

Environmental Report



Kings Cuple Neighbourhood Area

November 2016

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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 (options) B2, B3 and B4

Appendix 5: Options Considered

Appendix 6: Consultation response to Reg14 draft Environmental Report

Appendix 7: SEA Stage D reassessment of amendments D2 and D3

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Non-technical summary

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

Kings Caple 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 Kings Caple lies 11 miles south of Hereford and 8 miles north of Ross-on-Wye. The village of Kings Caple is located within the meander of the River Wye and the parish is located within the Wye Valley AONB.

The Parish area consists of 2 ancient woodland, 6 Special Wildlife Sites, 1 Sites of Special Scientific Interest and 5 unregistered park and gardens, and the River Wye Special Area of Conservation.

The village of Kings Caple is highlighted within the Core Strategy for proportionate growth. The village does not have a pub, shop or post office but has a primary school.

The Kings Caple NDP includes 6 objectives, which are designed to deliver the overarching vision on the ground, and it is intended that these objectives will be supported by 26 criteria based planning policies and 3 site allocations. Alternative options were considered prior to reaching a decision over the format of the draft plan.

The environmental appraisal of the Kings Caple 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 submission 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 Kings Caple 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 Kings Caple NDP will be monitored annually via the Council's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Kings Caple Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Kings Caple NDP proposes a settlement boundary and three potential allocation sites for housing. The plan primarily contains design criteria in order to protect and enhance the landscape and setting of the settlement within the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The settlement of Kings Caple is 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 with a designated settlement boundary and three allocation sites. 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 Kings Caple 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 Kings Caple lies 11 miles south of Hereford and 8 miles north of Ross-on-Wye. The village of Kings Caple is located within the mender of the River Wye and the parish is located within the Wye Valley AONB.
- 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 The Kings Caple NDP includes 6 objectives, which are designed to deliver the overarching vision on the ground, and it is intended that these objectives will be supported by 26 criteria based planning policies and three site allocations for housing. Alternative options were considered prior to reaching a decision over the format of the draft plan and the settlement boundary has been defined consistently and in line with Guidance Note 21.
- 1.9 The vision for Kings Caple parish in 2031 is set out in a detailed Vision Statement.
- 'to preserve and enhance the natural beauty and historical character of the parish ensuring that any development, within it, is sensitive to these qualities and to the surrounding Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and contributes to the well-being and prosperity of the whole community.'
- 1.10 The 6 NDP objectives which underpin this vision are:
- 1) To protect and enhance the natural beauty and diverse habitat of the local AONB environment
 - 2) To maintain the character vitality and community spirit of the village
 - 3) To protect and enhance village heritage, historic assets and other important village features
 - 4) To comply with the Herefordshire Core Strategy housing development requirements (policy RA2)

- 5) To minimise the impact of any new development on the surrounding countryside, landscape and ecosystem
- 6) To enhance the prospects for local employment and tourism

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 Kings Caple 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 Kings Caple 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 Kings Caple 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 Kings Caple 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 Kings Caple 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 Following the draft consultation, change made to the plan for submission have been assessed within Task D2 and D3 which reassess the amendments made to 6 policies. Minor wording and layout change were also made but these were not seen as significant to require additional assessment. Producing an Environmental Report is 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, Kings Caple SEA Scoping Report was available to four¹ statutory bodies for consultation from 14 August to 19 September 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.

¹ 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 Kings Cuple 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 Kings Cuple 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 snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.
- *Play Facilities Study (2012)* - The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.
- *Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study (2009)* - The 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 Kings Caple 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 objective surrounding the details of protection of the natural and built environment. The parish is predominately rural in nature and situated within the Wye Valley AONB. The boundary of the parish area on three sides is the River Wye SAC. Development in this area over the plan period will predominately be via three site allocations and windfall development within the designated settlement boundary. This mean that the full impacts on the SEA objectives will be tested at the planning application stage when the full details of the proposal 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 Kings Caple parish in 2031:

- 1) To protect and enhance the natural beauty and diverse habitat of the local AONB environment
- 2) To maintain the character vitality and community spirit of the village
- 3) To protect and enhance village heritage, historic assets and other important village features
- 4) To comply with the Herefordshire Core Strategy housing development requirements (policy RA2)
- 5) To minimise the impact of any new development on the surrounding countryside, landscape and ecosystem
- 6) To enhance the prospects for local employment and tourism

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 an unclear effect at this stage.

4.4 It is impossible to appraise the full implications of NDP objective 4 and 5 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	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
Objective 2	?	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Objective 3	?	+	+	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Objective 4	?	?	?	?	?	+	X	X	X	+	?	+				?
Objective 5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+				+
Objective 6	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	+	?	?				?

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 –Allocation sites for housing
 - Option 3 – Manage future housing using a settlement boundary
 - Option 4 – Allocate sites and settlement boundary
 - Option 5 – Criteria for smaller scale employment, agriculture
 - Site location option – North
 - Site location option – East
 - Site location option – South
 - Site location option - West
- 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 a 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 as any growth will be adjudged by criteria based policy.
- 5.5 Options with regards to site allocation were based on the results of a call for site consultation and Herefordshire SHLAA and landscape character assessment work which had been commissioned by the parish.

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	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Site North	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0				+
Site east	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	0				+
Site south	+	-	0	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	0				+
Site west	?	-	+	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	0				+

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

- 6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Kings Caple 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 E1 – E4 Environment
 - Policy CH1 – CH4 Conservation and Heritage
 - Policy SB1 – SB2 Settlement boundary
 - Policy H1 – H5 Housing
 - Policy BD1 – BD7 Building Design
 - Policy EM1 Employment
 - Policy T1 Tourism
 - Policy TT1 – TT2 Traffic and Transport

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
Policy E1	+	++	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+				+
Policy E2	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				+
Policy E3	++	+	+	x	+	x	+	+	+	?	+	+				+
Policy E4	?	+	+	+	+	x	++	x	?	x	x	x				++
Policy CH1	+	+	++	++	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+				++
Policy CH2	?	++	++	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				+
Policy CH3	+	+	++	++	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				+

NDP Policy	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Policy CH4	+	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				++
Policy SB1	?	+	+	?	+	+	X	X	?	+	+	+				++
Policy SB2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H1	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Sites																
HLAA/218/001 (KC11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
O/KINC/003	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
HLAA/222/001	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H2	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H3	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+				+
Policy H4	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+				+
Policy H5	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy BD1	+	+	+	++	X	X	?	?	X	X	X	X				X
Policy BD2	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy BD3	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy BD4	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy BD5	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy BD6	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy BD7	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy EM1	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy T1	X	+	+	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TT1	X	X	+	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Policy TT2	X	X	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				X

6.6 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.

6.7 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 Kings Caple 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.

- 6.8 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.

Stage D of the SEA – assessment of the changes to policies following the draft consultation (Reg14)

- 6.9 As mentioned previously, 6 policies were refined following the draft plan consultation which took place from 27 June to 10 August 2016. These changes were necessitated by comments received during the consultation period rather than specifically as a result of the Environmental Report.
- 6.10 Two policies have been added (E4 and E5) regarding waste water management and sustainable drainage systems as recommended by Welsh Water. The settlement boundary has been altered to the east of the village and this has been reassessed under Policy SB1. The change was as a response to early consultation and concern regarding the areas ability to meet the criteria outlined for the delineation of the settlement boundary. Policy H2 has also been amended to include 'within and adjacent' to the settlement boundary which gives additional flexibility to the policy. Policy E6 has been included within the assessment, this is an original policy which has been renumbered. No wording changes have taken place, however for clarity it has been included within the assessments.
- 6.11 The results of this further assessment can be seen in details within Appendix 7. They reveal the outcomes of Stage B process mentioned above were largely unaffected or strengthened by the refinements of the process.

7.0 Implementation and monitoring

- 7.1 Herefordshire Council as the Local Planning Authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan.
- 7.2 Indeed, Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the Local Planning Authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of any NDP that was subject to SEA, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.
- 7.3 Accordingly, Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes from the NDP policies and the results of these will be reported in the Council's 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 Submission Kings Cagle NDP.
- 8.2 Responses on the Submission NDP will be reviewed as part of the examination
- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the examination will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of the Stage B process.

Appendix 1

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

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

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

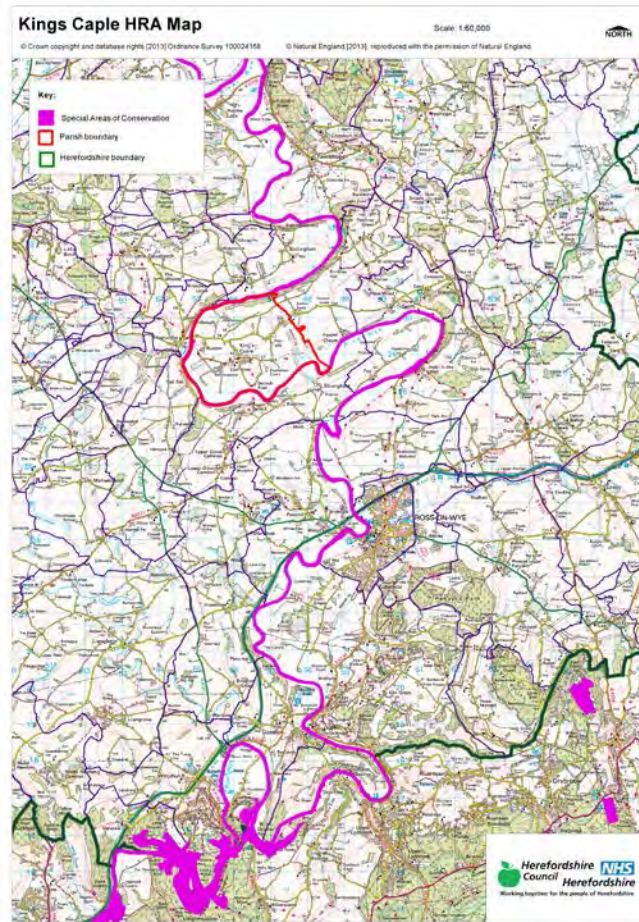
Neighbourhood Area:	Kings Capse Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Kings Capse Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	29/11/2012

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 Wye flows along the northern, western and southern 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 Wye hydrological catchment area.
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is mains drainage at Kings Caple

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 44.3km 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 38.1km 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 10.94km 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 13.83km 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 Kings Cuple 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 Kings Caple Neighbourhood Area and would need to be taken into account within a Strategic Environmental Assessment. In addition, the NDP will also need to consider the other SEA topics set out in Guidance Note 9a to ensure that the plan does not cause adverse impacts.

