

Environmental Report



Kingsland Neighbourhood Area

October 2015

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Appendix 1: Initial SEA Screening Report

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

Appendix 3: Responses to Scoping Report consultation

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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.

Kingsland Parish Council has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. Kingsland Group is situated in the Bircher Ward, about 4 miles north west of Leominster. There are two key villages within the Parish; Kingsland and Shirlheath.

The Kingsland NDP includes 5 objectives, which are designed to deliver the overarching vision on the ground, and it is intended that these objectives will be supported by 18 criteria based planning policies. A range of alternative options were considered prior to reaching a decision over the format of the Submission Plan.

The environmental appraisal of the Kingsland 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 a Draft Environmental Report and Stage D comprised a formal consultation on both this and the Submission Plan itself.

The NDP was then refined by the NDP steering group to reflect feedback from consultation on the Draft Plan and Draft Environmental and Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) Reports, as well as the proposed Main Modifications to the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). None of these refinements materially affected the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process. An additional policy was added to reflect the changes to the Local Plan (Core Strategy). These have been assessed and concluded that no significant effects would result.

On that basis, the conclusion set out in the Draft Environmental Report remains valid. That is, the Kingsland 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.

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening has been carried out as the parish falls within the catchment for the River Wye (including the River Lugg), and Downton Gorge, both of which are European sites (Special Area of Conservation). The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on these protected sites.

Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the effects of the policies within the Kingsland 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 Kingsland Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Kingsland NDP provides general policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole. Some of these support growth, as the villages of Kingsland, Cobnash and Shirlheath are targeted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA2 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).

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 Kingsland 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 Kingsland Group is situated in the Bircher Ward, about 4 miles north west of Leominster. There are two key villages within the Parish; Kingsland and Shirlheath.
- 1.7 The Group has many natural features, one of which is the River Lugg (River Wye SAC) running through the Parish and is part of the River Wye Special Area of Conservation and a Site of Special Scientific Interest. There is a conservation area around Kingsland village, 9 Special Wildlife sites across the group parish or on the border, two scheduled ancient monuments within the Parish or on the border, numerous listed buildings and 1 Site of Special Scientific Interest.
- 1.8 The vision for Kingsland in 2031 is as follows:

“Protect and enhance the rural nature of the parish so that all groups and ages can thrive and develop in a sustainable way’

- 1.9 The 5 NDP objectives which underpin this vision are:
1. Ensure that the visual effect of all development preserves and enhances the traditional character of the parish and protects our landscape and historic environment
 2. Ensure that all development is based upon sound environmental sustainability principles including energy sourcing and conservation, water and sewerage management, waste minimisation, wildlife conservation and habitat protection.
 3. Ensure all infrastructure including services, facilities and amenities are retained and developed in line with the current needs and future growth of the community.
 4. Provide sufficient housing to meet the future needs of the community, in terms of numbers and type, based upon robust evidence.

5. Ensure that new and existing business and commerce, including tourism, beneficial to the economic health of the parish, can grow and is in scale with and sensitive to the rural character of the parish.

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.10 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.
- 1.11 The Kingsland NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 1.12 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted on 16 October 2015.
- 1.13 Paragraph 2016 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
 - The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.14 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage.
- 1.15 Table 4.15 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Kingsland, Cobnash and Shirleath 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.
- 1.16 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Kingsland 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

- 1.17 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 and Draft Environmental Report
 - Section 3 - Introduces the Kingsland 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 Weston under Penyard 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 policies.
- *Task B3/B4:* Predicted and evaluated the significant effects of the NDP

2.4 Stage C involved preparing an Environmental Report. This report presented information compiled during Stage B of the SEA process and formed the Draft Environmental Appraisal of the NDP. It accompanied the Draft Plan during its formal Regulation 14 consultation with people who live, work and carry out businesses in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory bodies listed in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

2.5 Producing an Environmental Report was therefore a legal requirement and the submission of this report to Herefordshire Council formed Stage D of the SEA process.

2.6 This Final Environmental Report represents the last stage of the SEA process, save for any changes made following the formal Regulation 16 local authority consultation.

Scoping Report Consultation

2.7 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.

2.8 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Kingsland SEA Scoping Report was available to four¹ statutory bodies for consultation from 8 September to 13 October 2014.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

2.9 The consultation resulted in 2 responses, both of which are attached at Appendix 3.

2.10 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: commented on adding further plans, policies and programmes (please refer to appendix 3) to the A1 document. For the A2 section of the scoping report NE suggested to include NE internal information regarding priority habitats should be included within the baseline information in A2. NE stated that Soil and Geodiversity were not considered or covered in the A3 assessment and should be added to the baseline information. For the A4 assessment within particular objectives and topics Landscape character assessment and Water framework directive should be included within the baseline.

Response: Comments duly noted.

English Heritage: comments resulted in minor amendments to wording for A2 and A4 regarding the phrase Heritage assets. All of these comments from English Heritage and Natural England were taken into account and added into each stage of the scoping report process.

Response: Comments duly noted.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

Draft Environmental Report consultation

- 2.11 The Draft SEA was consulted on for a 6 week period from 17 December 2014 to 10 February 2015. The four statutory bodies listed above were consulted however no comments were received.
- 2.12. The document was available on Herefordshire Council's website for comment during the period highlighted above, but representations were sent to the Parish Council. However, none of the representations were directed at content or structure of the Draft Environmental Report.

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 Kingsland 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 Kingsland 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 3 (LTP) 2013-2015* - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.
- *Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)* - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life. Enable development for economy and housing to required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
- *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.
- *Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.
- *Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016* - Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.
- *Herefordshire Employment Land Study (2012)* - Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.
- *Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009)* - The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:
 - Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development
 - Assessing sites for their housing potential; and
 - Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) (2013)* - Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.

- *Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study (2012)* - Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report (2013)* - Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy
- *Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment (2013)* - Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)* - Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.
- *Building Biodiversity into the LDF (2009)* - Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)* - Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.
- *Renewable Energy Study (2010)* - Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.
- *Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment (2012)* - Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.
- *Open Spaces Study (2006)* - The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snapshot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.
- *Play Facilities Study (2012)* - The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.
- *Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study (2009) and addendum (2015)* - 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 Kingsland 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, and which has an impact on the County as a whole, is water quality; the River Wye, though currently meeting all its conservation objectives, will require effective management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream.
- 3.11 The NDP contains supporting policies, as well as a range of criteria-based policies. However, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact, a position which is reinforced by the conclusions set within the HRA Report.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

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

1. Ensure that the visual effect of all development preserves and enhances the traditional character of the parish and protects our landscape and historic environment
2. Ensure that all development is based upon sound environmental sustainability principles including energy sourcing and conservation, water and sewerage management, waste minimisation, wildlife conservation and habitat protection.
3. Ensure all infrastructure including services, facilities and amenities are retained and developed in line with the current needs and future growth of the community.
4. Provide sufficient housing to meet the future needs of the community, in terms of numbers and type, based upon robust evidence.
5. Ensure that new and existing business and commerce, including tourism, beneficial to the economic health of the parish, can grow and is in scale with and sensitive to the rural character of the parish.

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

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

4.4 It is impossible to appraise the full implications of NDP objectives 2 and 5 at this stage given the lack of detail over the exact locations of schemes that may come to fruition as a result of the implementation of these objectives (i.e. new or expanded community facilities and business premises on existing employment land); however, it is accepted that the planning policies that relate to these objectives would move them towards a compatible outcome given their development criteria.

