective is achievable and deliverable via the supportive policies of both the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan.	No changes recommended
Objective 12 Renewable energy	?	+	+	+	+	x	+	?	?	+	?	+					More detail is requires regarding the locations of any development but this will emerge as following policies are assessed	No recommendation	More detail is requires regarding the locations of any development but this will emerge as following policies are assessed	No changes recommended

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	<b>Key:</b>	<b>SMART criteria:</b>		
+ =/++	Compatible/very comp	<b>S – Specific:</b>	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	
- =	Possible conflict	<b>M – Measurable:</b>	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	<b>A – Attainable/achievable:</b>	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	<b>R – Realistic:</b>	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	<b>T – Time-Bound:</b>	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.	

The following matrix appraises the emerging Bodenham 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.

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			
<b>Baseline</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13			
<b>BNDP1: Delivering new housing</b>	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				?	At this stage, the location of development is unknown, therefore additional policy information is required in other plan policies to assessment the fully effects on the baseline.	This policy currently has an unknown effect on the baseline, however development is focussed toward the most sustainable locations at indicated within the Core Strategy. At this stage there will be some unknown elements as this this locational dependent. Other policies of the plan will provide greater detail.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
<b>BNDP2: Settlement boundaries</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data	The policy is seeking to encourage future development to take place in sustainable locations by the introduction of two settlement boundaries. Criteria exists to safeguard the character of the area, important assets, and open spaces, areas of flooding and highway safety.  Additional reference to biodiversity assets would strengthen the policy further with particularly reference to the River Wye SAC and its catchment.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
<b>BNDP3: Mix, type and tenure of new housing development</b>	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data	This policy reflects the provision of the Core Strategy and will only lead to very small scale development outside the settlement boundary where the criteria of H2 are met.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
<b>BNDP 4: Flooding risk and drainage</b>	++	+	+	x	x	x	++	++	+	+	++	+				+	Where relevant this policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data	This policy would not lead to development but it a criteria which is seeking to provide sufficient safeguards against flooding in an area known for existing flooding issues. The policy also will have a positive effect on the natural environment and	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA

																				the quality of the surroundings.			
<b>BNDP5: Employment</b>	+	+	+	+	+	o	?	?	?	+	+	+							+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data	This policy is seeking to provide small scale business opportunities for the parish. This will allow people to work from home and reduce the need to travel. Policy criteria exists both within the Core Strategy and other NDP policies to ensure a positive effect on the baseline.	this policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of SEA	
<b>BNDP6: Local community facilities</b>	x	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	+	x	+	+								+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	This policy is seeking to maintain and provide community facilities within the parish. This will help to reduce the need to travel by providing some services locally. It will also assist in maintaining a sense of place and enhancement of the townscape.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
<b>BNDP7: Protecting landscape and important public views</b>	+	++	++	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+								+	Overall this policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	The policy will not lead to development but seeks to ensure that any future development protects the landscape setting and characteristics of the settlements concerned.	This policy would meet the Core strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
<b>BNDP8: Landscape design principles</b>	++	++	++	++	+	x	+	+	+	x	+	++								++	Overall this policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	The policy will not lead to development but seeks to ensure that any future development protects the specific landscape feature, setting and characteristics.	This policy would meet the Core strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
<b>BNDP9: Protection of local character</b>	++	++	++	++	+	?	?	x	x	x	x	+								+	Overall this policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data.	This policy will not lead to development but is seeking to protect and enhance the local character by providing design criteria. This will have a positive effect on the SEA objective baseline. Reduction in lighting will also have the additional benefit to nocturnal species.	This policy would meet the Core strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
<b>BNDP 10: Open spaces</b>	+	++	++	+	+	x	+	+	x	x	+	+								+	Overall this policy is compatible and has a positive effect on the baseline	The protection of open spaces can have a positive effect on the baseline including the quality of the surroundings and nature conservation. It can also have a positive effect on air quality and protection of soils and in some instances flooding.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
<b>BNDP11: Renewable energy</b>	?	+	+	?	x	x	+	x	x	x	?	?								+	Overall this policy is unknown as is it locational dependent. However, additional policy safeguards in other policy will assist ensuring a positive effect on the baseline	This policy is seeking to support appropriate small scale renewable energy schemes but discourage larger commercial ones. The fully effects on the baseline are unknown as this stage as they are locational dependent. Other policies of the Core Strategy and the NDP exist to safeguard the baseline and this can be fully explored at any application stage.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
<b>SEA Stage B1</b>	<b>Key:</b>	<b>SMART criteria:</b>		
+ =	Compatible	<b>S – Specific:</b>	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 Bodenham Neighbourhood Plan options 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	<b>M – Measurable:</b>	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	<b>A – Attainable/achievable:</b>	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	<b>R – Realistic:</b>	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	<b>T – Time-Bound:</b>	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.	