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's within the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	2	Armastone Wood; Carey & Capler Wood (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	1	The whole Parish is within the Wye Valley AONB	Y
Conservation Areas	0	There are no Conservation Areas within the Parish	N
European Sites	1	The River Wye flows over the northern, western and southern border of the Parish	Y
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 and 3 follow the River Wye on the northern, western and southern borders of the Parish	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings scattered all around the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	6 (SWS)	River Wye; Fawley Railway Tunnel; Pools nr Strangford Viaduct; Woods along the Wye from Capler Camp; Although Wood (border); Castlemeadow Wood (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails (e.g. Herefordshire Trail)	1	Herefordshire Trail	Y
Mineral Reserves	0	There are no Minerals Reserves Sites within the Parish	N
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	5 Unregistered	Aramstone; Pennoxstone; Poulstone Court; Caradoc Court (border); Fawley Court (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	1	Caple Tump, a Motte Castle 175m south west of Caple Court	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	1	River Wye (Unfavourable Recovering)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 29/05/2013

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.

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

Usk Bat Site

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

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

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

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

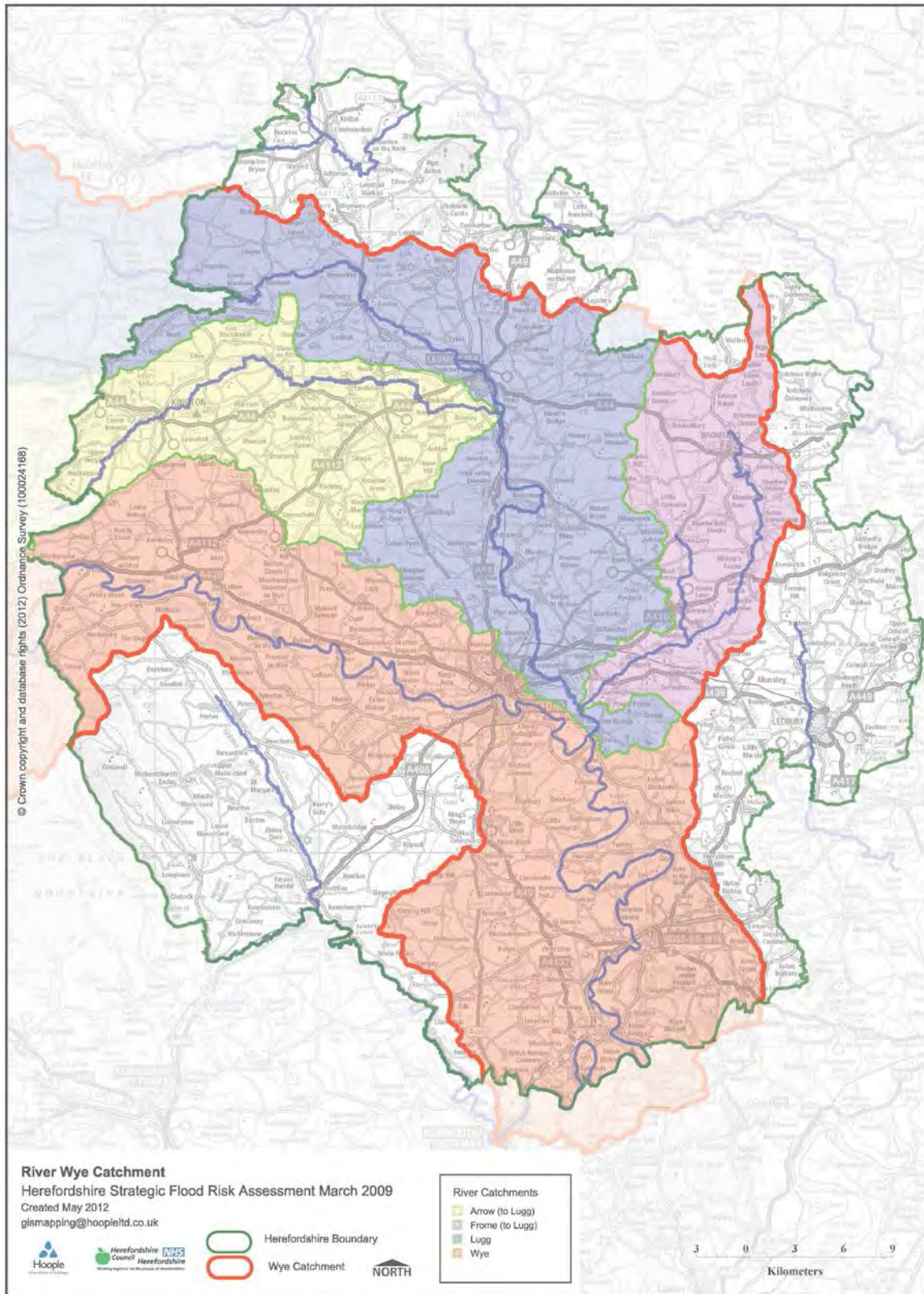
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

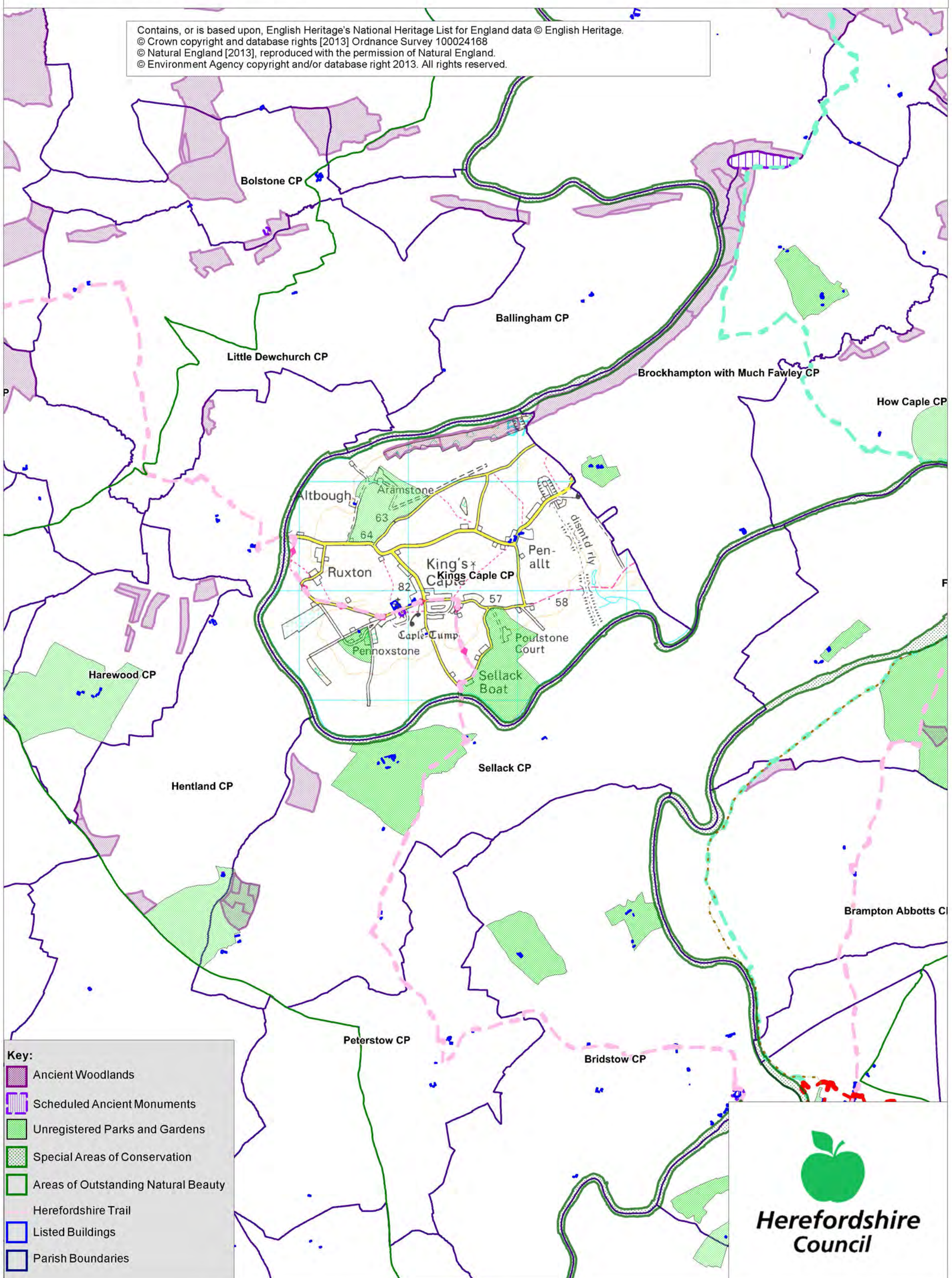


Kings Caple SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:40,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Unregistered Parks and Gardens
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Herefordshire Trail
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries