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	+	+	x	x	+
Objective 2	+	+	+	x	+	x	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	x	+

Objective 3	+	+	+	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	X	+	+	+	+	+
Objective 4	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	+	+	x
Objective 5	0	+	+	0	+	?	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	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. A description of each of the options can be found in Appendix 5.
- 5.2 The options covered the topics that are likely to formulate the topics going forward in the Plan. These options were formulated from the Parish Plan but were also considered at public consultation events across the Parish in June 2014. The results of which will feed into the identification of the preferred options and ultimately the draft policies.
- 5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered by the Parish, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was highlighted within the Parish Plan that the majority of the community would support the work undertaken for a Neighbourhood Plan.
- 5.4 The Kingsland village options all had a generally positive or unknown impact upon the Baseline data and SEA objectives, in particular Option 1 and Option 3 would have the least impact upon the environment and move towards the SEA objectives. The Option 2 would be more unknown due to not knowing the location of the new settlement boundary; therefore the policy and definition of a new settlement boundary will need to consider the SEA objectives. Option 4 is an unknown impact due to not knowing where the new development will be located. This option states small scale development but no further details are included to understand how a policy would impact upon the baseline.
- 5.5 The Shirlheath village options all had a generally positive effect but with some unknown factors. Option 2 is the most favoured due to the least impact upon the environment and therefore moving towards the SEA objectives, this is due to the development being limited to small projects in line with agreed criteria although the details of where these locations are and what the criteria is have yet to be decided.
- 5.6 Overall all of the options had mainly a positive effect on the SEA objectives and baseline, if the policies that are developed incorporated the elements of the options that are ensuring mitigation of new development and additional details are provided for the location and design of any proposed site then the assessment of the policies should result in a positive result. As these options were generally moving towards the SEA objectives any further alternatives would probably be moving away and therefore no further options are required to be assessed.

NDP Option	SEA objectives															
	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
Kingsland Village Option 1	+	+	?	?	x	?	?	x	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	?
Kingsland Village Option 2	?	?	?	?	x	?	?	?	x	x	?	?	x	x	x	?
Kingsland Village Option 3	+	+	?	+	x	?	?	?	x	x	?	?	x	x	x	?

Kingsland Village Option 4	?	?	?	?	x	?	?	?	x	x	?	?	x	x	x	?
Shirlheath Option 1	+	?	?	+	x	?	?	?	?	x	?	-	-	x	x	?
Shirlheath Option 2	?	+	?	+	x	?	?	?	?	x	?	+	-	x	x	+

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Kingsland 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 KNP1 Promoting Sustainable Development
- Policy KNP2 Development Strategy
- Policy KNP3 Sustainable Design
- Policy KNP4 Retaining the rural character of Kingsland Parish
- Policy KNP5 Protecting Kingsland's Heritage Assets
- Policy KNP6 Retaining the character of the Conservation Area and Kingsland village
- Policy KNP7 Addressing flood risk
- Policy KNP8 Highways and transport infrastructure
- Policy KNP9 Kingsland Sewage treatment works
- Policy KNP10 Community renewable energy
- Policy KNP11 Infrastructure for broadband
- Policy KNP12 Protection and enhancement of services and facilities for the community
- Policy KNP13 Open space and play areas
- Policy KNP14 New homes in Kingsland
- Policy KNP15 New homes in Shirlheath
- Policy KNP16 New homes in Cobnash
- Policy KNP17 – Supporting local business
- Policy KNP18 – Agriculture, forestry and rural enterprises

Stage B of SEA

6.3 B2 measured SEA objectives against the baseline with the NDP policies. A summary matrix of this assessment is in the table below, the full assessment is within Table B2 in Appendix 4. The majority of the NDP policies have a positive effect as the policies are mainly criteria based which is requesting that potential development adhere to each of the criteria, therefore most development will be considered on a case by case basis. Some policies have a move significantly towards the SEA objective and baseline if they focussed on promoting sustainability and sustainable transport as this would be over the existing requirements for the village and therefore would help to move the Neighbourhood Area as a whole towards

meeting the SEA objectives. There are also some uncertain effects from new development as this depends on the scheme itself and therefore the true impact of each development will be known on a case by case basis. However, the criteria within the policies will ensure that maximum mitigation is undertaken to ensure that the policies are moving towards the SEA objectives.

- 6.4 Within Table B3, the results show that the cumulative impact over the time scale is generally positive. Although the development policies indicate that in the short term there may be a neutral or unknown impact due to the development works that would be undergoing, but within the middle and long term the effects often turn positive due to the criteria in additional NDP policies that provide mitigation methods against the development. Therefore the majority of the policies will be balanced with sustainable policies to minimise environmental impact. There are uncertain effects from new development as it this depends on the scheme itself and is likely to understand a developments true impact on a case by case basis.
- 6.5 Within the B4 assessment which identified the cumulative effects of the Plan's policies it was highlighted that the policies contained in the Kingsland Plan are not over and above the Core Strategy, therefore the cumulative effect will not exceed that of the Core Strategy Policies which have also been subject to a full Sustainability Appraisal.
- 6.6 Mitigation measures have been included within the SEA assessment. The mitigation areas is mostly within design and conservation policies this may help balance out development as well as the policies to help protect and enhance the local character of the area and green infrastructure. These policies will also help conserve and enhance biodiversity within the parish. This should help to provide mitigation against the potential adverse impacts from new development.

NDP Policies	SEA OBJECTIVES															
	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 KNP1 Promoting a sustainable community	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	x	+	+	x	+	+	+	+
Policy KNP2 Development Strategy	0	+	+	0	?	?	0	0	x	x	x	0	x	+	+	0
Policy KNP3 Sustainable Design	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+
Policy KNP4 Retaining the rural character of Kingsland	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	+	+
Policy KNP5 Protecting Kingsland's Heritage Assets	+	+	+	++	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	?	x	x	0	+
Policy KNP6 Retaining the	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	+	+

character of the Conservation area and Kingsland village																	
Policy KNP7 Addressing the flood risk	+	+	+	+	x	x	+	+	+	x	+	+	x	+	x	+	+
Policy KNP8 Highway and Transport Infrastructure	x	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	x
Policy KNP9 Kingsland Sewage Treatment works	x	+	+	x	+	x	x	x	+	+	x	+	x	+	x	x	x
Policy KNP10 Community renewable energy	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	x	x	0	+	+	x	0	0
Policy KNP 11 Infrastructure for Broadband	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy KNP 12 Protection and enhancement of services and facilities for the community	0	+	+	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	+	+	0	0
Policy KNP13 Public open space and play areas	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	x	+	+	+	+
Policy KNP 14 New Homes in Kingsland	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
Policy KNP15 New homes in Shirlheath	0	+	+	?	0	0	?	x	?	x	?	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy KNP16 Supporting Local Business	0	+	+	+	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	0	+	+	+	+	+
Policy KNP17 Agriculture, Forestry and rural enterprises	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	?	+	x	?	+	?	x	+	+	+

Stage D of the SEA

- 6.7 As mentioned previously, six policies were refined following the Draft Plan stage; these changes were necessitated by comments received during the consultation period and the proposed Main Modifications to the Local Plan (Core Strategy) as a result of its Examination in Public.
- 6.8 An additional policy has been added to reflect changes to the Local Plan (Core Strategy) with regards to Cobnash. Three settlement boundaries have also now been defined to give more certainty to the areas which could be developed. Some minor criteria additions and amendments have also been made to 6 policies. These are predominately concerning historic and biodiversity safeguards.
- 6.9 The results of this further assessment is shown at Appendix 6 and reveals that the outcomes Stage B of the SEA process mentioned above were largely unaffected by the refinements to these policies.