<b>SEA Objectives</b>	<b>Baseline carried over from Stage A</b>
<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-Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. The 2010/11 data indicates that 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. At August 2014, there are one SSSI's within Bodenham - River Wye-Unfavourable recovering.</p> <p>In 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire, however no locally specific data is available.</p> <p>Bodenham has: SSSI: 3, SWS: 8, Ancient woodlands: 18, 5 unregistered parks and gardens and the River Wye (River Lugg) SAC. There are no, NNRs and SINCs within the parish.. There is no locally specific data available at present.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within conservation area.</p> <p>3-In terms of Bodenham , the study reveals that. 1,9ha playing pitch in associating with the school. Bowling club and tennis club and golf club..</p> <p>4-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish but no Schedule Ancient Monuments. There are no buildings at risk on 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 (mtCO<sup>2</sup>)</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 number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. However the 2001-13 AMR does not contain updated data Bodenham Parish Bodenham is within the River Wye hydrological catchment. Highlighted within the Lower Lugg catchment and subject to fluvial flooding</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 Bodenham is mainly Grade 2 (v good) or 3 (good to moderate). Percentage of all new developments completed on previously developed land; 67% (2010) and 57% (2011-13)</p> <p>16- There are numerous listed buildings within the parish but no Schedule Ancient Monuments. There are no buildings at risk on the register at present</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			
<b>Baseline</b>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	N/A	N/A	N/A	16			
Option 1 Do nothing	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 2 Allocate sites for housing	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	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 a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside This option could have a positive effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Bodenham and Bodenham Moor, where proportional growth is expected. However, this option is not seen favourable locally given the level of existing commitments. 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 3 Manage future housing using a settlement boundary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	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. There is less certainty over the positive effects on the baseline as any growth with be adjudged by criteria based policy.	Any settlement boundary would need to be designated to ensure that sufficient capacity was included to permit the proportional growth requirements within Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. 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 4 Allocate site and identify a settlement boundary	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	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 a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area 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.



																		considered as the built form and open countryside This option could have a positive effect on the baseline.			
Option 5 Allocations for new businesses	?	?	+	++	0	0	+	+	++	+	++	+						++	Allocation of sites for employment would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Bodenham and Bodenham Moor villages. 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 Criteria for small scale business development and home working	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						+	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. This will encourage diversification and working from home, which will reduce the need to travel and site for larger propose built employment units. 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.	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 7 Housing within Bodenham Moor only	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+						+	This would seek to distribute the majority of the growth to Bodenham Moor, the larger of the two settlements. There may be issues regarding flooding in some areas.	Allocation of sites for housing or distribution of proportionate growth would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Option 8 Housing within Bodenham only	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+						+	This option would seek to distribute the majority of the growth to Bodenham, the smaller of the two highlighted settlements. There is also a conservation area and this part of the parish is closer to the River Wye (River Lugg) SAC	Allocation of sites for housing or distribution of proportionate growth would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Option 9 Housing in both settlements	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	?	+						+	This option seeks to split the growth proportionally between both settlements highlighted for growth. It will enable these areas of the baseline to be avoided by seeking the most appropriate locations in both areas.	Allocation of sites for housing or distribution of proportionate growth would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA