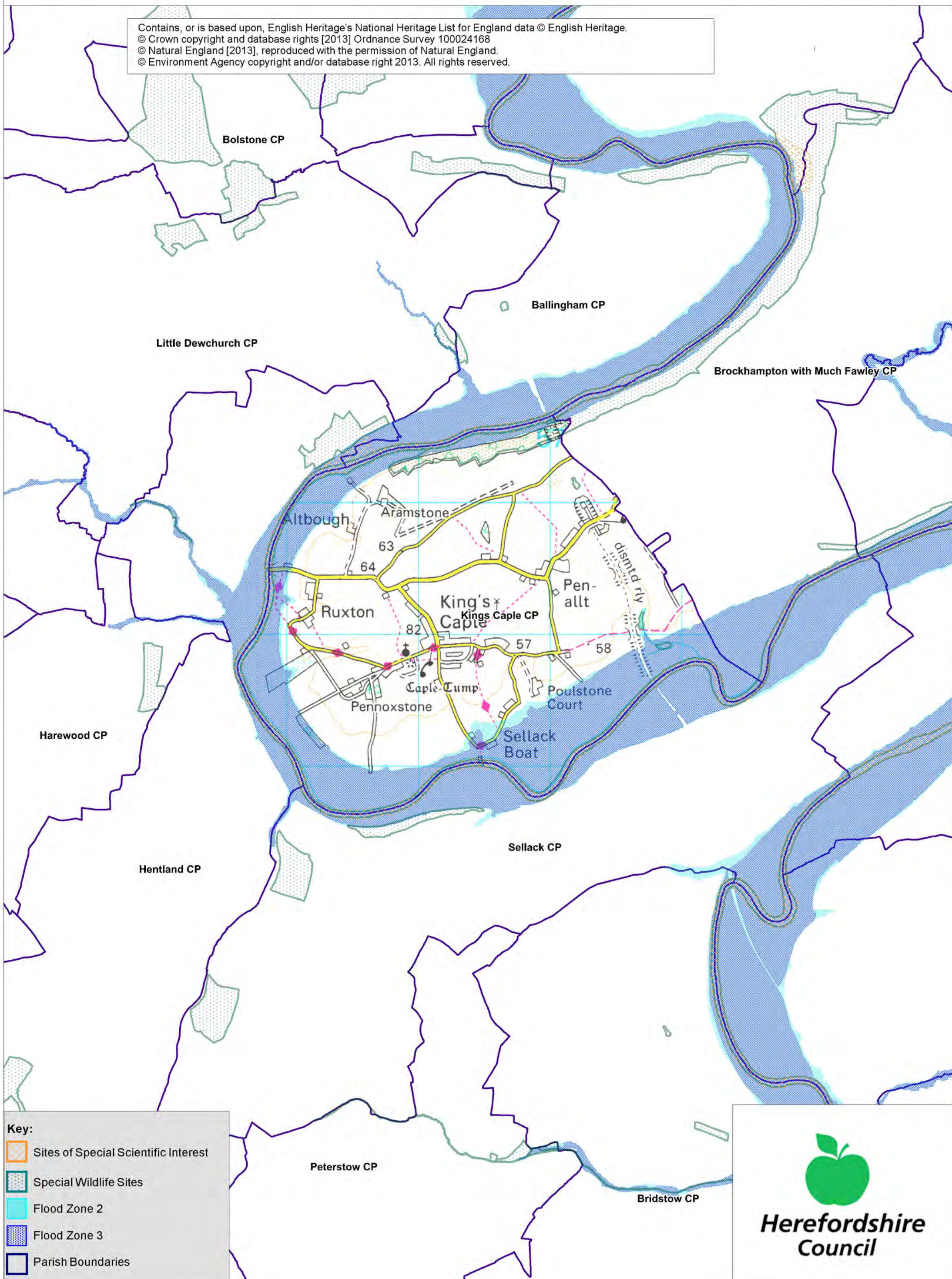
Herefordshire Council

Kings Caple SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:40,000



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- Key:**
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - Special Wildlife Sites
 - Flood Zone 2
 - Flood Zone 3
 - Parish Boundaries



Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Kings Cople Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

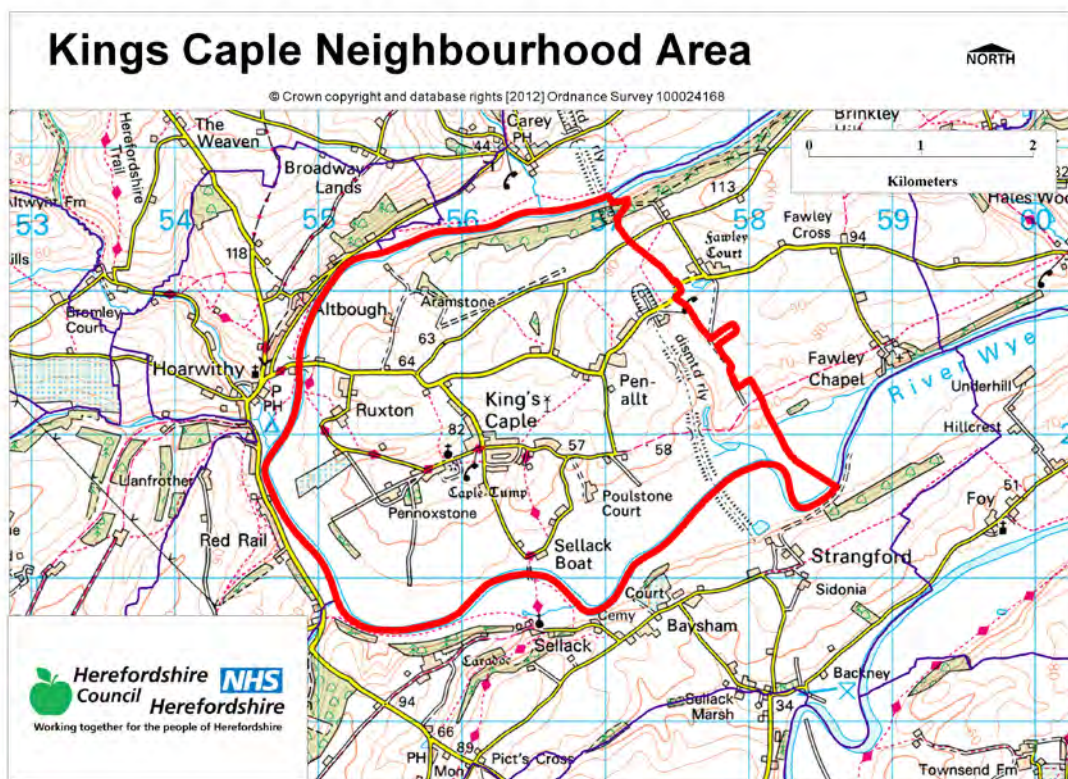
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

- 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 Natural Resources Wales.

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

1. Natural England;
2. Historic England;
3. Environment Agency.



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

Parish Council Name: Kings Caple

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Kings Caple Plan

Date completed: June 2014

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

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

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			AONBs.	some early publicity suggesting this.		
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Domestic Legislation	2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	Provides that any public body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	European Union Strategy	2009	Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet 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"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Population and human health 	The Neighbourhood Plans should take into account the objectives of the strategy. The aim of sustainable development should be implicit in its approach.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable production and consumption; • Public health threats; • Better management of natural resources; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; • Fighting global poverty. 		
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National planning policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			planning system.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	
Herefordshire Core Strategy, Pre-submission document 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2013	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Approx 20 dwellings will need to be delivered within Kings Caple.</p> <p>Kings Caple is within the Ross on Wye HMA. It is allocated under RA2 policy and should take into consideration the criteria set within this policy.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 14% in Kings Caple, (Ross on Wye HMA) over the plan period.</p>		