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 The next step is to finalise the NDP and related documents and submit it for examination.
- 8.2 The NDP steering group anticipate that the NDP will be subject to Referendum at an as yet unspecified date in 2016 and hope that the plan will be Made by the Spring of the year.
- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the local authority publicity period will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

Appendix 1

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

**The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulation 2012 (Reg. 32)
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)**

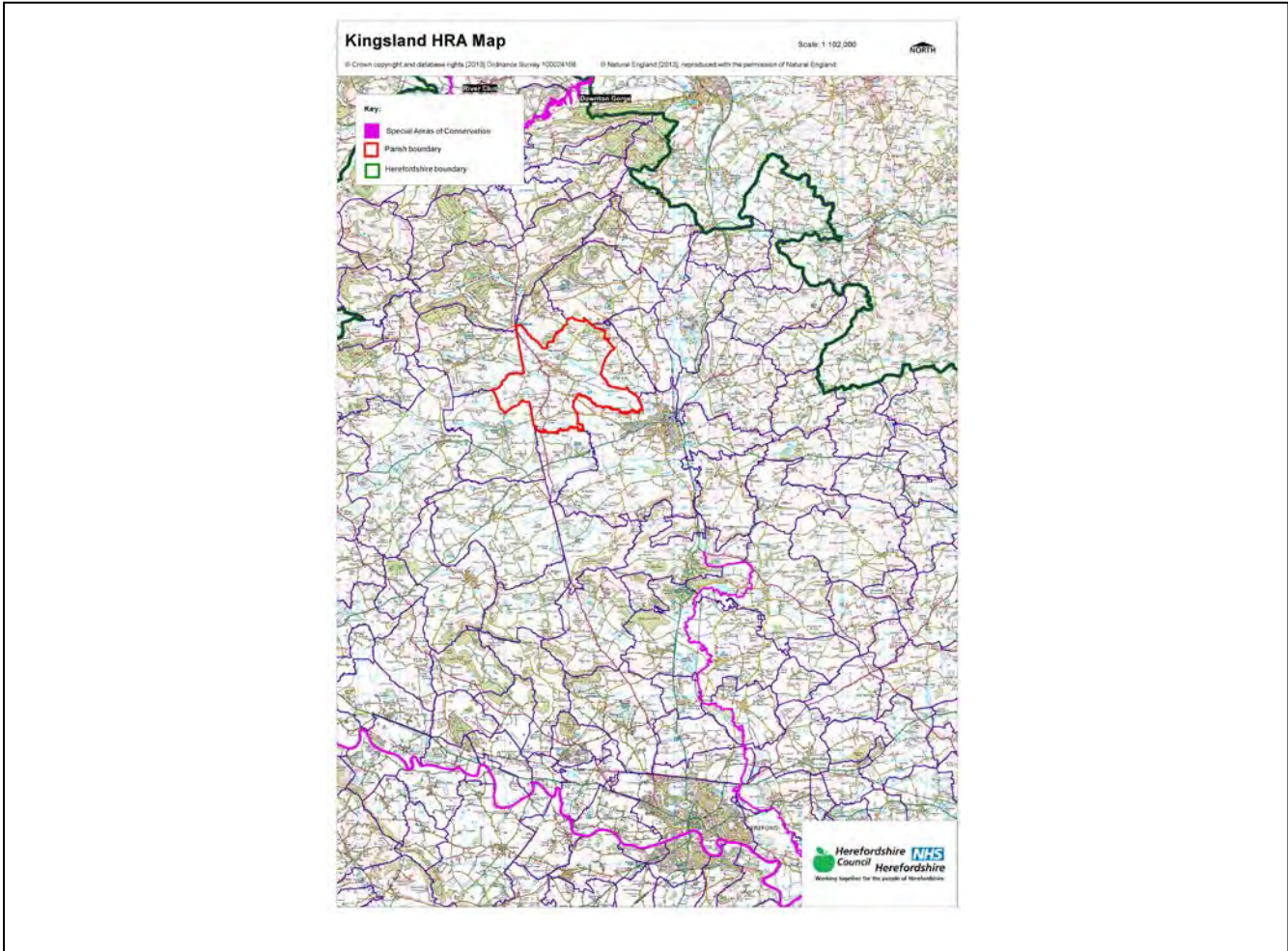
Neighbourhood Area:	Kingsland Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Kingsland Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	27/08/2013

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	The River Wye and Lugg SAC is 7.5km away from the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The Parish is within the River Lugg hydrological catchment area
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is mains drainage at Kingsland

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	Y	Downton Gorge is 9.42km 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 48.7km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	The Parish is 43.5km 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 45.3km 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 Kingsland 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

Downton Gorge 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 Kingsland 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	8	Oaker Wood; Tylers Vallet (border); Tars Wood; Tars Coppice (border); Tank Wood; Chaff Wood (border); Church Wood (border); School Wood (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAIs within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONBs within the Parish	N
Conservation Areas	1	There is a Conservation Area around Kingsland village	Y
European Sites	0	There are no SACs within the Parish	N
Flood Areas		There are Flood Zones 2 and 3 along the Rivers Lugg and Arrow as well as Pinsley Brook and tributaries off these 3 watercourses	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	9 SWS	River Arrow; Pinsley Brook; Field north of Harbour Farm; River Lugg; Tars Wood; Oaker Wood (2); Marsh Covert (border); Eyeton Common (border); Tylers Vallet (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	0	There are no long distance footpaths/trails within the Parish	N
Mineral Reserves	2	West of Cholstrey Mill to B4360 (border); Cholstrey, east and west of village (border)	Y
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNRs within the Parish	N
Registered & Unregistered parks and gardens	2 Unregistered	Eyton Old Hall (border); Eyton Hall (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2	Kingsland Castle; Water Mills and quarry at Mortimer's Cross (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	1	River Lugg Meanders (Favourable); River Lugg (Unfavourable Recovering)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 10/07/2013

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.

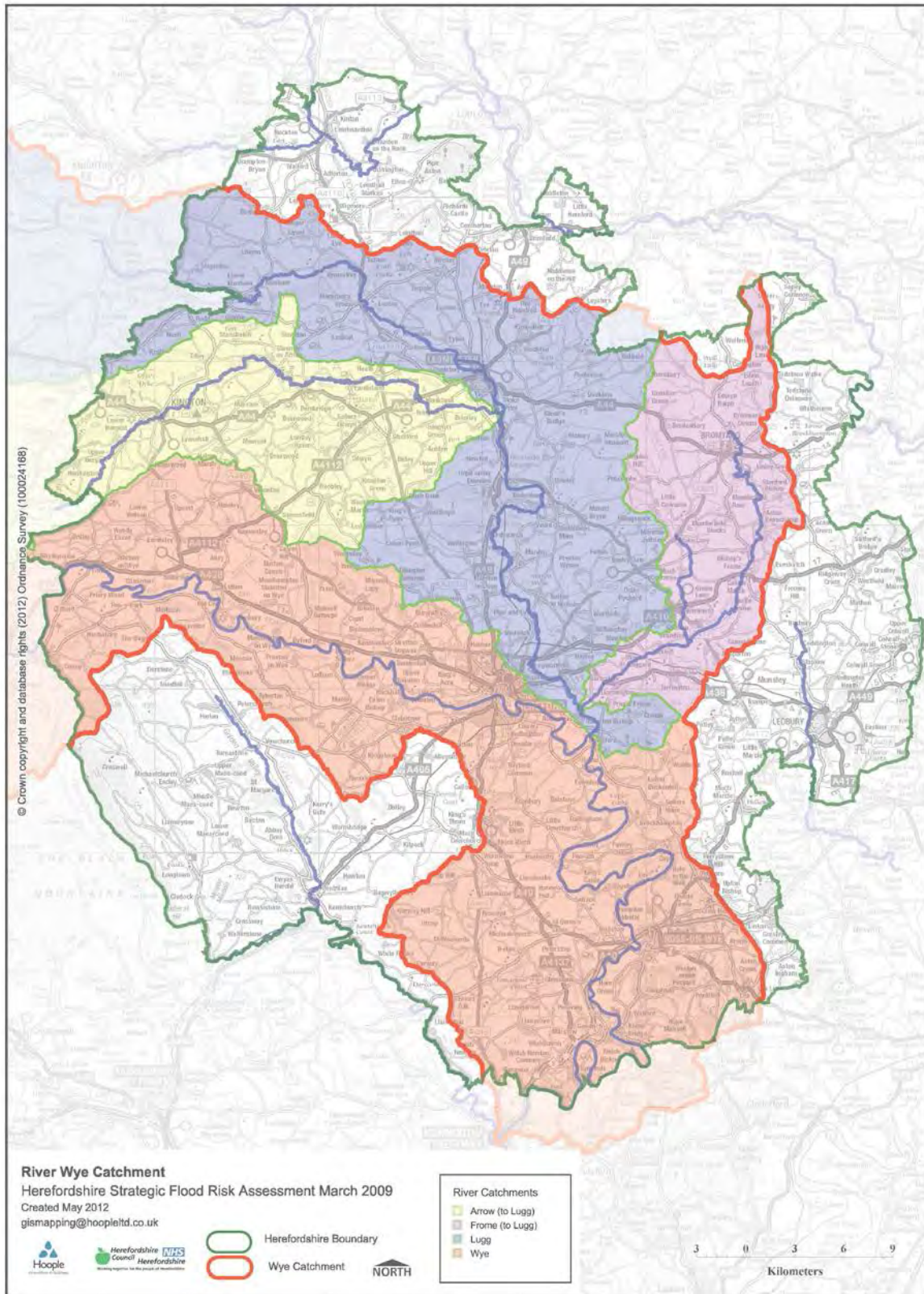
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