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

**Key:**

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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*Policy BNDP1: Delivering new housing*

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 in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan to ensure nature conservation is taken into consideration.	
To maintain and	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and	

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

enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes				above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan (policy 7 to 10) to ensure landscape and townscape character is taken into consideration.	
To improve quality of surroundings	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan to ensure character, setting and landscape is taken into consideration.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan to ensure that the	

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

				historic environment is taken into consideration.	
To improve air quality	?	+	+	This policy is in line with the growth requirements set out within the Core Strategy. Focusing development on sustainable locations will help reduce the need to travel to services and improve air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	+	+	This policy is in line with the growth requirements set out within the Core Strategy. Focusing development on sustainable locations will help reduce the need to travel to services	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan, particularly regarding flooding to ensure that contributions to climate changes are achieved.	

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan, particularly flooding to ensure that vulnerability is taken into account	
To improve water quality	?	+	++	The Nutrient Management Plan is in place to ensure that areas within the River Wye catchment area are contributing to meeting the conservation objectives of the SAC and improving water quality within the River Lugg.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh water have confirmed that there is sufficient headroom within the works and sufficient supply	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	Bodenham are very aware of the flooding issues within the parish and this has been address with additional policies within the plan. This will enable proportional growth to occur	

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

				whilst being minded of the existing issues.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	This policy is in line with the Core Strategy. The definition of a settlement boundary will direct the majority of development to sustainable locations and thus safeguard the wide soil resource within the parish	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan to ensure aspects of the natural and manmade environment are taken into consideration.	

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

<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative effects</b>	The policy is in line with the proportional growth requirements within policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards exist within the plan and the Core strategy to ensure that baseline objectives are met and there are no adverse cumulative effects. Policies regarding flooding and the Nutrient management plan are especially important given the proximity of the River Lugg.
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*Policy BNDP2: Settlement boundaries*

<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			<b>Summary Explanation</b>	<b>Enhancement and mitigation opportunities</b>
	<b>Short term</b> (1 – 5 years)	<b>Medium term</b> (6 – 10 years)	<b>Long term</b> (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan to ensure nature conservation is taken into consideration.	

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan (policy 7 to 10) to ensure landscape and townscape character is taken into consideration.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan to ensure character, setting and landscape is taken into consideration.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within	



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

				the plan to ensure that the historic environment is taken into consideration.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is in line with the growth requirements set out within the Core Strategy. Focusing development on sustainable locations will help reduce the need to travel to services and improve air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This policy is in line with the growth requirements set out within the Core Strategy. Focusing development on sustainable locations will help reduce the need to travel to services	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan, particularly regarding flooding to ensure that contributions to climate changes	

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

				are achieved.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan, particularly flooding to ensure that vulnerability is taken into account	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The Nutrient Management Plan is in place to ensure that areas within the River Wye catchment area are contributing to meeting the conservation objectives of the SAC and improving water quality within the River Lugg.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh water have confirmed that there is sufficient headroom within the works and sufficient supply	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Bodenham are very aware of the flooding issues within the parish and this has been address with additional policies within the plan. This will enable	

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

				proportional growth to occur whilst being minded of the existing issues.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy is in line with the Core Strategy. The definition of a settlement boundary will direct the majority of development to sustainable locations and thus safeguard the wide soil resource within the parish	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan to ensure aspects of the natural and manmade environment are taken into	

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

				consideration.	
<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative effects</b>	The designation of two settlement boundaries given more certainty to growth and its locations. Sufficient policy safeguards exist particularly around flooding and the protection of the character and setting of the two villages. The policy is in conformity with the Core Strategy rural policies.				

*Policy BNDP3: Mix, type and tenure of new housing development*

<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			<b>Summary Explanation</b>	<b>Enhancement and mitigation opportunities</b>
	<b>Short term</b> (1 – 5 years)	<b>Medium term</b> (6 – 10 years)	<b>Long term</b> (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	+	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the	

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

townscapes				plan.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan. The provision of affordable homes near to existing facilities will help to reduce the need to travel and improve air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan. The provision of affordable homes near to facilities will help to reduce the need to travel.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan.	