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local 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"> • Air • Climate factors • Population and human health 	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Kings Cople Plan 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) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Understanding Herefordshire Report	Built and natural environment	2014	<p>Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life</p> <p>Enable development for economy and housing to required levels.</p> <p>Growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>	An air quality management plan is in place to tackle this. Destination Hereford project is in place to give locals more sustainable transport options.	<p>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Have a more diverse range of transport options.</p>	None identified.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Kings Caple 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.	<p>AONB management plan is in place to conserve and enhance natural beauty.</p> <p>Plan is here to provide guidance and strategic objectives for individuals and groups based within the Wye Valley AONB.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The whole of the Kings Caple neighbourhood Area is within the Wye Valley AONB.</p> <p>Need to take into consideration the Wye Valley management plan. Kings Caple Lowlands is one of Wye Valley AONB landscape management zones.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016	Corporate	2011	Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.	<p>The document outlines the path and direction to foster economic vitality within Herefordshire. Key objectives therefore include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustaining business survival and growth • Increasing wage levels, range and quality of jobs • Having a skilled population to meet future work needs • Developing the county's built infrastructure so enterprise can flourish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Material assets • Population and human health 	None of merit.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	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>There are no employment land allocations within Kings Cople at present and so the study does not identify sites which are worthy of continued protection from alternative uses. Nor does it make any recommendations in respect of employment need within the neighbourhood area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population and human health 	None of merit; however the NDP process may have to explore whether there is any employment need locally and if so whether there is any scope for providing employment land and premises.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2015	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There SHLAA indicates that there are three sites with medium suitability within the parish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climate factors Cultural heritage and the landscape Flora and fauna Population and human health Soil Water 	<p>The SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing.</p> <p>Within Kings Cople a SHLAA assessment has been undertaken, therefore this should be taken into account in the production of the NDP</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Kings Cople falls within the Ross-on-Wye HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 58 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017. <p>The study identifies that, in Ross-on-Wye HMA, there is a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 690 market houses • 490 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Ross-on-Wye HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows: 1 Bed - 54.4%, 2 bed – 18.4%, 3 bed – 28.2%, and 4+ bed - -1.1%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Ross-on-Wye HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				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	Kings Caple is listed as RA1 settlement, which means it is considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 14%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Kings Caple NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA1.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity 	The NDP can help to achieve the LBAP priorities.
Building Biodiversity into the LDF	Evidence	2009	Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.	<p>Identifies a range of semi-natural habitats and sites which are subject to local designations for their importance to nature conservation.</p> <p>Provides information on the River Wye SAC.</p> <p>As well as the Wye Valley, Usk Bat sites should be considered.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climate factors Cultural heritage and the landscape Flora and fauna Material assets Population and human health Soil Water 	<p>There is a lack of information about rural areas which means it will be necessary to gather and assess existing biodiversity and geo diversity data, in order to ensure that the Kings Caple NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.</p> <p>River Wye SAC and bat sites should be taken into consideration whilst developing the plan.</p>

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Kings Caple parish itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.44 ha of playing pitch area (at the Primary School) <p>There are no hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	<p>The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Kings Caple NDP.</p> <p>Additional local evidence may be required to identify if there is a need for any secured playing pitch facilities within the Parish.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Ross-on-Wye Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive under provision of parks and gardens • Extensive over provision of natural and semi-natural green space • Under provision of amenity green space and average provision for outdoor sport • Average provision for children and young people. <p>The Kings Cople area is not specifically referred to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The open space audit and assessment of does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Kings Cople Parish.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	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 Kings Caple itself, no specific sites are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	None of merit.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>Kings Cople is situated in the Lower Wye catchment and is has the highest risk of fluvial flooding in the county. Therefore requires a holistic integrated approach to flood risk management.</p> <p>The Lower Wye has a 23.4% standard run percentage run off by sub catchment. This is potentially moderately suitable for infiltration source control.</p> <p>Lower Wye has a very slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 25 hours.</p> <p>The WCS identifies 30 sites in the River Wye catchment where current discharge consent licences cannot be shown to have no adverse effect. Abstraction of water from the River Wye may have impacted the habitats directive ecological river flow.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Kings Cople NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.</p> <p>Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Kings Cople Group NDP.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Kings Cople Parish Plan	Evidence / local document	2006	The Parish Plan sought the requirements of the community and how to address these needs. The Plan is a rolling plan that can be continuously updated.	The aim of this plan is to identify priorities and issues which can be developed into a rolling action list for the benefit of the Kings Cople community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Biodiversity • Population and human health • Material assets • Climate factors • Flora and fauna • Cultural heritage and the landscape 	The Parish Plan gives a good basis for the development of the NDP and the policies that will be formed.

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Kings Caple

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. <i>There is one SSSI within Kings Caple. 05/08/14 –River Wye-Unfavourable recovering.</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).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	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. Kings Caple is within the Lower River Wye sub-catchment for the purposes of the nutrient management plan. The lower River Wye sub-catchment is currently meeting phosphate targets.	The River Wye SAC was subject to a review of consents in 2010, as a number of sections of the river were found to have greater phosphate levels than those identified in Natural England's favourable condition tables.	The roll out of the Nutrient Management Plan will determine future targets.	New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.	Nutrient Management Plan (2014)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	Kings Caple has: SSSI: 1 SWS: 6 1 SAC=River Wye 6 SWS There are no NNRs, SINCs and LNRs within the parish.	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some Individual sites.	Herefordshire Council Initial Screening Report for the Neighbourhood Plan 2013
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Settled farmlands on river terrace; principal settled farmlands and principal wooded hills	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. Whilst there is no qualitative, locally	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (search June 2014).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
			specific data available at present, there are numerous scheduled monuments in Kings Caple according to the latest version of the register.		up to date.	recommendations.	
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	Historic Landscape Character assessments have only been undertaken for Hereford City. Rapid townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Hereford. Rapid townscape Assessments (2010)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate change.	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 ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate change.	Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	To contribute towards the national target.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate	Total CO2 emissions per capita	<p>Latest figure dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO₂)</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 ₂ emissions produced are decreasing.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive	Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Figure steadily improved before going into decline: Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8%	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.	None identified.	The State of Herefordshire Report (2007) Water Framework Directive (2000)
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.	2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57% <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 (2010/11) and (2011-2013)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. However, this data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and one SAM. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	There were 70 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2011.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	None of Kings Caple listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search June 2014)

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Kings Caple baseline

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

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

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

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

Template A4: SEA Framework

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

Parish Council Name: Kings Cople

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Kings Cople Plan

Date completed: June 2014

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3

Date: 15 September 2014
Our ref: 129487
Your ref: None



James Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
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BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Latham

Kings Cople Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 15 August 2014 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

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.

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.

Where Neighbourhood Plans could have significant environmental effects, they may require a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

Further guidance on deciding whether the proposals are likely to have significant environmental effects and the requirements for consulting Natural England on SEA are set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance at:
<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/does-a-neighbourhood-plan-require-a-sustainability-appraisal/>

We welcome the production of this SEA Scoping report. The following comments are intended to further improve the SEA and its usefulness in assessing the Neighbourhood Plan.

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

Natural England approves of the plans, policies and programmes listed.

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Kings Cople Parish

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Under the indicator “*Net change in condition of SSSIs*”, we welcome the inclusion of data on SSSI’s within this neighbourhood plan area.



Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk), could be referred to as a data source.

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*”. Reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment.

Water, air, soil and material assets

This section (or suitable alternative) should include information on geodiversity (see NPPF paragraphs 113 & 117). 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.

We welcome the inclusion of information on Agricultural Land Classification data against the indicator “*Agricultural land usage by quality*”, as per our previous recommendations in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping reports.

Soil

We note that the best and most versatile agricultural land has not been considered here (although it has been as per above). We suggest including an indicator to monitor the hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from Kings Caple Parish baseline

We welcome the recognition that development can be a pressure on biodiversity and the inclusion of landscape and soils as environmental issues, as per our previous recommendations in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping reports.

Appendix A4 – SEA Framework

We welcome the incorporation of some of the recommendations which we have previously made in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping Report consultations in the county.

Under the SEA topic “*Nature Conservation (Biodiversity, flora and fauna)*”, 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. Against “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we suggest that as a minimum there should be no net losses. The NPPF sets out a requirement to move to net gains for nature (paragraph 9), drawing on the Natural Environment White Paper.

Under the SEA topic “*Landscape*” we suggest that reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies. We welcome the sub-objective on the loss of open space.

Under the SEA topic “*Soil*”, we welcome the inclusion of an indicator around losses of best and most versatile agricultural land, as per our previous recommendations in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping reports.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

Where a Neighbourhood Plan could potentially lead to significant environmental effects it will be necessary to screen the Plan in relation to the Habitats and Species Regulations (2010), as amended (the 'Habitats Regulations'). One of the basic conditions that will be tested at Examination is whether the making of the plan is compatible with European obligations and this includes requirements relating to the Habitats Directive.

In relation to the Habitats Regulations, a Neighbourhood Plan cannot progress if the likelihood of significant effects on any European Site, either alone (or in combination with other plans and projects) cannot be ruled out (see Schedule 2, The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012). Therefore measures may need to be incorporated into the Neighbourhood Plan to ensure that any likely significant effects are avoided in order to secure compliance with the Regulations. A screening exercise should be undertaken if there is any doubt about the possible effects of the Plan on European protected sites. This will be particularly important if a Neighbourhood Plan is to progress before a Local Plan has been adopted and/or the Neighbourhood Plan proposes development which has not been assessed and/or included in the Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Local Plan.

We note the recommendation that a full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening is undertaken due to proximity to the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (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 Hayley Fleming on 0300 060 1594. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

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

Yours sincerely

Hayley Fleming
Lead adviser – Planning
South Mercia Area Team
(Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull)



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

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09 September 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: (Brilley; Eardisland; Garway; Kings Cagle; Luston; Marden).