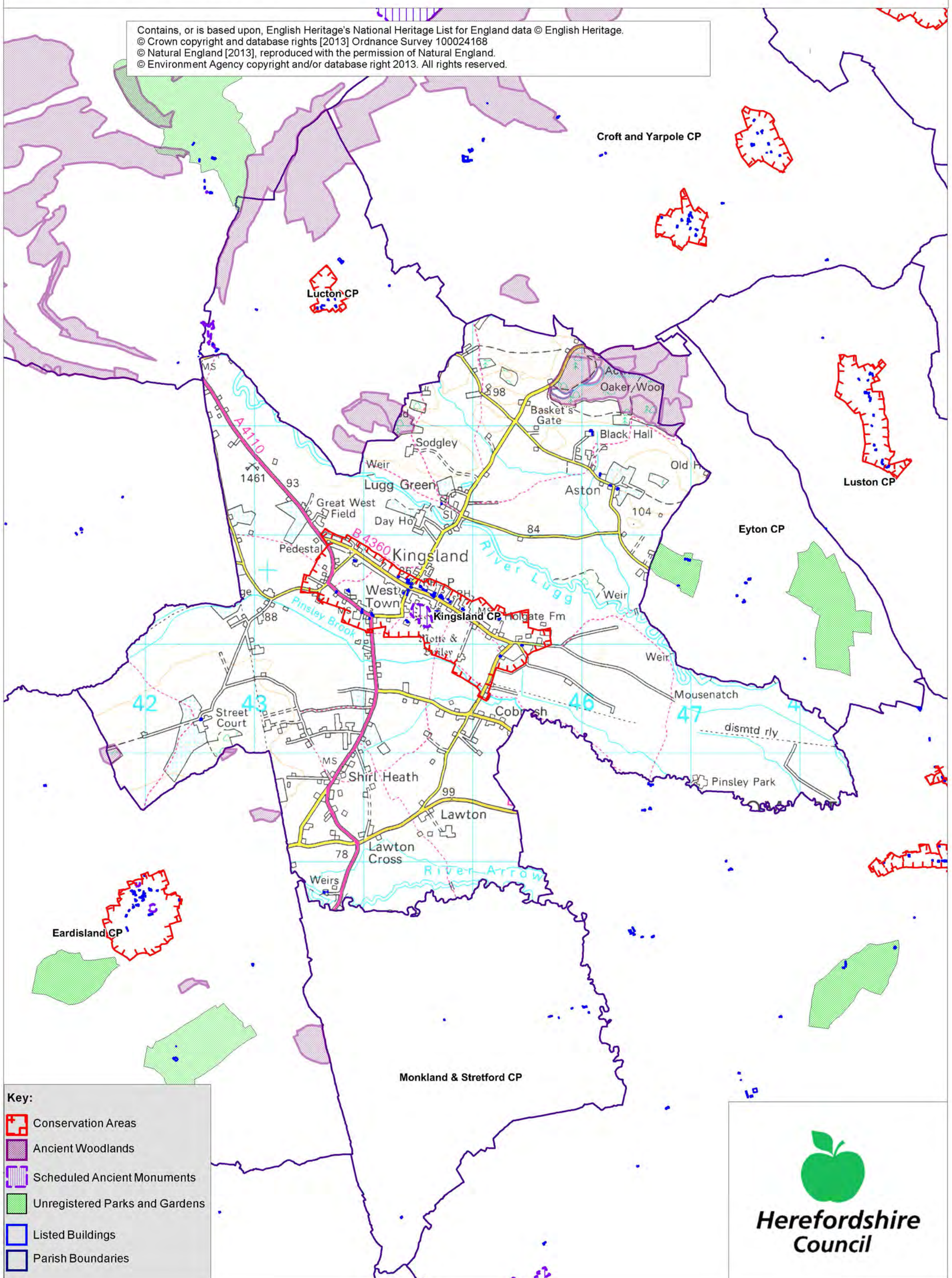


Kingsland SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

- Conservation Areas
- Ancient Woodlands
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Unregistered Parks and Gardens
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries

**Herefordshire
Council**

Kingsland SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

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

Herefordshire Council

Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Kingsland Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

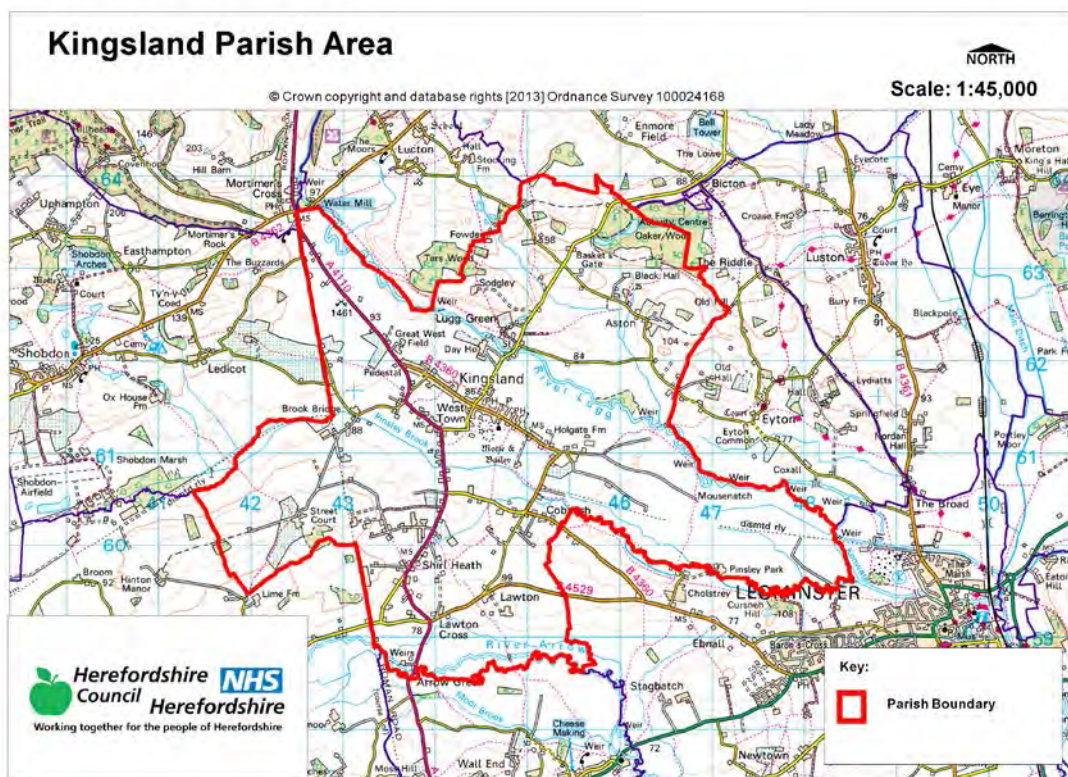
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