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan.	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan. The Nutrient Management Plan is in place to help safeguard water quality within the River Wye and River Lugg.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh water have confirmed that there is sufficient headroom within the works and sufficient supply	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan. Additional policy safeguards exist within BNDP4 to ensure that this locally important issues is addressed	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of					

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

the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The policy is in conformity with policy H2 and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan.	
<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative effects</b>	This policy is in line with Core Strategy policy H2 and a number of other policies are contained within the plan to ensure that any effects are reduced or mitigated.				

*Policy BNDP4: Flood risk and drainage*

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 +)		

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This policy is seeking to address some of the known flooding issues within Bodenham. This could have a positive consequence on area of nature conservation and species habitats.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	The reduction and management of flooding occurrences could have a positive effect on the quality of the townscape and sense of place.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	The reduction and management of flooding occurrences could have a positive effect on the quality of the townscape and sense of place.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	The management of the flooding and drainage issues within the parish will have a positive effect in the management of climate change	



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

				and the impact on existing and future residents and businesses.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	The management of the flooding and drainage issues within the parish will have a positive effect in the management of climate change and the impact on existing and future residents and businesses.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The Nutrient Management plan is in place to assist improve the water quality along this stretch of the River Lugg. The policy have reference to this in the management of foul water and run off	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+		
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	++	++	++	The principle of this policy is to management and improve the known flood issues within the parish.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The principle of this policy is to reduce and management surface water flooding within the area	

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

To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to management flooding and drainage issues within the parish.	
<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative effects</b>	There are well known flooding and drainage issues within the parish. This policy aims to address this when considering future development within the parish. This policy will have a positive effect on the baseline.				

*Policy BNDP5: Employment*

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 +)		

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to small scale employment development in line with the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan to ensure nature conservation is taken into consideration.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to small scale employment development in line with the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan (policy 7 to 10) to ensure landscape and townscape character is taken into consideration.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to small scale employment development in line with the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the plan (policy 7 to 10) to ensure the character of the surroundings is taken into consideration.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and would lead to small scale employment development. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that the historic	

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

cultural heritage				environment is taken into consideration.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The policy encourages the provision of small business space, live work and home working. This will help to reduce the need to travel but may also encourage additional travel for some employees. This would have a consequential effect on air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	o	o	+	The policy encourages the provision of small business space, live work and home working. This will help to reduce the need to travel but may also encourage additional travel for some employees.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	Additional policies within the plan will safeguard this element	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	Additional policies within the plan will safeguard this element, particularly policy BNDP4.	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	The Nutrient Management Plan will provide additional safeguards to ensure that water quality within the River Lugg catchment is meeting the directive standards	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	The policy is seeking to encourage small scale businesses and opportunities to work from home rather than larger scale which may consume higher volumes of water	

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

				supply.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to provide small scale employment and sufficient safeguards exist within other policies of the plan. Additional policy safeguards exist within BNDP4 to ensure that this locally important issues is addressed	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to reuse existing building, working for home and small scale new development. This will safeguard soil resource whilst providing employment opportunities	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Policy criteria and safeguards are seeking to maintain a number of natural and manmade resources.	
<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative effects</b>	This policy is seeking to provide local employment opportunities and reduce the need to travel.				

