

# Habitats Regulations Assessment



## Much Marcle Neighbourhood Area

November 2016

# Much Marcle HRA

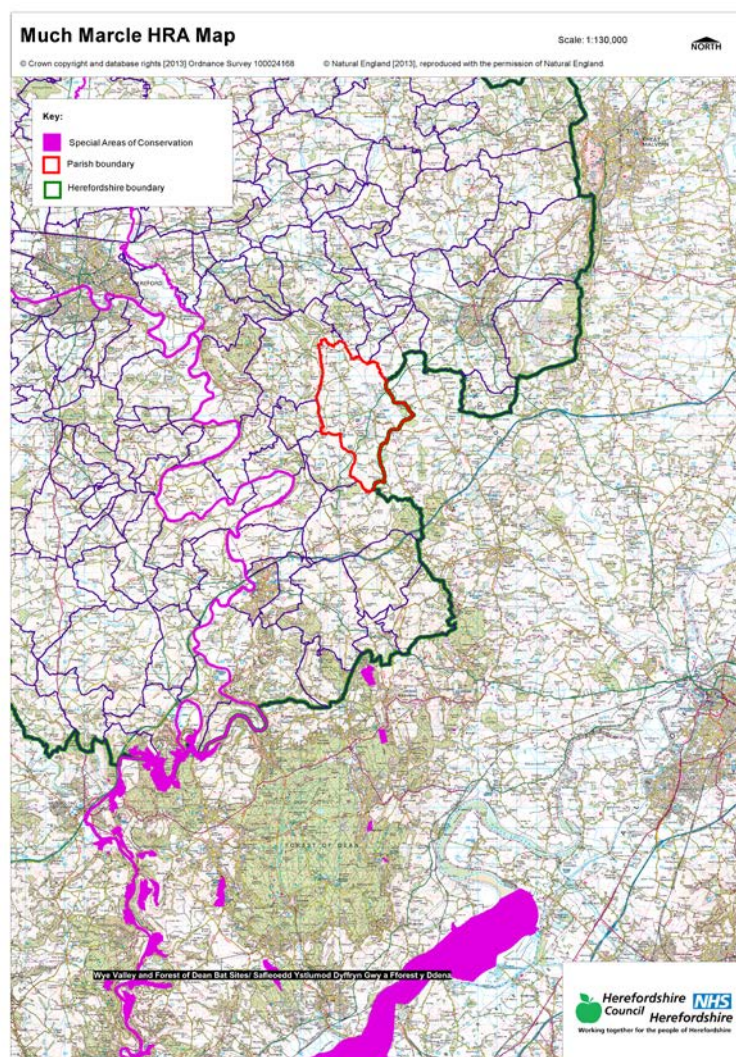
## HRA Screening Assessment

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## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Screening Assessment relates to a Neighbourhood Development Plan that is considered to be in general conformity with higher level strategic plans, such as the Herefordshire Core Strategy and the National planning Policy Framework. The screening stage involves assessing broadly whether the Draft Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have a significant effect on any European site(s).
- 1.2 Much Marcle Parish Council is producing a Neighbourhood Development Plan for Much Marcle Parish, in order to set out the vision, objectives and policies for the development of the Parish up to 2031. This HRA reviews the Draft Much Marcle Plan November 2016.
- 1.3 The NDP is a mix of criteria based policies and has allocate sites within the settlements of Much Marcle, Rushall collectively with Kynaston. It provides general policies that clarify and provide detail to the policies within the Herefordshire Core Strategy therefore it requires a high level screening assessment to build upon the HRA Screening Assessment Report for the Herefordshire Core Strategy. This high level screening assessment should be read in combination with the Herefordshire publication of the Local Plan-Core Strategy Habitat Regulations Assessment Report (October 2014) and ensures that there will not be any significant impacts upon Natura 2000 sites.
- 1.4 The map below shows Much Marcle Neighbourhood Area with the European Site highlighted.