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 our comments and recommendations to you in relation to these remain substantively the same as those which we communicated to you in our letter of the 15th August 2014 in response to the first tranche of SEA Scoping Reports. We urge you to refer back to and consider these representations before finalizing the reports in relation to the above Neighbourhood Plans also.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

Pete Boland
Historic Places Adviser
E-mail: peter.boland@english-heritage.org.uk

Appendix 4

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

The following matrix appraises the emerging Kings Caple 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				
NDPO1	+	++	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+				+	The objective is seeking to protect the natural environment particularly the AONB. This will have a positive effect on the baseline	None	This objective meets all the criteria. It is not specific regarding time however this can be reasonable assumed to be the plan period.	To protect and enhance the natural beauty and diverse habitat of the Wye Valley AONB within the plan period.
NDPO2	?	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				+	The objective is seeking to protect the character and vitality of the village. This will have a positive effect on the baseline	None	This objective meets all the criteria. It is not specific regarding time however this can be reasonable assumed to be the plan period.	To maintain the character vitality and community spirit of the village within the plan period
NDPO3	?	+	+	++	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				+	The objective is seeking to protect the historical heritage of the village. This will have a positive effect on the baseline	None	This objective meets all the criteria. It is not specific regarding time however this can be reasonable assumed to be the plan period.	To meet the need for housing within the plan period
NDPO4	?	?	?	?	?	+	x	x	x	+	?	+				?	The impact of this objective is dependent on location. At this stage additional policy details are required.	Policies of the plan include criteria to encourage housing growth whilst protecting the environment	This objective is measurable within the Annual Monitoring Report. Although not stated is will be time specific to the plan period.	To comply with the Core Strategy policy requirements within the plan period.
NDPO5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+				+	This objective is aiming to minimise the impact of growth on the environment	None	This objective meets all the criteria. It is not specific regarding time however this can be reasonable assumed to be the plan period.	To minimise the impact of any new development on the surrounding countryside, landscape and ecosystem within the plan period Specific reference to the River Wye SAC and the need to protect water quality is suggested.
NDPO6	?	?	?	?	o	o	?	?	?	+	?	?				?	This objective is dependent on location. At this stage additional details are required and plan policies will provide the	Policies of the plan include criteria to encourage employment and tourism growth whilst protecting the environment	This objective meets all the criteria. It is not specific regarding time however this can be reasonable assumed to be the plan period.	To enhance the prospect for local employment and tourism within the plan period.

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

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-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 Kings Caple- River Wye-Unfavourable recovering.</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Kings Caple is within the Lower River Wye sub-catchment for the purposes of the nutrient management plan. The lower River .Wye sub-catchment is currently meeting phosphate targets. Kings Caple has: 1 SSSI, 6 SWS, 1 SAC. There are no NNRs and SINC's within the parish.</p> <p>2- There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Kings Caple at present. There are no conservation areas within Kings Caple.</p> <p>3-In terms of Kings Caple itself, the study reveals that there is 0.44ha of playing pitch area, but none of this has secured community access.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there is one scheduled monument in Kings Caple according to the latest version of the register.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%,Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of C02 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-King Caple parish falls in the Lower Wye catchment and is has the highest risk of fluvial flooding in the county. Therefore requires a holistic integrated approach to flood risk management.</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-Around the settlement of Kings Caple the soil classification is Grades 2and 3- very good to moderate.</p> <p>13-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and one SAM in Kings Caple. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Kings Caple parish 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			
Baseline	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 Kings Caple village, where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 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 Criteria for small scale business /agricultural development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+						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
Site allocation options Location north	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0						SHLAA indicates that sites to the east of the settlement are within flood zone 1 and land classification 2. Landscape capacity is moderate to high in this location	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.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site allocation options Location east	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	0						SHLAA indicates that sites to the east of the settlement are within flood zone 1 and land classification 2.	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.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site allocation options Location south	+	-	0	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	0						Landscape character indicates that land to the south is within a high sensitivity area. No suitable sites are contained within SHLAA	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.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Site allocation options Location west	?	-	+	?	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	0						Landscape capacity is low to moderate in this location. It is also in close proximity to the church and other listed buildings and SAMs	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.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA

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

The following matrix appraises the emerging Kings Cuple 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			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13			
Policy E1	+	++	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data as it aims to protection the Wye Valley AONB	This policy is seeking to ensure that the landscape aspects of the area are taken into account when considering future development proposals.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Policy E2	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data	This policy is seeking to ensure that the landscape aspects of the area are taken into account when considering future agricultural development proposals.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy E3	++	+	+	x	+	x	+	+	+	?	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data as it is aiming to increase wildlife corridors and other biodiversity features within any development proposals	This policy will also have a positive effect on air quality and water quality especially at the areas is within close proximity to the River Wye SAC. Specific reference to the River Wye SAC would help strengthen the policy further and provide additional safeguards.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy E4	?	+	+	+	+	x	++	x	?	x	x	x				++	Where relevant this policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data. Some areas are unknown as they will be dependent on location.	This policy is seeking to contribute to reducing climate change contribution and encourage renewable energy on a small scale.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy CH1	+	+	++	++	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+				++	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data	This policy is seeking to provide additional protection within an areas seen locally as historically significant.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of SEA
Policy CH2	?	++	++	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				+	Overall this policy is compatible with the	The policy is aiming for those buildings which are necessary in a countryside location to be sited	This policy would meet the Core

																	baseline where relevant	where is can minimise their impacts on the landscape. This could have a consequently positive impact on the baseline for quality of surroundings and historic environment. Fully assessment of the impacts are dependent on location.	Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA	
Policy CH3	+	+	++	++	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					+	Overall this policy is compatible with the baseline where relevant	This policy is seeking to protect heritage assets within the parish. This will have a positive effect on the sense of place and quality of the surroundings as well as the historic environment	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy CH4	+	+	++	++	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					++	Overall this policy is compatible with the baseline where relevant	The policy is aiming for those buildings which are necessary in a countryside location to be sited where is can minimise their impacts on the heritage assets of the area. This could have a consequently positive impact on the baseline for quality of surroundings and natural environment. Fully assessment of the impacts are dependent on location.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy SB1	?	+	+	?	+	+	x	x	?	+	+	+					++	Overall this policy is compatible with the baseline. Some aspects are dependent on locations however other policies within the plan provide safeguards in terms of the natural and historic environment.	The policy is seeking to promote development within the defined settlement boundary in accordance within Core Strategy policy RA2. This will have a positive effect as it will help to manage and limit sporadic growth within other parts of the parish	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy SB2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	This policy is compatible with the baseline. The policy supports the open countryside policy within the Core Strategy (RA3)	This policy is seeking to reduce sporadic development in the open countryside. It is compatible with policy RA3 of the Core Strategy.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy H1	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	Overall this policy is compatible with the baseline. Some aspects are dependent on locations however other policies within the plan provide safeguards in terms of the natural and historic environment.	This policy is seeking to provide proportional growth in line with policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. Some of the impacts are dependent on location, these is addressed within the sites assessments. A number of policy safeguards exist within other part of the plan to ensure that mitigation and avoidance can take place.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Sites																				
HLAA/218/00 1 (KC11)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	Overall this site would have a positive effect on the baseline and it support proportional growth in line with the Core Strategy. SHLAA (2015) has indicate no particularly issues to prevent development of this site – this is in land classification 2 and flood zone 1.	This site is seeking to provide proportional growth in line with policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. A number of policy safeguards exist within other part of the plan to ensure that mitigation and avoidance can take place and criteria should be added to allocation policy to ensure safeguards.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
O/KINC/003 (KC03B)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	Overall this site would have a positive effect on the baseline and it support proportional growth in line with the Core Strategy. SHLAA (2015) has indicate no particularly issues to prevent development of this site – this is in land classification 2 and flood zone 1.	This site is seeking to provide proportional growth in line with policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. A number of policy safeguards exist within other part of the plan to ensure that mitigation and avoidance can take place and criteria should be added to allocation policy to ensure safeguards.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
HLAA/222/00	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	Overall this site would have a positive effect on the baseline. This is a small scale site for	Conversion of rural buildings could have an impact on nature conversation as they can be home to a variety of fauna. The site in question is	This site would meet the Core strategy

1																potentially a barn conversion.	also in the curtilage of a list building. These issues should be addressed in any future policy criteria within the plan.	requirements in terms of the SEA	
Policy H2	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall this policy is compatible with the baseline. Some aspects are dependent on locations however other policies within the plan provide safeguards in terms of the natural and historic environment.	This policy is seeking to provide proportional growth in line with policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. Some of the impacts are dependent on location, these is addressed within the sites assessments. A number of policy safeguards exist within other part of the plan to ensure that mitigation and avoidance can take place.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy H3	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	+				+	This policy is compatible with the baseline. The policy supports the provision of low cost and affordable housing within the settlement boundary.	Providing a range and mix of housing within the settlement boundary can have a positive effect on a number of the baseline indicators. Providing housing need to existing service and facilities will help to reduce the need to travel by private car.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy H4	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	+				+	This policy is compatible with the baseline. The policy supports the provision of low cost and affordable housing within the settlement boundary.	Providing a range and mix of housing within the settlement boundary can have a positive effect on a number of the baseline indicators. Providing housing need to existing service and facilities will help to reduce the need to travel by private car.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy H5	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This is not a land use policy but an indication that housing need assessments should include reference to sustainability in terms of isolations and service provision.	This requirement could have a consequential positive effect on air quality and reducing the need to travel to service if affordable housing is situated in the most sustainable locations.	This is not a land use policy but the requirements for an assessment
Policy BD1	+	+	+	++	x	x	?	?	x	x	x	x				x	The policy is seeking to preserve the historic character of Kings Cagle. The use of traditional materials could have a positive effect on the surrounding and the natural and historic environment, it may be restrictive with regards to innovative ways of supporting reduction in climate change.	This policy seeks to ensure that the historic character is preserve through design.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy BD2	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x				x	This policy is compatible with the baseline with appropriate.	This policy is specific to reduce element of street furniture from the environment. The reduction in street lighting with have a positive effect on the quality of the surroundings and a consequently effect on nocturnal animals. Some concerns may arise regarding the perception of safety with a reduction in signage and street lighting.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy BD3	x	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This policy is seeking to restrict the height of new dwellings to be compatible with existing developments in other parts of the village.	This could have a positive effect on the quality of the surrounding and the surrounding landscape.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy BD4	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This policy is seeking to encourage private gardens in developments	This could have a positive effect on the quality of the surroundings and the sense of place.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of SEA