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

*Policy BNDP6: Local 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)	x	x	x	No relationship	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to retain and encourage community facilities within the parish. This will have a positive effect on the quality of the townscape and sense of place.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The retention and the encouragement of community facilities will help to maintain the quality of the village and their	

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

				surroundings.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The provision of local community facilities will help to reduce the need to travel which in term could have a positive effect on air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The provision of community facilities and the encouragement of open space, cycling and walking routes will have reduce the levels of traffic within the villages and parish.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The provision of community facilities and the encouragement of open space, cycling and walking routes will have reduce the levels of traffic within the villages and parish. This will help contribute to climate change reduction	

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Criteria exists within the policy to encourage developer contributions to assist with reducing risk of flooding.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The Nutrient management plan and other policies safeguards are in place to improve water quality within the River Lugg	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The provision of community facilities and the encouragement of open space, cycling and walking routes will have reduce the levels of traffic within the village and parish.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The retention of existing facilities assist in reducing the requirement to develop on greenfields.	
To minimise the production of waste					



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

To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to retain existing community facilities within the villages and encourage developer contributions to provide additional requirements.	
<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative effects</b>	The policy is seeking to safeguard existing facilities and promote accessible transport choices to them. This will have a positive effect on the baseline.				

*Policy BNDP7: Protecting landscape and important public views*

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 +)		

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	The policy aims to respect the character of the surrounding landscape, this will have the potential consequential benefits to the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The principle of this policy is landscape character and type and the landscape setting of any proposals.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The principle of this policy is landscape character and type and the landscape setting of any proposals.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The principle of this policy is landscape character and type and the landscape setting of any proposals. This will have a consequential positive effect on the cultural and historical environment of the villages within this landscape setting	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The protection of the surrounding landscape will have a positive effect on conserving soil resource and quality.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	++	++	The principle of the policy is to conserve, enhance and maintain elements of the natural environment	
<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative</b>	The principle of the policy is to conserve, enhance and maintain the landscape setting and character in and around the parish. This will have a positive effect on many of the objectives and baselines				

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

<b>effects</b>	
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*Policy BNDP8: Landscape design principles*

<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			<b>Summary Explanation</b>	<b>Enhancement and mitigation opportunities</b>
	<b>Short term</b> (1 – 5 years)	<b>Medium term</b> (6 – 10 years)	<b>Long term</b> (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect landscape features including wildlife corridors, veteran trees and orchards. These are natural habitats for a variety of species, therefore would have a positive effect on this baseline	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect a number of landscape features which contribute to the character of the villages and surrounding parish	

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

To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The protection of these features will have a positive effect on the quality of the surroundings and the sense of place	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The protections of these features could have a positive effect on the cultural and historic setting of the villages and parish	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The protection of natural features will help to improve and maintain the air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The protection of these natural features will help to reduce greenhouse gases and contribute to reducing the effects of climate change	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The protection of these natural features will help to reduce greenhouse gases and contribute to reducing the effects of climate change	

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

To improve water quality	+	+	+	The Nutrient Management Plan and other policies will contribute to meeting the water quality requirements within the River Lugg	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The protection of areas of green and open space could provide flood storage and assist in the management of the known flood risk within the area	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	The protection of areas of green and open space will help to maintain soil resources within and around the parish	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					

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

To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The principle aim of the policy is to protect features within the natural environment.	
<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative effects</b>	The policy is seeking to protect a number of landscape and natural features. This will have a consequential positive effect of the other objectives.				

*Policy BNDP9: Protection of local character*

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)	++	++	++	Specific criteria exists within the policy to promote regard to the natural characteristics of the landscape. The reduction in street lighting will also have a positive effect on nocturnal species	Specific reference could be made to biodiversity to strengthen the policy further.
To maintain and enhance the quality of	++	++	++	Specific criteria exists within the policy to promote regard to the landscape context and	

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

landscapes and townscapes				characteristics.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	Specific criteria exists within the policy to promote regard to the natural and settlement characteristics within the landscape	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	Specific criteria exists within the policy to promote regard to the historical character of settlements and buildings of heritage value	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The protection of the landscape will have a consequential positive effect on air quality. The policy also seeks to promote cycling and walking to reduce reliance on the private car.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The policy includes criteria to reduce the reliance on the private car and promote cycling and walking	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	Protection of landscape features and the promoting of cycling and walking may in the longer term have some positive effects on contributions to reducing climate change	



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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The policy is principally encouraging any development to be responsive to the natural environment and be designed to protect and enhance its surroundings	
<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative</b>	The policy is principally encouraging any development to be responsive to the natural environment and be designed to protect and enhance its surroundings. This is will have positive effect on many of the SEA				