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

Parish Council Name: Kingsland

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Kingsland 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,	<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	transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU		relevant legislation and regulations.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Domestic Legislation	1981	The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	National Strategy	2011	Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.	Sets out to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP should take account of the provisions of the strategy, making the most of opportunities to enhance wildlife habitats or restore degraded ecosystems in the process.
The 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 AONBs.	<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 some early publicity suggesting this.</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.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities	Domestic Legislation	2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural	Provides that any public body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and

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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
Act (2006)			environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	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.	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport • Sustainable production and consumption; • Public health threats; • Better management 	<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
				of natural resources; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 planning system.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.

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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 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 • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community. 	<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>Kingsland and Shirlheath are classified as RA1 settlements, therefore Kingsland's Neighbourhood Development Plan must take into consideration proportionate housing development.</p> <p>Approx 44 dwellings will need to be delivered within the village of Kingsland.</p> <p>Approx. 7 dwellings should be provided for in Shirlheath.</p> <p>Cobnash is classified as an RA2 settlement, and should adhere to the RA2 policy; accepting</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"> <li data-bbox="1003 268 1348 571">• 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. <li data-bbox="1003 609 1348 778">• Seeks proportional growth of up to 14% in Kingsland (Leominster HMA) over the plan period. 		affordable housing needs only.

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 Kingsland 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.
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 Kingsland Plan neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills AONB.

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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
Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Kingsland Plan neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Wye Valley AONB.

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

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 Kingsland 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. Employment land has been allocated to Leominster, this may effect inhabitants of Kingsland in terms of employment.</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	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	<p>In terms of Kingsland, previous SHLAA identifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 212 additional dwellings could be provided on 7 sites in and around the existing settlement. <p>Of the 212 dwellings, 115 could be provided in 1-10 years, and 95 in 11-20 years.</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 SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing in Kingsland.</p> <p>The Kingsland NDP should be informed by the findings of the SHLAA.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Kingsland fall within the Leominster 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 190 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2030. • The study identifies that, between 2011-2031 in rural parts of Leominster HMA, there is a need for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 548 Market houses • 183 Affordable houses <p>The study highlights that within the Leominster HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows: 1 Bed 77.1%, 2 bed: 21.6%, 3 bed:10.4%, 4 bed: 11.7%.</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 Leominster 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. 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 Leominster HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Kingsland 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	The villages of and Shirleath are listed as an RA1 settlement, which means they are considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 14%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Kingsland NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA1 and RA2.

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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 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 Kingsland NDP must establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it.

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	Establishes policies and principles for the protection and enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Kingsland 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 Kingsland 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 Kingsland parish itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.64 ha of playing pitch area. • 5.38 hectares of playing pitch area have secured community access. 95% of the playing pitches have secured community access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Kingsland NDP.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snapshot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Leominster Area, to which Kingsland is situated, there is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive under provision of parks and gardens and outdoor sport. • Extensive over provision of natural and semi natural Green space. • Under provision of amenity green space. • Average provision for children and young people. 	<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 Kingsland 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.	<p>In terms of Kingsland itself, Kingsland Primary School has a formal play area.</p> <p>The study recommends that Kingsland Millennium Green, should consider using additional space to provide play for older children. This suggestion is supported by the Parish Council and is listed as a medium priority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Kingsland NDP.

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>Kingsland falls within the Middle Lugg catchment, and has one of the lowest areas at risk of hazard flooding in the county.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Middle Lugg has a 20-25% standard run percentage run off by sub catchment. This is potentially moderately suitable for infiltration source control. The Middle Lugg has a slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 9-10 hours. The WCS states that Kingsland requires general upgrading for pollution and wastewater treatment. Potentially adding additional waste treatment infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Climate factors Material assets Population and human health Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Kingsland 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 Kingsland 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
Kingsland Parish Plan 2013-2028	Evidence	2013	Commissioned by Kingsland Parish Council, based on the views contributed by people living or working in the parish of Kingsland. Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for Kingsland Parish.	Determined key findings and objectives for: Housing Infrastructure Roads, safety and parking Transport Environment and sustainability Services and facilities Healthier communities Business, enterprise and tourism Policing and crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The NDP should take account of relevant objectives set within the Parish Plan which was adopted by the Parish Council in 2013
Kingsland Housing Needs Survey	Evidence / local	2014	Kingsland Parish Housing needs survey conducted by Herefordshire Council In 2013/14 to identify the possible requirements for affordable housing for local people in the community in the future	Determined key findings and objectives for: Housing for local people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population and human health 	The NDP should take account of relevant findings in housing policies within the Plan

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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
Kingsland Conservation Designation document and map	Historic evidence	1984	Original map and description of the reasoning and description of the Kingsland Conservation Area	Determined key findings and objectives for: Housing Infrastructure Roads, safety and parking Environment and sustainability Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets 	The NDP should take account of relevant issues laid out as the basis for the Conservation Area

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Kingsland

N.B. This is based on countywide baseline information with some additions relevant to Kingsland (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>05/08/14 – River Lugg- Unfavourable recovering. River Lugg meanders - favourable</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). NE SSSI information on the Website (August 2014)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	The Kingsland Neighbourhood Area, falls inside the River Wye (including Lugg) SAC. This area is classed as the River Lugg sub Catchment for the purposes of the Nutrient Management Plan. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding phosphate targets.	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.	<p>Within the parish of Kingsland it has:</p> <p>SSSI: 1 SWS: 9</p> <p>Kingsland is within the catchment area of the River Wye SAC and the Downton Gorge SAC.</p> <p>NNRs-0 SINCs-0 LNRs-0</p>	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

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	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Principal settled farmlands on river terrace; principal settled farmlands; estate farmlands	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (search June 2014).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
			present, there are two scheduled monuments in Kingsland according to the latest version of the register.				
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	<p>Historic Landscape Character assessments have only been undertaken for Hereford City.</p> <p>Rapid townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.</p>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	<p>Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Hereford.</p> <p>Rapid townscape Assessments (2010)</p>
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 concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Kingsland at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the one conservation area.	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)
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 Kingsland is mainly Grades 2 and 3 (Very good to Moderate). There are patches of Grade 4 land (poor) within the centre of the parish.	-	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 two SAMs. Kingsland Castle is currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	There were 70 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2014.	To improve the condition of Kingsland Castle, and promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the at risk register.	Kingsland Castle is on English Heritage Scheduled Monuments at risk register. This is due to the castles localised problems-extensive stock erosion. The church of St Michael's and All Angels is also on the buildings at risk list.	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 concerning 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 Kingsland at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the conservation area.	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 Kingsland 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	Kingsland has numerous listed buildings and two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 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: Kingsland

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Kingsland Plan

Date completed: July 2014

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

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

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

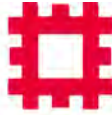
SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
Air and Climate	<p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p> <p>Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.</p>	<p>To improve air quality</p> <p>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation. 	<p>Transport patronage by mode</p> <p>Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.</p> <p>Total CO2 emissions per capita</p>	<p>To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.</p> <p>To contribute towards the national target.</p> <p>To reduce the overall carbon emissions.</p>
Water	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



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

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

Our ref:
Your ref:

Telephone 0121 625 6887
Fax 0121 625 6820

01 October 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: Belmont Rural; Border Group; Bosbury & Catley; Cradley; Hampton Bishop; Hatfield & District Group; Kingsland: Kingstone and Thruxton Group; Pembridge.