Policy BD5	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This policy is seeking to encourage private gardens in developments	This could have a positive effect on the quality of the surroundings and the sense of place.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of SEA
Policy BD6	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This policy is seeking to preserve residential amenity.	This will have a positive effect on the quality of the surroundings and the sense of place.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirement in terms of SEA
Policy BD7	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This policy is seeking to preserve residential amenity in any schemes of agricultural or industrial uses.	This will have a positive effect on the quality of the surroundings and the sense of place.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirement in terms of the SEA
Policy EM1	x	x	x	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This policy is seeking to encourage great use and inclusion of broadband provision	The increased provision of broadband will assist businesses and residents who wish to work from home and within the parish. This will have a consequential effect on reducing traffic within the parish.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy T1	x	+	+	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				+	This policy is seeking to encourage the continuing use of public rights of way.	The provision and maintenance of public rights of way will enable other sustainable modes of moving around the parish and reduce some of the reliance on private car.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy TT1	x	x	+	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This policy is seeking to improve pedestrian safety.	This will help to have a positive effect on reducing the impact on traffic on the parish. This could also have a consequential effect on the quality of the surroundings and the sense of place.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy TT2	x	x	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This policy is seeking to encourage a reduction in the number of HGVs within the parish	This will help to have a positive effect on reducing the impact on traffic on the parish. This could also have a consequential effect on the quality of the surroundings and the sense of place.	The policy 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 E1

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)	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to preserve the historic character of the village and its landscape setting	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to preserve the historic character of the village and its landscape setting	
To improve quality of	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to preserve the historic character	

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

surroundings				of the village and its landscape setting	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to preserve the historic character of the village and its 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	
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	

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	A consequence of preserving the setting and landscape could be to preserve soils and quality. Soils around Kings Caple are Grade 2 and 3	
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 preserve the historic character of the village and its landscape setting	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is seeking to preserve the historic character of the village and its landscape setting. Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline.				

Policy E2

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

	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to conserve and enhance the AONB, which could have a consequential positive impact on biodiversity within the area	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The aim of this policy is to conserve and enhance the AONB in agricultural developments	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The aim of this policy is to conserve and enhance the AONB in agricultural developments	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The aim of this policy is to conserve and enhance the AONB in agricultural developments	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

environment					
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	X	No relationship	
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	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

resources					
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The aim of this policy is to conserve and enhance the AONB in agricultural developments. This will have a positive effect on the baseline and additional policies are within the NDP which address the other objectives.				

Policy E3

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)	++	++	++	The aim of this policy is to encourage additional biodiversity features within developments.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	+	+	+	Any additional encouragement for biodiversity into any schemes will be contributing to	

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

townscapes				the quality of the landscape and townscape as a whole.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Addition biodiversity features into the parish will improve the quality of the surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Additional wildlife features will add to the ecosystem and have a positive effect on air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Additional green spaces and wildlife corridors can help contribute to climate change and potential add green surface water drainage areas to schemes	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Additional green spaces and wildlife corridors can help contribute to climate change and	

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

				potential add green surface water drainage areas to schemes	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The aim of this policy is to encourage additional biodiversity features within developments.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	Welsh Water have indicated that a feasibility study will be required in order to investigate future capacity.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Additional green spaces and wildlife corridors can help contribute to climate change and potential add green surface water drainage areas to schemes	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The addition of wildlife areas and biodiversity can help preserve soils within the area	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					

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

To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The aim of the policy is to encourage additional biodiversity features which will help to conserve and enhance natural resources	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The aim of this policy is to encourage additional biodiversity features within developments, this will have a positive effect on a number of SEA objectives.				

Policy E4

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 will be dependent on the nature and locations of the development. Other policies exist within the plan to ensure policy safeguards	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This will be dependent on the nature and locations of the development. Other policies exist within the plan to ensure policy safeguards	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This will be dependent on the nature and locations of the development. Other policies exist within the plan to ensure policy safeguards	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This will be dependent on the nature and locations of the development. Other policies exist within the plan to ensure policy safeguards	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	A consequence of additional alternative energy solutions could see an improvement in air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

environment					
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to encourage the use of renewable energy within the parish	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This will be dependent on the nature and locations of the development. Other policies exist within the plan to ensure policy safeguards	
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					

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

nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and increase the use of renewable energy sources.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on many of the baseline indicators. Other policies within the NDP ensure that there are sufficient safeguards.				

Policy CH1

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)	+	+	+	There is specific criteria included within the plan to ensure that issues of natural conservation are taken into account	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	There is specific criteria to preserve the rural character of the parish	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	There are a number of criteria included within the policy which seek to safeguard heritage, rural character and landscape.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	There are specific criteria within the policy to safeguard heritage assets and the historical evolution of the settlement	
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	+	+	+	A consequence of criteria may increase the soil resources 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	++	++	++	There are a number of criteria included within the policy which seek to safeguard heritage, rural character and landscape.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative	There are a number of criteria included within the policy which seek to safeguard heritage, rural character and landscape.				

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

effects	
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Policy CH2

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 will be locational based but there are a number of other policies to safeguard this aspect	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	Policy is seeking to protect the landscape setting of the parish	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect the landscape and the surrounding setting of the parish	

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	+	+	+	The aim of the policy is protect the character of the area, this will have a positive effect on the historic and cultural environment	
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	
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	

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

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 seeking to protect and enhance the Wye Valley AONB	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy has a number of positive effects on the baseline and is seeking to protect the historic and environmental character of the Wye Valley AONB				

Policy CH3

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation
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B3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies and sites within the Neighbourhood Development Plan

	terms of the three time periods)				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)	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to protect the historic environment, which could have a consequential positive effect on any related flora and fauna associated particularly with older buildings	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	As the policy seeks to protect the historic environment, this could have a positive effect on the quality of the townscape	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	As the policy seeks to protect the historic environment, this could have a positive effect on the quality of the surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The aim of this policy seeks to protect the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship	

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

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	
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					

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

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to protect the historic/ manmade environment	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline.				

Policy CH4

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)	+	+	+	The policy is requiring an assessment of the wider landscape in any schemes, this could have a positive effect on maintain nature conservation	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	+	+	+	The purpose of this policy is to maintain and enhance the wider	

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

townscapes				landscape	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The purpose of this policy is to maintain and enhance the surroundings and the wider landscape	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The purpose of this policy is to maintain and enhance the surroundings and the wider landscape	
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	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	X	No relationship	

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

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 purpose of this policy is to maintain and enhance the surroundings and the wider landscape	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy will have a positive effect on the baseline as it is seeking to preserve and enhance the landscape of the settlement and the wider AONB				

Policy SB1

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

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 will be locational dependent. But other policies and site allocations will provide greater certainty in the longer term	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary will create great certainty to the location of development and additional policies will seek to safeguard landscape elements	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary will create great certainty to the location of development and additional policies will seek to safeguard elements to improve the quality of the surroundings	
To conserve and where	?	+	+	This will be locational dependent. But other policies and site	

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

appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage				allocations will provide greater certainty in the longer term	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary will create great certainty to the location of development	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary will create great certainty to the location of development, helping to reduce the need to travel by locating development in accordance with Policy RA2	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	X	No relationship	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	X	No relationship	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	There is no reference to the safeguarding of water quality relating to the River Wye SAC within the policy at present.	Include additional criteria referring to the River Wye SAC and water quality issues
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	?	+	Welsh Water have confirmed headroom at present but indicated the requirement for a feasibility study in the future.	

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

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	There are no know flood risk areas within the settlement boundary itself	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary provided greater certainty to the location of development and reduces the reliance of windfalls in the wider countryside	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary provided greater certainty to the location of development and reduces the reliance of windfalls in the wider countryside	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The designation of a settlement boundary and the including of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. This will have positive effects on the baseline. Additional criteria is suggested regarding the River Wye SAC and safeguarding of water quality.				

Policy SB2

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation
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B3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies and sites within the Neighbourhood Development Plan

	effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)				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)	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	

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	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are	

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

				consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	There is no reference to the safeguarding of water quality relating to the River Wye SAC within the policy at present.	Include additional criteria referring to the River Wye SAC and water quality issues in other policies will address this
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed headroom at present but indicated the requirement for a feasibility study in the future.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	There are no know flood risk areas within the settlement boundary itself	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary provided greater certainty to the location of development and reduces the reliance of windfalls in the wider countryside	
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 designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The designation of a settlement boundary and the including of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2/RA3 of the Core Strategy. This will have positive effects on the baseline.				

Policy H1

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 designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty. Specific site allocations and application will address locations of development against the baseline	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the including of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the including of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	?	?	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and give	

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

				greater certainty.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	

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

To improve water quality	+	+	+	There is no reference to the safeguarding of water quality relating to the River Wye SAC within the policy at present.	Include additional criteria referring to the River Wye SAC and water quality issues in other policies will address this
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed headroom at present but indicated the requirement for a feasibility study in the future.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	There are no know flood risk areas within the settlement boundary itself	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary provided greater certainty to the location of development and reduces the reliance of windfalls in the wider countryside	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of proportional growth within it are	

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

				consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. This will have positive effects on the baseline.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects					

Policy H2

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)	?	?	?	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of	+	+	+		

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

landscapes and townscapes				The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	?	?	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are	

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

environment				consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	There is no reference to the safeguarding of water quality relating to the River Wye SAC within the policy at present.	Include additional criteria referring to the River Wye SAC and water quality issues in other policies will address this
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed headroom at present but indicated the requirement for a feasibility study in the future.	
To avoid, reduce and	+	+	+	There are no know flood risk areas	

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

manage flood risk				within the settlement boundary itself	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary provided greater certainty to the location of development and reduces the reliance of windfalls in the wider countryside	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.				