## 2 The requirement to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment of neighbourhood plans

- 2.1 The requirement to undertake HRA of development plans was confirmed by the amendments to the “Habitats Regulations” published for England and Wales in July 2007 and updated in 2013. Therefore, when preparing its NDP, Much Marcle Parish Council is required by law to carry out an assessment known as “Habitats Regulations Assessment”. It is also a requirement in Regulation 32 schedule 2 of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012.
- 2.2 Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive provides that:  
*Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [European] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.*
- 2.3 HRA is an impact-led assessment and refers to the assessment of the potential effects of a neighbourhood plan on one or more European sites, including Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs):
- **SPAs** are classified under the European Council Directive ‘on the conservation of wild birds’ (79/409/EEC; ‘Birds Directive’) for the protection of **wild birds and their habitats** (including particularly rare and vulnerable species listed in Annex 1 of the Birds Directive, and migratory species).
  - **SACs** are designated under the Habitats Directive and target **particular habitats** (Annex 1) and/or species (Annex II) identified as being of European importance.
- 2.4 For ease of reference during HRA, general practice has been that these three designations are collectively referred to as either **Natura 2000** or **European sites**. This means that a Screening Assessment is carried out with regard to the Conservation Objectives of the European Sites and with reference to other plans or projects to identify if any significant effect is likely for any European Site.

## 3 Methodology

- 3.1 As the Much Marcle Plan is not directly connected with the management of any European sites, and includes proposals for development which may affect European sites, it is necessary under Regulation 102(1)(a) of the Habitats Regulations 2010 to undertake screening for likely significant effects on European sites.
- 3.2 The HRA of neighbourhood plans is undertaken in stages and should conclude whether or not a proposal or policy in a neighbourhood plan would adversely affect the integrity of the site in question. This is judged in terms of the implications of the plan for a site’s ‘qualifying features’ (i.e. those Annex I habitats, Annex II species, and Annex I bird populations for which it has been designated) and are measured with reference to the conservation objectives for those qualifying features as defined by Natural England.
- 3.3 The first process is to undertake an initial screening report to determine the need to undertake the requirement for a HRA, this initial screening identifies whether the Plan could impact upon any European site that could be within the Neighbourhood Area or nearby.

- 3.4 If a European Site is within the Neighbourhood Area or the Neighbourhood Area could impact upon a European site then this will need to be taken into account and a full screening assessment will need to be undertaken.
- 3.5 The full screening stage consists of a description of the plan, identification of potential effects on European Sites, assessing the effects on European Sites (taking into account potential mitigation provided by other policies in the plan). For Neighbourhood Plans the outcome should demonstrate there are no likely effects upon the European sites. If any likely effects occur then there will need to be amendments to the NDP made and be re-screened until all likely effects have been mitigated.

#### **4 Results of the Initial Screening Report and options**

- 4.1 The initial Screening report (11/09/13) found that the Much Marcle Parish is 9.1 km from the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat sites. Therefore Much Marcle NDP area falls within the 10km catchment area of the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC. This falls within the western half of the Neighbourhood Area and therefore a full screening assessment is required.
- 4.2 For full details of the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC attributes which contribute to and define their integrity and vulnerable data see Appendix 1 of the Much Marcle Plan Initial Screening Report. The Initial Screening Report, September 2013, can be found in Appendix 4 of this HRA report. This information made it possible to identify the features of each site which determine site integrity, as well as the specific sensitivities of each site, therefore enabling later analysis of how the potential impacts of the Much Marcle Plan Neighbourhood Plan may affect site integrity.
- 4.3 The initial options for the NDP were assessed to determine their environmental impact that could affect the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC. Overall the majority of the options proposing any growth appear to depend on location and scale in relation to environmental impact. However the site options listed are all on a small scale and located away from the SAC and are unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC.
- 4.4 As Much Marcle Plan progresses from options onto their NDP policies, the Plan will need to identify ways in which the least effect on the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC could be achieved, alongside taking forward the preferred options from the consultation from the community. If a majority of these options are taken forward either as standalone policies or in combination with other policies then the mitigation from these options will help to counter balance the effect of all new development within the Parish. A list of the options and site options assessed can be found in Appendix 1, and the Assessment matrix for the options can be found Appendix 2.