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

Specifically in relation to the fourth tranche of consultations we are pleased to note that some of the SEA's now appear to reflect aspects our earlier advice, perhaps particularly Belmont Rural, Hampton Bishop and Border Group.

However, Hatfield and District and Kingstone and Thruxton Group have proposed indicators for locally important buildings in conservation areas but in fact neither Parish has a conservation area so the indicator should more properly refer to locally important buildings "in the Parish". The Kingsland SEA identifies Kingslands Castle and St Michaels Church as BAR but only proposes to address the improvement of the condition of the Castle, which appears to be anomalous.

Both Kingsland and Pembridge and other of the SEA's appear to have anomalous references to SAM's, the Herefordshire SMR, monitoring changes to historic landscapes and historic landscape character assessments in relation to SA Objective 14 "Use natural resources and energy more effectively". Presumably this is unintentional and they would in fact be more relevant under SA Objectives 15 and 20?

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

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

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

Date: 13 October 2014
Our ref: 131814 Kingsland NP SEA Scoping
Your ref:



Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council
Planning Services,
Blueschool House,
Blueschool Street
Hereford,
HR1 2ZB

Customer Services
Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

By email only: neighbourhoodplanning@herefordshire.gov.uk

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Sir/Madam

Kingsland Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 08 September 2014.

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

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](#).

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

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, no baseline information source has been identified. Maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk).

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

Water, air, soil and material assets

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

Soil

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the baseline

Natural England welcomes the environmental issues identified.

Appendix A4 – SEA Framework

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 including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out. Applications resulting in the loss of open space could be monitored.

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 Jamie Melvin on 0300

060 2497. 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 faithfully,

Mr Jamie R Melvin
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team

Appendix 4

Template B1: Kingsland NDP Objectives review against SEA objectives

Parish Council Name: Kingsland

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Kingsland Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: November 2014

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 Kingsland NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.
- =	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.	
0 =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.	
? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	

SEA Objectives

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

NDP objectives	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Objective 1- Ensure that the visual effect of all development preserves and enhances the traditional character of the parish and protects or landscape and historic environment.	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+	Overall the objective to ensure that the visual effect of all development preserve and enhance the traditional character of the parish and protects landscape and historic environment meets all the relevant SEA criteria.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Ensure that the visual effect of all development preserves and enhances the traditional character of the parish and protects or landscape and historic environment, within the plan period.
Objective 2- Ensure that all development is based upon sound environmental sustainability principles including energy sourcing and conservation, water and sewerage management, waste minimization, wildlife conservation and habitat protection.	+	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	+	Overall the objective to ensure that all development is based upon sound environmental sustainability principles including energy sourcing and conservation, water and sewerage management, waste minimization, wildlife conservation and habitat protection meets all the relevant SEA criteria.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Ensure that all development is based upon sound environmental sustainability principles including energy sourcing and conservation, water and sewerage management, waste minimization, wildlife conservation and habitat protection, within the plan period.
Objective 3- Ensure all infrastructure including services, facilities and amenities are retained and developed in line with the current needs and future growth of the community.	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	Overall the objective to ensure all infrastructure including services, facilities and amenities are retained and developed in line with the current needs and future growth of the community, meets all the relevant SEA criteria.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Ensure all infrastructure including services, facilities and amenities are retained and developed in line with the current needs and future growth of the community, within the plan period.

Objective 4- Provide sufficient housing to the meet the future needs of the community, in terms of numbers and type, based upon robust evidence.	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	Overall the objective to -provide sufficient housing to the meet the future needs of the community, in terms of numbers and type, based upon robust evidence, meets all the relevant SEA criteria.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Provide sufficient housing to the meet the future needs of the community, in terms of numbers and type, based upon robust evidence, within the plan period.
Objective 5- Ensure that new and existing business and commerce, including tourism, beneficial to the economic health of the parish, can grow and is in scale with and sensitive to the rural character of the parish.	0	+	+	0	+	?	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	0	Overall the objective to ensure that new and existing business and commerce, including tourism, beneficial to the economic health of the parish, can grow and is in scale with and sensitive to the rural character of the parish meets all the relevant SEA criteria.	Additional economic development could potentially increase traffic and congestion. Ensure sustainable methods of transport are facilitated to meet travel needs.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Ensure that new and existing business and commerce, including tourism, beneficial to the economic health of the parish, can grow and is in scale with and sensitive to the rural character of the parish, within the plan period.

Template B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP policies –Kingsland NDP

Parish Council Name: Kingsland parish.

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Kingsland Neighbourhood development Plan Public Consultation Draft

Date completed: November 2014

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:		
+ =/ ++	Compatible/ Very	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 Kingsland NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.
- =	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.	
0 =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.	
? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	
SEA Objectives		Baseline carried over from Stage A		
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		1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. 05/08/14 – status of the SSSIs are: River Lugg-Unfavourable recovering. River Lugg meanders – favourable. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. There are no NNRs and SINC's within the parish and 9 SWS's. The Kingsland Neighbourhood Area, falls inside the River Wye (including Lugg) SAC. This area is classed as the River Lugg sub Catchment for the purposes of the Nutrient Management Plan. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding phosphate targets. 2- There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Kingsland at present. 3-In terms of Kingsland itself, the play facilities study recommends that Kingsland Millennium Green should consider using additional space to provide play for older children. This suggestion is supported by the Parish Council and is listed as a medium priority. In addition Kingsland Parish has 5.64 ha of playing pitch area, 5.38 hectares of playing pitch area have secured community access. 95% of the playing pitches have secured community access. 4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are two scheduled monuments in Kingsland, according to the latest version of the register. Kingsland Castle is on English Heritage Scheduled Monuments at risk register. This is due to the castles localised problems-extensive stock erosion. The church of St Michael's and All Angels is also on the buildings at risk list. 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. 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%. 7-Herefordshire latest figure of C02 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ²) 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. 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%. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding phosphate targets. 10- Kingsland falls within the Middle Lugg catchment, and has one of the lowest areas at risk of hazard flooding in the county. The WCS states that Kingsland requires general upgrading for pollution and wastewater treatment. Potentially adding additional waste treatment infrastructure. 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. 12-The agricultural land classification around Kingsland is mainly Grades 2 and 3 (Very good to Moderate).There are patches of Grade 4 land (poor) within the centre of the parish. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67%2011-13: 57%. 13 – No Baseline data 14 – No Baseline data 15 – No Baseline data 16-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Kingsland at present. The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Principal settled farmlands on river terrace; principal settled farmlands; estate farmlands.		