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

Policy H3

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	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that the scale and size of new dwellings are appropriate within the landscape	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that the scale and size of new dwellings are appropriate within	

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

				the landscape	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that the scale and size of new dwellings are appropriate within the landscape	
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	
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	+	+	+	Welsh water have confirm supply in the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Housing within the settlement boundary is outside of the flood plain	

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Housing is directed to the settlement boundary thus conserving surrounding soil 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 policy is aiming to conserve the existing character of the settlement and the surrounding area	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy have a positive effect on the baseline where appropriate				

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

Policy H4

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	+	+	+	The provision of affordable housing can ensure a range and mix and vibrant townscape	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This can help ensure a sense of place and community which will have a positive effect on the landscape	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

environment and cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The provision of affordable housing can ensure the ability to reduce the need to travel and have a positive if small impact on air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The provision of affordable housing can ensure the ability to reduce the need to travel to services and facilities within the settlement	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
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	+	+	+	Welsh water have confirm supply within the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Housing within the settlement boundary would be outside of the flood plain	

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Housing is directed to the settlement boundary thus conserving surrounding soil quality	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Housing is directed to the settlement boundary thus conserving surrounding and enhance the sense of place	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy is seeking to encourage affordable housing in sustainable locations, which will have a positive effect on the baseline.				

Policy H5

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation
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B3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies and sites within the Neighbourhood Development Plan

	terms of the three time periods)				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	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve quality of surroundings	x	x	x	No relationship	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to locate affordable housing in sustainable locations, this could have a minor positive on	

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

				improving air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The siting of affordable housing in sustainable locations will help to reduce the need to travel for services and facilities.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
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					

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

nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is requiring those developing affordable housing to demonstrate that it is located sustainable. This will have a positive effect on reducing the need to travel to some services and facilities				

Policy BD1

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)	x	x	x	No relationship	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to encourage the use of design and materials to conserve and enhance the character of the settlement. This will have a positive effect on the townscape	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to encourage the use of design and materials to conserve and enhance the character of the settlement. This will have a positive effect on the townscape and surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This policy is aiming to preserve and enhance the character of the historic environment through design and materials	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

environment					
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	It is not clear from the policy if the use of design and materials to preserve the historic environmental will enable innovative solutions to assist climate change reductions	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	It is not clear from the policy if the use of design and materials to preserve the historic environmental will enable innovative solutions to assist climate change reductions	
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					

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	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is overall positive on the baseline, it is seeking to preserve the historic character of the settlement through design and materials. There are some concerns regarding the ability to include modern solutions including renewable energy.				

Policy BD2

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 reduction in street lighting can have a positive impact on nocturnal animals especially bats.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The reduction in signage and street lighting with have a positive effect on the historic character of the settlement and its surroundings	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The reduction in signage and street lighting with have a positive effect on the historic character of the settlement and its surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The reduction in signage and street lighting with have a positive effect on the historic character of the settlement and its surroundings	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The removal of signage and street lighting may have a positive effect in reducing the speed and impact of traffic on	

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

				the immediate environment	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The reduction in street lighting can make a small contribution to the use of energy	
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	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

resources					
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is seeking to reduce urban signage and street lighting where possible from the countryside. This will have a positive effect on a number of the baseline.				

Policy BD3

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	+	+	+	Placing a limit on the height of buildings will have a positive effect on the landscape and townscape	

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

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Placing a limit on the height of buildings will have a positive effect on the quality of the surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Placing a limit on the height of buildings could have a positive effect on the historic environment	
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	
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	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

manage flood risk					
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	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Placing a limit on the height of buildings will have a positive effect on a number of SEA objectives				

Policy BD4

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

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	+	+	+	Design criteria seeking to encourage open space, it could have a consequently positive impact on landscape and townscape	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Design criteria seeking to encourage open space, it could have a consequently positive impact on the quality of the surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

the historic environment and cultural heritage					
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	
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					

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	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The inclusion of private open space and landscaping with have a positive impact on a number of SEA objectives				

Policy BD5

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)	+	+	+	Design criteria seeking to encourage open space, it could have a consequently positive impact on nature conservation	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Design criteria seeking to encourage open space, this will have a positive impact on townscape and sense of place	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Design criteria seeking to encourage open space, this will have a positive impact on the quality of the surroundings 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	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	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	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative	The inclusion of private open space and landscaping with have a positive impact on a number of SEA objectives				

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

effects	
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Policy BD6

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	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve quality of	+	+	+	Policy is seeking to protect	

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

surroundings				residential amenity	
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	x	x	x	No relationship	
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	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

resources 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	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Policy is seeking to protect residential amenity in future proposals. This is compatible with one of the objectives and have no relationship with most.				

Policy BD7

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 –	Medium	Long term		

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

	5 years)	term (6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Policy is seeking to ensure that natural landscape is taken into account in agricultural developments	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Policy is seeking to ensure that natural landscape is taken into account in agricultural developments	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Policy is seeking to ensure that natural landscape is taken into account in agricultural developments	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Policy is seeking to ensure that historic landscape is taken into account in agricultural developments	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

environment					
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
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	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

resources					
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Policy is seeking to ensure that natural and historic landscapes are taken into account in agricultural developments				

Policy EM1

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	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

To improve quality of surroundings	x	x	x	No relationship	
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	+	+	+	The provision of broadband may enable employers and residents to work for home or within the parish reducing the overall need to travel.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
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	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

manage flood risk					
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	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	the provision of broadband within the parish and across the county will provide opportunity for more businesses and residents to work for home thus reducing the need to travel to other parts of the county for work.				

Policy T1

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	Medium	Long term		

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

	term (1 – 5 years)	term (6 – 10 years)	(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	+	+	+	The policy aims to encourage the continuing use and maintenance of public rights of way. This may have a positive effect on the landscape and sense of place	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy aims to encourage the continuing use and maintenance of public rights of way. This may have a positive effect on the landscape and sense of place	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	x	x	No relationship	

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	+	+	+	The policy may have the consequently effect of reducing the need to travel by private car by ensuring that alternative walking routes around the parish are available	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	X	No relationship	
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					

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	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The aim of the policy is to encourage and maintain public rights of way. This will have positive effects on the baseline and is compatible with the SEA objectives				

Policy TT1

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)	x	x	x	No relationship	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The aim of the policy is to improve highway safety, this will have a consequently positive effect on the quality of the surroundings.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The aim of the policy may have a consequently effect on improvements to air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The aim of the policy is to improve highway safety, this may have an effect on slowly and reducing traffic within the	

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

				environment	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
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	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

resources					
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The aim of the policy is compatible with the SEA objectives where relevant.				

Policy TT2

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	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The reduction in traffic within the village and the parish could assist the sense of place and surrounding	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The reduction in traffic within the parish could help to improve the air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The aim of the policy is to reduce traffic within the environment	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
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	

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

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	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is aiming to reduce the amount of traffic within the parish. Where relevant this is compatible with the SEA objectives.				

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective / Policy	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
NDPO1	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
NDPO2	?	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
NDPO3	?	+	+	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
NDPO4	?	?	?	?	?	+	X	X	X	+	?	+				?
NDPO5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+				+
NDPO6	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	?	?	+	?	?				?
Policy E1	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				+
Policy E2	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy E3	++	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	?	+	+				+
Policy E4	?	+	+	+	+	X	++	X	?	X	X	X				++
Policy CH1	+	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+				++
Policy CH2	?	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy CH3	+	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy CH4	+	+	++	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				++
Policy SB1	?	+	+	?	+	+	X	X	?	+	+	+				++
Policy SB2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H1	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Sites																
HCAA/218/001	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+

(KC11)																
O/KINC/003 (KC03B)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
HLAA/222/001	?	+	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H2	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy H3	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	+				+
Policy H4	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	+				+
Policy H5	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Policy BD1	+	+	+	++	x	x	?	?	x	x	x	x				x
Policy BD2	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x				x
Policy BD3	x	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Policy BD4	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Policy BD5	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Policy BD6	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Policy BD7	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Policy EM1	x	x	x	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Policy T1	x	+	+	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				+
Policy TT1	x	x	+	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Policy TT2	x	x	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	?+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	The Kings Caple NDP predominately seeks to protect, conserve and enhance the landscape and historical character of the village and the wider parish within the Wye Valley AONB. There is little mention at present within the plan itself of the River Wye SAC. Therefore additional criteria has been suggested to assist within the safeguards regarding the natural environment and water quality.															
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	There are no significant effects within the plan. There are sufficient safeguards within the Core Strategy, Nutrient Management Plan and the policies of the Kings Caple NDP (with the suggested amendments) to ensure that no significant effects occur.															