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

<b>effects</b>	objectives.
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*Policy BNDP10: Open spaces*

<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			<b>Summary Explanation</b>	<b>Enhancement and mitigation opportunities</b>
	<b>Short term</b> (1 – 5 years)	<b>Medium term</b> (6 – 10 years)	<b>Long term</b> (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	The protection of open spaces and green areas with have a consequential positive effect on biodiversity and the natural environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The protection of open spaces and green areas with have a positive effect on the quality of the setting and townscape of the villages within the parish	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The protection of open spaces and green areas with create a sense of place and improve the quality of the surroundings	

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

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Many of the open spaces and green areas will have a cultural or historical significance to the villages and wider parish	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Protection of green areas will have a consequential benefit of provide the ability to improve air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The protection of green areas within the settlement boundary can provide areas for surface water drainage.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Some open spaces and green areas can provide additional flood storage and contribution to flood management	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and	+	+	+	Some open spaces and green areas can provide additional flood	

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

manage flood risk				storage and contribution to flood management	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The protection of open areas can contribute to soil management on a small scale	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The principle aim of the policy is to safeguard areas of natural resource within the settlement boundary and wider parish	
<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative effects</b>	The policy is safeguarding areas of open space and local green space from development within the settlement boundary and the wider parish. This will have positive effects on a number of SEA objectives and baselines.				

*Policy BDNP11: Renewable energy*

<b>SEA Objective</b>	<b>Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)	<b>Summary Explanation</b>	<b>Enhancement and mitigation opportunities</b>

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

	<b>Short term</b> (1 – 5 years)	<b>Medium term</b> (6 – 10 years)	<b>Long term</b> (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	+	+	This policy is locational and type dependent. However there are policy safeguards in place to ensure that negative effects on nature conservation are mitigated or avoided	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to support small scale renewable energy schemes where appropriate. Policy safeguards exist within the plan.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to support small scale renewable energy schemes where appropriate. Policy safeguards exist within the plan.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	The policy is seeking to support small scale renewable energy schemes where appropriate. Policy safeguards exist within the plan.	

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

To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to support small scale renewable energy schemes where appropriate. This will help contribute to reducing climate change	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	These policy is locational dependant. However policy safeguards exist within BNDP4 to ensure that mitigation and avoidance is in place	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	The policy is aiming at small scale schemes, which will reduce the need for large areas	

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

				of higher grade land	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is seeking to encourage the production of renewable energy where possible	
<b>Overall commentary and any cumulative effects</b>	The policy is seeking to support small scale renewable energy schemes where appropriate. Sufficient policy safeguards exists to ensure that the effects on the SEA objectives are avoided or mitigated.				

**Key:**

<b>++</b> Move towards significantly	<b>+</b> Move towards marginally	<b>--</b> Move away Significantly	<b>-</b> Move away marginally	<b>0</b> Neutral	<b>?</b> Uncertain	<b>X</b> No relationship
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<b>SEA Objective / Policy</b>	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	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Objective 1 – Housing requirements	?	?	?	?	+	0	?	?	?	+	?	0				?
Objective 2 – Settlement boundary	?	+	+	?	+	0	?	?	?	+	?	+				+
Objective 3 – Settlement boundary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Objective 4 – Criteria for new housing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+				+
Objective 5 – Jobs	X	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Objective 6 – Jobs	+	+	+	+	?	0	?	?	?	+	?	+				+
Objective 7 – Local services	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	?	X	+	+				+
Objective 8 – Local services	?	+	+	?	+	+	X	+	+	+	++	+				+
Objective 9 – Local services	X	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	X				+