NDP Option	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			
Kingsland Village Option 1	+	+	?	?	X	?	?	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	?	Overall this option has both a positive and an unknown impact on the baseline data. The unknown is due to the extent of housing that would need to be included within the existing settlement boundary, could have an impact upon the quality of the surroundings.	Although the existing settlement boundary identifies the extent of the development and therefore offers protection of the landscape and surroundings, the additional development within the settlement boundary could alter the existing character due to intensification of development within the restricted area. Policies will need to ensure that sufficient development can occur in the boundary and that this additional does not have a negative impact upon the character of the area.	N/A
Kingsland Village Option 2	?	?	?	?	X	?	?	?	X	X	?	?	X	X	X	?	Overall this option has mainly an unknown impact due to not knowing the location of the new settlement boundary; therefore the policy and definition of a new settlement boundary will need to consider the SEA objectives.	This option has three different variants and therefore is difficult to assess in relation to the baseline, if the settlement boundary is redrawn using this option then the policy will need to ensure that the character and setting of the area as well as landscape quality is taken into account to minimise the effect on the baseline.	N/A
Kingsland Village Option 3	+	+	?	+	X	?	?	?	X	X	?	?	X	X	X	?	Overall this option has both a positive impact and unknown impact on the baseline data. This is due to not knowing the exact location of a new proposed boundary however, the re-drawing of the boundary would take into consideration the important open spaces, views and areas of important character of the village.	This option is ensuring the important open spaces, views and areas of important character will be protected although there is no map to display this therefore any policy will need to ensure that sufficient protection is offered to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings.	N/A
Kingsland Village Option 4	?	?	?	?	X	?	?	?	X	X	?	?	X	X	X	?	Overall this option has an unknown impact on the baseline data, this is due to the unknown factor of where the new development will be located. The option states small scale development but no further details are included to understand how a policy would impact upon the baseline.	Any criteria that is chosen if this option is taken forward would need to be robust to ensure that the Plan clearly identifies where development would and would not be suitable to ensure that the landscape and character of the village is protected.	N/A
Shirlheath Option 1	+	?	?	+	X	?	?	?	?	X	?	-	-	X	X	?	Overall this option has a mixed impact on the baseline data. This is due to not knowing the criteria and location of the proposed small scale development.	Any criteria that is chosen if this option is taken forward would need to be robust to ensure that the Plan clearly identifies where development would and would not be suitable to ensure that the landscape and character of the village is protected.	N/A
Shirlheath Option 2	?	+	?	+	X	?	?	?	?	X	?	+	-	X	X	+	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data, due to not knowing the location of the specific sites for the development.	This option has not identified any sites to come forward therefore it is difficult to assess against the baseline data, therefore any sites will need to ensure the least impact on the baseline data. However it does state that development will be limited to small projects in line with agreed criteria.	N/A

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 KNP1 Promoting a sustainable community	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP2 Development Strategy	0	+	+	0	?	?	0	0	X	X	X	0	X	+	+	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. However new development could increase vehicle movement within Kingsland, resulting in air pollution.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP3 Sustainable Design	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data, and will act as a mitigation policy for the NDP policies	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA
Policy KNP4- Retaining the rural character of Kingsland	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP5 – Protecting Kingsland's Heritage Assets	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	X	0	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP6- Retaining the character of the Conservation area and Kingsland village	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP7- Addressing the flood risk	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP8- Highway and Transport Infrastructure	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

Policy KNP9 Kingsland Sewage Treatment works	X	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	X	X	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP10- Community renewable energy	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	0	X	X	0	+	+	X	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP 11- Infrastructure for Broadband	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP 12- Protection and enhancement of services and facilities for the community	0	+	+	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	+	+	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP13 Public open space and play areas	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	+	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP 14- New Homes in Kingsland	0	+	+	?	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive and neutral impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP15 New homes in Shirlheath	0	+	+	?	0	0	?	X	?	X	?	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive and neutral impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP16- Supporting Local Business	0	+	+	+	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	0	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy KNP17 Agriculture, Forestry and rural enterprises	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	?	+	X	?	+	?	X	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline	Overall this policy meets the relevant SEA baseline objectives	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

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

Parish Council Name: Kingsland Parish

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Kingsland Parish NDP Public Consultation Draft

Date completed: November 2014

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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KNP1: Promoting a sustainable community

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

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

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To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

KNP2: Development Strategy

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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	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce contributions	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and	N/A

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

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effects	
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KNP3: Sustainable Design

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

environment and cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Some waste will be produced during the development phases,

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					however this policy does state that a working method statement is required to minimise the waste.
To improve health of the population	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This policy will be able to act as mitigation towards other policies in the Plan.				

KNP4: Retaining the Rural Character of Kingsland Parish

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

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

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To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This policy will be able to act as mitigation towards other policies in the Plan.				

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KNP5: Protecting Kingsland's Heritage Assets

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

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy, however locations are currently unknown so impact is unknown	Advice from the archaeological department and also mitigation through other policies in this draft plan should be taken into

					consideration.
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and where applicable the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives				

KNP6: Retaining the character of the Conservation Area and Kingsland Village

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

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

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

KNP7: Addressing flood risk

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

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

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To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives				

KNP8: Highways and Transport Infrastructure

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)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A

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

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To conserve soil resources and quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives				

KNP9: Kingsland Sewage Treatment works

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

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

KNP10: Community Renewable energy

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

To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	This policy will help to mitigate against other proposals in the Plan
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	This policy will help to mitigate against other proposals in the Plan
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	The schemes aren't identified so difficult to identify impact.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	The schemes aren't identified so difficult to identify impact.

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To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. In addition this policy will help to mitigate against other policies and proposals in the Plan to neutralise the overall impact.				

KNP11: Infrastructure for Broadband

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

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

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

KNP12: Protection and enhancement of services and facilities for the community

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

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

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To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

KNP13: Public Open Space and Play areas

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

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

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To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

KNP14: New Homes in Kingsland

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	The location of the housing is still unknown, however other policies within the Plan and within this policy will help to mitigate against adverse impact.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A

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To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade	0	0	0	Mitigation through other policies in	N/A

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resources				the Plan	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

KNP15: New homes in Shirleath

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

surroundings				the Core Strategy	however other policies within the Plan and within this policy will help to mitigate against adverse impact.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

KNP16: Supporting Local business

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

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

To improve health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

KNP17: Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Enterprises

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

fauna)					
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	The location of development is currently unknown so unsure of impact to this objective
To improve air quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A

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

Template B4: Assessment of cumulative impacts of the Neighbourhood Development Plan

Parish Council Name: Kingsland

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Kingsland NDP

Date completed: November 2014

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 / 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
Objective 1- Ensure that the visual effect of all development preserves and enhances the traditional character of the parish and protects or landscape and historic environment.	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+
Objective 2- Ensure that all development is based upon sound environmental sustainability principles including energy sourcing and conservation, water and sewerage management,	+	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	+

waste minimization, wildlife conservation and habitat protection.																
Objective 3- Ensure all infrastructure including services, facilities and amenities are retained and developed in line with the current needs and future growth of the community.	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+
Objective 4- Provide sufficient housing to the meet the future needs of the community, in terms of numbers and type, based upon robust evidence.	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X
Objective 5- Ensure that new and existing business and commerce, including tourism, beneficial to the economic health of the parish, can grow and is in scale with and sensitive to the rural character of the parish.	0	+	+	0	+	?	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	0
<i>KNP1:</i> <i>Promoting a sustainable community</i>	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	+
<i>KNP2:</i> <i>Development Strategy</i>	0	+	+	0	X	?	0	0	X	X	?	?	X	+	+	+

<i>KNP3: Sustainable Design</i>	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	X	+
<i>KNP4: Retaining the Rural Character of Kingsland Parish</i>	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	+
<i>KNP5: Protecting Kingsland's Heritage Assets</i>	+	+	+	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	X	0	+
<i>KNP6: Retaining the character of the Conservation Area and Kingsland Village</i>	+	++	+	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	+
<i>KNP7: Addressing flood risk</i>	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	++	+	X	+	+	X	+	X	+
<i>KNP8: Highways and Transport Infrastructure</i>	X	+	+	X	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X
<i>KNP9: Kingsland Sewage Treatment works</i>	X	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	X	X
<i>KNP10: Community Renewable energy</i>	+	+	+	0	+	+	++	++	0	?	+	+	?	+	X	+
<i>KNP11: Infrastructure for Broadband</i>	0	0	0	0	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+
<i>KNP12: Protection and enhancement of services and facilities for the community</i>	+	+	+	0	X	+	+	0	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+
<i>KNP13: Public Open Space and Play areas</i>	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	+	+
<i>KNP14: New Homes in Kingsland</i>	0	+	?	+	0	0	0	X	0	X	+	0	0	0	+	0