#### **5 Description of the Much Marcle Plan Neighbourhood Plan**

- 5.1 The Draft Much Marcle Plan presents detailed policies for development in the Neighbourhood Area, which is equivalent to the group parish boundary, up to 2031. The first part of the Plan introduces the Plan and its preparation and discusses the background to each of the villages.
- 5.2 The NDP then details the vision for the Group Parish over the Plan period and fourteen objectives of how this will be achieved. The 14 objectives cover the following topics:

**Sustainable Development**  
**Renewable Energy**  
**Housing**

**Employment and Economy**  
**Built Environment Heritage and Historic Assets**  
**Natural Environment**  
**Community Facilities, sport and leisure**  
**Transport and Infrastructure**  
**Broadband and Mobile Reception**

5.3 The NDP also sets out 15 policies on various topics based on the objective headings above and also for the village, these include:

- **Policy MM1-Sustainable Development**
- **Policy MM2-Renewable Energy**
- **Policy MM3-Housing Sites Policy**
- **Policy MM4-Housing Infill**
- **Policy MM5-Housing Extensions**
- **Policy MM6-Employment & Economy**
- **Policy MM7-Business Premises**
- **Policy MM8-Listed Buildings**
- **Policy MM9-Landscape**
- **Policy MM10-Biodiversity**
- **Policy MM11-Community Facilities**
- **Policy MM12-Loss of Community Facilities**
- **Policy MM13-Local Green Spaces**
- **Policy MM14-Transport Infrastructure & Public Access**
- **Policy MM15-Broadband & Mobile Reception**

5.4 The NDP proposes that the following sites be allocated for housing, in order to facilitate the proportional growth envisaged by Policy RA2 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy):

**Rushall and Kynaston** (11 dwellings on 6 sites)

Land by the Steppes  
 Land behind Bridge Cottage  
 Old Chapel Site  
 Land opposite Rushall Club  
 Land and barns around Gatchapin  
 Land at rear of council houses

**Much Marcle** (12 dwellings on 8 sites)

Rye meadows- plot between Farley and new Normandy  
 Hazerdine  
 Old Pike  
 Slip and area around  
 Gardens of houses, Watery Lane  
 Audley Cottage  
 Land beside Glebe Orchard  
 Dobbins Pitch

**Building Conversions** 19 identified 10 expected to come forward

**6 Identification of other plans and projects which may have ‘in-combination’ effects**

6.1 Regulation 102 of the Habitats Regulations 2010 requires an appropriate assessment where a land use plan (not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. In addition, in accordance with the



Neighbourhood Planning Regulation 2012 a NDP cannot have a significant effect on any European Site whether alone or in combination with another Plan.

- 6.2 There are a number of potentially relevant plans and projects which may result in in-combination effects with the Core Strategy across Herefordshire, these plans have been reviewed and can be found in Appendix 2 of the pre-submission publication of the Herefordshire Local Plan – Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (May 2014). It is seen that as this NDP does not go over and beyond the requirements set out in the Core Strategy this review will also be substantial for the NDP.
- 6.3 The HRA for the Core Strategy also identifies that both the Water Cycle Study for Herefordshire, which indicates the potential for planned water abstraction requirements combined with pressures on European Sites from the Core Strategy policies, and the work on the Nutrient Management Plan, to ensure the favourable conservation status of the SAC in respect of phosphate levels as soon as possible and at the latest by 2027, have both been considered as part of the in-combination assessment.

## 7 Assessment of the ‘likely significant effects’ of the Much Marcle Plan NDP

- 7.1 As required under Regulation 102 of the Habitats Regulations 2010, a screening assessment has been undertaken to identify the ‘likely significant effects’ of the NDP. A screening matrix was prepared in order to identify whether any of the policies in the Plan would be likely to have a significant effect on the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.
- 7.2 The findings of the screening matrix can be found in the Screening Matrix in Appendix 3 of this report. Colour coding was used to record the likely impacts of the policies on the European site and its qualifying habitats and species as shown in the table 1 below.

Red	There are likely to be significant effects
Green	Significant effects are unlikely

- 7.3 The Screening matrix took the approach of screening each policy individually, which is consistent with current guidance documents. The results from the HRA report for the submission version of the Herefordshire Core Strategy were also taking into consideration.
- 7.4 Mitigation of some of the identified potential effects could be achieved through implementation of the other policies within the NDP which require good practice measures during and after construction phases, such as more efficient use of water, reduction in waste and encouragement of recycling. The provision and encouragement of use of more sustainable transport measures when improving the transport infrastructure will also help to reduce car traffic around the parish and surrounding areas. Bat species within the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat sites are known is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. To minimise impact on bat habitats for the Lesser and Greater Horseshoe bat, development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.