Objective 10 – Open spaces and the environment	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Objective 11 – Open spaces and the environment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Objective 12 – Renewable energy	?	+	+	+	+	X	+	?	?	+	?	+				+
BNDP1	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				?
BNDP2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+				+
BNDP3	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+				+
BNDP4	++	+	+	X	X	X	++	++	+	+	++	+				+
BNDP5	+	+	+	+	+	O	?	?	?	+	+	+				+
BNDP6	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+				+
BNDP7	+	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
BNDP8	++	++	++	++	+	X	+	+	+	X	+	++				++
BNDP9	++	++	++	++	+	?	?	X	X	X	X	+				+
BNDP10	+	++	++	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	+	+				+
BNDP11	?	+	+	?	X	X	+	X	X	X	?	?				+
<b>Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
<b>Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)</b>	Overall the Bodenham neighbourhood plan will contribute towards achieving the SEA objectives and consequently there is no reason why there should be a negative effect on the baseline. Policies have been drafted in general conformity with the Core Strategy and none are in direct conflict with the adopted plan policies. Criteria exists within the NDP policies to ensure sufficient policy safeguards are in place.															
<b>Commentary for significant cumulative effects</b>	No significant cumulative effects identified.															

# Appendix 5

**Options Considered in preparation of Bodenham NDP**

- Option 1 Do nothing
- Option 2 Allocate sites for housing
- Option 3 Manage future housing growth using a settlement boundary
- Option 4 Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary
- Option 5 Allocations for new businesses
- Option 6 Criteria for small scale business development and home working
- Option 7 Housing in Bodenham Moor only
- Option 8 Housing in Bodenham only
- Option 9 Housing in both settlements

# Appendix 6

Objectives and context	Where referenced in NDP/SEA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Conflicts that exist between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 1 (paras 1.10 – 1.18).</li> <li>• Sections 2 and 3; and Tables A2 and A3</li> <li>• Section 3 (para 3.7).</li> <li>• Section 3 (para 3.1).</li> <li>• Section 4 (paras 4.4)</li> </ul>
Scoping	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.</li> <li>• The assessment focuses on significant issues.</li> <li>• Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 2 (paras 2.6 – 2.9) &amp; Appendix 3</li> <li>• Sections 2 and 6</li> <li>• Sections 2 and 6</li> </ul>

<b>Alternatives</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.</li> <li>Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant.</li> <li>The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared.</li> <li>Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.</li> <li>Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 5.</li> <li>Section 5 (paras 5.2 – 5.8).</li> <li>Section 5 &amp; Appendix 5</li> <li>N/A</li> <li>Section 5 (paras 5.2 – 5.8).</li> </ul>
<b>Baseline information</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 1 and 6.</li> <li>Initial screening report and Section 1.</li> <li>Section 2.</li> </ul>

<b>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.</li> <li>• Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable.</li> <li>• Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable.</li> <li>• The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base).</li> <li>• Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tables A2, A3 and A4 (Appendix 2)</li> <li>• Tables B2 and B3 (Appendix 4)</li> <li>• Table B4 (Appendix 4)</li> <li>• Section 6</li> <li>• Section 6</li> <li>• Section 2</li> </ul>
<b>Mitigation measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated.</li> <li>• Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 6 (paras 6.5. – 6.8)</li> <li>• Section 6.</li> </ul>

<b>The Environmental Report</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.</li> <li>• Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.</li> <li>• Uses maps and other illustrations, where appropriate.</li> <li>• Explains the methodology used.</li> <li>• Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.</li> <li>• Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> <li>• N/A</li> <li>• N/A</li> <li>• Section 2</li> <li>• Section 2</li> <li>• Section 2</li> <li>• Included at page 1</li> </ul>
<b>Consultation</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 2 (paras 2.4 – 2.5).</li> <li>• Section 7.</li> </ul>



<b>Decision-making and information on the decision</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan.</li> <li>An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.</li> <li>Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sections 2 and 8.</li> <li>Following draft consultation</li> <li>Following draft consultation</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring measures</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures proposed for monitoring the Neighbourhood Development Plan are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA.</li> <li>Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA.</li> <li>Acknowledgement that monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.)</li> <li>Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 7.</li> <li>Section 7.</li> <li>Section 7.</li> <li>Section 7.</li> </ul>