Appendix 5

Options Considered in preparation of Kings Caple NDP

- Option 1 – Do nothing
- Option 2 – Allocation sites for housing
- Option 3 – Manage future housing using a settlement boundary
- Option 4 – Allocate sites and settlement boundary
- Option 5 – Criteria for smaller scale employment, agriculture
- Site location option – North
- Site location option – East
- Site location option – South
- Site location option - West

Appendix 6

Consultation date: 27 June to 10 August 2016

Consultation title: Kings Caple Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 14

*N.B. This consultation feedback is **only** for comments received on the SEA of the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan (Aug 2016)*

Consultee	Summary of Comments	Response to Comments
Natural England	'Confirm it meets the requirements of the Strategic Environment Assessment European Directive and national regulations and concur with its conclusions'. No other comments were made specifically regarding the SEA	Noted
English Heritage / Heritage England	Comments received to policy text but not specifically regarding the SEA	
Environment Agency	Comments received to policy text but not specifically regarding the SEA	
Natural Resources Wales	No comments received	

Appendix 7

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

The following matrix appraises the emerging Kings Cagle 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			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13			
Policy E4 (new policy)	+	x	+	x	x	x	+	+	++	++	+	x				+	This policy has a positive effect on the baseline and the objectives of the SEA	This policy is seeking to ensure that there is available capacity within the network for future growth. This will have a positive effect on other baselines.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy E5 (new policy)	+	x	+	x	x	x	+	+	++	++	+	x				+	This policy has a positive effect on the baseline and the objectives of the SEA	This policy is seeking to ensure that there is available capacity within the network for future growth. This will have a positive effect on other baselines.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy E6 Change: (previous E4 but no change to the text)	?	+	+	+	+	x	++	x	?	x	x	x				++	Where relevant this policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data. Some areas are unknown as they will be dependent on location.	This policy is seeking to contribute to reducing climate change contribution and encourage renewable energy on a small scale.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy SB1 Change: alteration to the settlement boundary)	?	+	+	?	+	+	x	x	?	+	+	+				++	Overall this policy is compatible with the baseline. Some aspects are dependent on locations however other policies within the plan provide safeguards in terms of the natural and historic environment. Land to the east has been removed for the settlement boundary as the location was considered not to be consistent with the criteria set for the delineation of a settlement boundary.	The policy is seeking to promote development within the defined settlement boundary in accordance within Core Strategy policy RA2. This will have a positive effect as it will help to manage and limit sporadic growth within other parts of the parish	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy H2 Change:	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall this policy is compatible with the baseline. Some aspects are dependent on locations and the change to the policy wording has added some additional	This policy is seeking to provide proportional growth in line with policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. Some of the impacts are dependent on location, these is addressed within the sites	This policy would meet the Core Strategy

(inclusion of the wording 'within and adjacent')																uncertainty to the location now being adjacent to the boundary not just within it. However other policies within the plan provide safeguards in terms of the natural and historic environment.	assessments. A number of policy safeguards exist within other part of the plan to ensure that mitigation and avoidance can take place.	requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy BD6 Change: additional text to policy	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	This policy is seeking to preserve residential amenity. Additional wording has been added to reflect the impact of agriculture on neighbouring properties.	This will have a positive effect on the quality of the surroundings and the sense of place.	The policy would meet the Core Strategy requirement in terms of 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 E4

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)	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that adequate capacity exists within the network to support growth. This will have a possible effect on nature conservation particularly when associated with phosphate levels within the River Wye catchment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

townscapes					
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that adequate capacity exists within the network to support growth. This will have a possible effect on nature conservation particularly when associated with phosphate levels within the River Wye catchment.	
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 policy is seeking to ensure that adequate capacity exists within the network to support growth. This will have a positive effect of the baseline.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that adequate capacity exists	

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

				within the network to support growth. This will have a positive effect on the baseline.	
To improve water quality	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to ensure that adequate capacity exists within the network to support growth. This will have a possible effect on nature conservation particularly when associated with phosphate levels within the River Wye catchment.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to ensure that adequate capacity exists within the network to support growth. This will have a possible effect on nature conservation particularly when associated with phosphate levels within the River Wye catchment.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that adequate capacity exists within the network to support growth. This will have a positive effect of the baseline.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	x	x		

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 ensure that adequate capacity exists within the network to support growth. This will have a positive effect of the baseline.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on many of the baseline indicators. Other policies within the NDP ensure that there are sufficient safeguards.				

Policy E5

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)	Long term (11 years +)		

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

		years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	The policy specifically mentions the enhancement to biodiversity.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The enhancements to biodiversity, water resources and flooding will have a positive effect on the surroundings	
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	+	+	+	The enhancements to biodiversity, water resources and flooding will	

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to climate change				have a positive effect on the surroundings	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The enhancements to biodiversity, water resources and flooding will have a positive effect on the surroundings	
To improve water quality	++	++	++	The policies is specifically aimed to enhance water resources and quality	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	++	++	++	The policy is specifically aimed to enhance water resources	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The enhancements to biodiversity, water resources and flooding will have a positive effect on the surroundings	
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					

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To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The enhancements to biodiversity, water resources and flooding will have a positive effect on the surroundings	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on many of the baseline indicators. Other policies within the NDP ensure that there are sufficient safeguards.				

Policy E6

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 will be dependent on the nature and locations of the development. Other policies exist within the plan to ensure policy safeguards	
To maintain and enhance the quality of	+	+	+	This will be dependent on the nature and locations of the	

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landscapes and townscapes				development. Other policies exist within the plan to ensure policy safeguards	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This will be dependent on the nature and locations of the development. Other policies exist within the plan to ensure policy safeguards	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This will be dependent on the nature and locations of the development. Other policies exist within the plan to ensure policy safeguards	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	A consequence of additional alternative energy solutions could see an improvement in air quality	
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 encourage the use of renewable energy within the parish	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	

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To improve water quality	?	?	?	This will be dependent on the nature and locations of the development. Other policies exist within the plan to ensure policy safeguards	
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 seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels and increase the use of renewable energy sources.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative	The policy has a positive effect on many of the baseline indicators. Other policies within the NDP ensure that there are sufficient safeguards.				

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effects	
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Policy SB1

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 will be locational dependent. But other policies and site allocations will provide greater certainty in the longer term	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary will create great certainty to the location of development and additional policies will seek to safeguard landscape elements	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary will create great certainty to the location of development and additional policies will seek to	

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				safeguard elements to improve the quality of the surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	This will be locational dependent. But other policies and site allocations will provide greater certainty in the longer term	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary will create great certainty to the location of development	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary will create great certainty to the location of development, helping to reduce the need to travel by locating development in accordance with Policy RA2	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	X	No relationship	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	X	No relationship	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	There is no reference to the safeguarding of water quality relating to the River Wye SAC within the policy at present.	Include additional criteria referring to the River Wye SAC and water quality issues
To provide for sustainable sources of	+	?	+	Welsh Water have confirmed headroom at present but indicated	

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water supply				the requirement for a feasibility study in the future.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	There are no know flood risk areas within the settlement boundary itself	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary provided greater certainty to the location of development and reduces the reliance of windfalls in the wider countryside	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary provided greater certainty to the location of development and reduces the reliance of windfalls in the wider countryside	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The designation of a settlement boundary and the including of proportional growth within it are consistent with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. This will have positive effects on the baseline.				

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Policy H2

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)	?	?	?	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater	

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				certainty.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	?	?	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of	

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				the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed headroom at present but indicated the requirement for a feasibility study in the future.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	There are no know flood risk areas within the settlement boundary itself	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement boundary provided greater certainty to the location of development and reduces the reliance of windfalls in the wider countryside	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural	+	+	+	The designation of a settlement	

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and manmade resources				boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The designation of a settlement boundary and the inclusion of reference to windfall outside are consistent with Policy RA2 /RA3 of the Core Strategy and give greater certainty.				

Policy BD6

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	

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To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Policy is seeking to protect residential amenity	
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	x	x	x	No relationship	
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	x	x	x	No relationship	

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water supply					
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	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Policy is seeking to protect residential amenity in future proposals. This is compatible with one of the objectives and have no relationship with most.				

Appendix 8

Objectives and context	Where referenced in NDP/SEA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1 (paras 1.10 – 1.18). • Sections 2 and 3; and Tables A2 and A3 • Section 3 (para 3.7). • Section 3 (para 3.1). • Section 4 (paras 4.4)
Scoping	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.6 – 2.9) & Appendix 3 • Sections 2 and 6 • Sections 2 and 6

Alternatives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5. Section 5 (paras 5.2 – 5.8). Section 5 & Appendix 5 N/A Section 5 (paras 5.2 – 5.8).
Baseline information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant aspects of the current state of the local, neighbourhood area environment and their likely evolution without the Neighbourhood Development Plan are described. Acknowledgement to the information in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. Environmental characteristics of the local, neighbourhood area, likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the designated neighbourhood area, where it is likely to be affected by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1 and 6. Initial screening report and Section 1. Section 2.

Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; and other local likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate. • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables A2, A3 and A4 (Appendix 2) • Tables B2 and B3 (Appendix 4), Table D2 and D3 (Appendix 7) • Table B4 (Appendix 4) • Section 6 • Section 6 • Section 2
Mitigation measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated. • Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6 (paras 6.5. – 6.8) • Section 6.

The Environmental Report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. • Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. • Uses maps and other illustrations, where appropriate. • Explains the methodology used. • Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. • Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the Neighbourhood Development Plan resulting from the SEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A • N/A • N/A • Section 2 • Section 2 • Section 2 • Included at page 1
Consultation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.4 – 2.5). • Section 7.

Decision-making and information on the decision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections 2 and 8. Section 6 Section 6
Monitoring measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures proposed for monitoring the Neighbourhood Development Plan are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA. Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA. Acknowledgement that monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.) Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 7. Section 7. Section 7. Section 7.