<i>KNP15: New homes in Shirlheath</i>	0	+	?	+	0	0	0	X	0	X	+	0	0	0	+	0
<i>KNP16: Supporting Local business</i>	0	+	+	+	0	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	0	X	X	+
<i>KNP17: Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Enterprises</i>	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	?	+	X	?	+	?	X	+	+
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy are mainly positive and moving towards the SEA Objective regarding enhancing and maintaining biodiversity, flora and fauna.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective of maintaining landscapes and townscapes.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to improve quality of surroundings.	+ Overall the objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to conserve where appropriate and enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to improve air quality.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. The objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. The objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to reduce contributions to climate change.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. The objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to reduce vulnerability to climate change.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to improve water quality.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. The objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to provide for sustainable sources of water supply.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. The objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to avoid, reduce and Manama flood risk.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. The objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to conserve soil resources and quality.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. The objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to minimise the production of waste.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. The objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to improve the health of the population.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. The objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to reduce crime and nuisance.	+ Overall the NDP does not go over and above the Core Strategy. Overall the objectives and policy move towards the SEA Objective to conserve natural and manmade resources
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	Overall, the objectives and the policies within the NDP do not go over and above the requirements within the Core Strategy and therefore the cumulative impact is generally positive or neutral. Many of the policies were so specific they have no relationship with certain SEA objectives.															
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	The Policies in the Plan provide a strong emphasis on sustainable development and renewable energy schemes to help improve the energy efficiency across the community. The policies also promote the maintenance and enhancement of the rural landscape and setting of the Parish. These various policies act as mitigation towards the development policies.															

Appendix 5

Consultation date: 17 December 2014 to 10 February 2015

Consultation title: Kingsland Parish NDP Community Consultation Draft Regulation 14

*N.B. This consultation feedback is **only** for comments received on the SEA of the Neighbourhood Development Plan*

Consultee	Summary of Comments	Response
English Heritage / Heritage England	No comments received	n/a
Natural England	No comments received	n/a
Environment Agency	No comments received	n/a
Natural Resources Wales	No comment received	n/a

Appendix 6

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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Policy KNP2: Development Strategy**Only change was to include reference to Cobnash to reflect the Local Plan (Core Strategy)**

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)	+	+	+	Inclusion of Cobnash within the policy however safeguard policies would apply and a settlement boundary has been defined	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Inclusion of Cobnash within the policy however safeguard policies would apply and a settlement boundary has been defined	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Inclusion of Cobnash within the policy however safeguard policies would apply and a settlement boundary has been defined	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	A settlement boundary has been defined and historic environment policies exist within the plan to now give more certainty.	N/A
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?		N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0		N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0		N/A
To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	N/A	?	?	Settlement boundaries have now been defined to given more certainty to those areas which could potentially see development.	N/A
To conserve soil	+	?	?	Settlement boundaries have now been defined to given more	N/A

resources and quality				certainty to those areas which could potentially see development.	
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+		N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+		N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+		N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. The addition has been the inclusion of Cobnash to reflect the changes to the Core Strategy and settlement boundaries have now been defined to give more certainty.				

KNP4: Retaining the Rural Character of Kingsland Parish

Includes an additional policy criteria to safeguard national and international sites.

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)	++	++	++	Additional criteria added to safeguard national and international sites	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	Additional criteria added to safeguard national and international sites	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Additional criteria added to safeguard national and international sites	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Additional criteria added to safeguard national and international sites	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This policy will be able to act as mitigation towards other policies in the Plan especially with the addition of the criteria to safeguard any national and international sites.				

KNP5: Protecting Kingsland's Heritage Assets

Criteria to include reference to Farmsteads Project and the requirement to consult Historic Environment Records.

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)	+	+	+		N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Additional criteria added to make reference to the Farmstead Project and HER	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Additional criteria added to make reference to the Farmstead Project and HER	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the	++	++	++	Additional criteria added to make reference to the Farmstead Project	N/A

historic environment and cultural heritage				and HER	
To improve air quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy,	Advice from the archaeological department and also mitigation through other policies in this draft plan should be taken into consideration.
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve health of the population	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Additional criteria added to make reference to the Farmstead Project and HER	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and where applicable the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. Additional criteria have been added to the policy to refer to the Farmstead Project and The Historic Environmental Records.				

KNP13: Open Space and Play areas

Only change was to include reference to any additional open space.

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This change has only included an additional named open space.				

KNP14: New Homes in Kingsland

Additional criteria has been added to reflect biodiversity issues

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative)	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and
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	effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)				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)	+	+	+	An additional criteria has been added to reference safeguarding of biodiversity particularly in relation to the River Lugg. Additional text has also been added to refer to the Nutrient Management Plan.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Addition of settlement boundary has given more certainty to the policy text with regards to location.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Addition of settlement boundary has given more certainty to the policy text with regards to location	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A

To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. The addition of a settlement boundary and additional criteria / text relating to biodiversity and NMP has help to given more certainty to the policy and the location of development.				

*KNP15: New homes in Shirlheath***Additional criteria added to include reference to biodiversity**

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)	+	+	+	An additional criteria has been added to reference safeguarding of biodiversity particularly in relation to the River Lugg. Additional text has also been added to refer to the Nutrient Management Plan.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Addition of settlement boundary has given more certainty to the policy text with regards to location	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Addition of settlement boundary has given more certainty to the policy text with regards to location	.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A

To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Addition of settlement boundary has given more certainty to the policy text with regards to location	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. The addition of a settlement boundary and additional criteria / text relating to biodiversity and NMP has help to given more certainty to the policy and the location of development.				

KNP16: New homes in Cobnash

New policy to reflect the Local Plan (Core Strategy)

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)	+	+	+	An additional criteria has been added to reference safeguarding of biodiversity particularly in relation to the River Lugg. Additional text has also been added to refer to the Nutrient Management Plan.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Addition of settlement boundary has given more certainty to the policy text with regards to location	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Addition of settlement boundary has given more certainty to the policy text with regards to location	.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A

To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	Mitigation through other policies in the Plan
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Addition of settlement boundary has given more certainty to the policy text with regards to location	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. The addition of a settlement boundary and additional criteria / text relating to biodiversity and NMP has help to given more certainty to the policy and the location of development.				

Appendix 7

C2: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

Parish Council Name: Kingsland Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Kingsland Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: 28/10/15

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA (insert chapter, section, page references, as necessary)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives; between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<p>Chapter 1.6 – 1.16</p> <p>Chapter 2 methodology, chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3</p> <p>Chapter 3 paragraph 3.5 and 3.7</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraph 3.2</p> <p>Chapter 4</p>
<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. • Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 5</p>
<p>Alternatives</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. • Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. • The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. • Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. • Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Para 5.3 - 5.6</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p>
<p>Baseline information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant aspects of the current state of the local, neighbourhood area environment and their likely evolution without the Neighbourhood Development Plan are described. Acknowledgement to the information in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Environmental characteristics of the local, neighbourhood area, likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the designated neighbourhood area, where it is likely to be affected by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	<p>Chapter 1, Chapter 3</p> <p>Initial screening report and Chapter 1</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; and other local likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate. • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). 	<p>Tables A2, A3 and A4</p> <p>Tables B2 and B3 / D3</p> <p>Tables B4</p> <p>Chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	Chapter 2
<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated. • Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified. 	<p>Chapter 6, paragraph 6.5</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>
<p>The Environmental Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. • Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. • Uses maps and other illustrations, 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. 	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Paragraph 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Paragraph 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Page 2 / Paragraph 1.8 / appendix 5 / Chapter 5</p>
<p>Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<p>Paragraph 2.5-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 8</p>
<p>Decision-making and information on the decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into 	<p>Chapter 8</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>

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