## 8 Conclusions from the Screening Matrix

- 8.1 None of the Draft Much Marcle Plan (November 2016) policies and sites were concluded to be likely to have a significant effect on the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC. Based on assumptions and information contained within the Much Marcle Plan, Herefordshire Core Strategy and the submission version of the HRA for

the Core Strategy all of the NDP policies were found to be unlikely to result in significant effects on the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.

- 8.2 In many cases this is because the policy itself would not result in development, i.e, it related instead to criteria for development. In a number of cases the policies also included measures to help support the natural environment, including biodiversity and therefore no significant effect conclusion could be reached. In addition, these policies have the potential to mitigate some of the possible adverse effects arising from other policies.
- 8.3 The plan allocates settlement boundaries and sites for development; within the settlement of Much Marcle, Rushall and Kynaston collectively as one settlement. Within the settlement area there appears to be enough capacity within the two identified settlements to meet and potentially exceed the target housing growth.
- 8.4 Along with development from infill, commitments, completions and windfall to meet the housing target of 41 from 2011 to 2031. Commitments and completions from April 2011-October 2016 are currently 18 dwellings within the parish of Much Marcle.
- 8.5 It is unlikely that the Much Marcle Plan will have any in-combination effects with any Plans from neighbouring parish councils as the level of growth proposed is the same as that proposed for the Housing Market Area in the Herefordshire Core Strategy and all of the proposed housing sites will be of a small scale.
- 8.6 It is therefore concluded that the Much Marcle Plan will not have a likely significant effect on the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.
- 8.7 Any further amendments to policies (post November 2016) will be rescreened if required and an addendum to this report will be produced.



# Appendix 1 !

**Much Marcle Options**

<b>Option 1-</b> Do nothing
<b>Option 2-</b> To define a new settlement boundary allowing for some limited new development
<b>Option 3-</b> To allocate specific sites within the new boundary to direct development to preferred locations.
<b>Option 4-</b> To dispense with a boundary and not identify specific sites but to rely on criteria based policies to control development guided by the comments received on preferred sites.
<b>Option 5-</b> To create a new settlement boundary and allocate sites within it
<b>Option 6-</b> To control development through criteria based policies
<b>Site Option 1-</b> Land by the Steppes
<b>Site Option 2-</b> Land behind bridge cottage
<b>Site Option 3-</b> Opposite the council houses
<b>Site Option 4-</b> Old Chapel site
<b>Site Option 5-</b> Opposite the council houses
<b>Site Option 6-</b> Land at the rear of council houses
<b>Site Option 7-</b> Land below council houses
<b>Site Option 8-</b> Land and opposite Rushall Club
<b>Site Option 9-</b> Land and barns around gatchapin
<b>Site Option 10-</b> Between New House Farm and Harold Farm
<b>Site Option 11-</b> Old Pike
<b>Site Option 12-</b> Hazerdine
<b>Site Option 13-</b> Bounds
<b>Site Option 14-</b> Gardens of Houses, Watery Lane
<b>Site Option 15-</b> Watery Lane
<b>Site Option 16-</b> Slip & area around
<b>Site Option 17-</b> Rye Meadows – plot between Farleys & New Normandy
<b>Site Option 18-</b> Opposite Walwyn – Police House
<b>Site Option 19-</b> Land behind school
<b>Site Option 20-</b> Ross Road, behind Walwyn Arms
<b>Site Option 21-</b> Kempley Road, village end
<b>Site Option 22-</b> Top of field opposite Walwyn Arms (behind Walwyn Court)
<b>Site Option 23-</b> Kempley Road, ridge nr Redlands

<b>Site Option 24-</b> a. Land beside Glebe Orchard b. Land opposite Glebe Orchard
<b>Site Option 25-</b> Arable [pasture] land behind Phillip's House
<b>Site Option 26-</b> Dobbins Pitch
<b>Site Option 27-</b> Land by The Croft
<b>Site Option 28-</b> Whittocks End
<b>Site Option 29-</b> Bickerton Court
<b>Site Option 30-</b> Gwynne's Hill Farm
<b>Site Option 31-</b> Gamage Farm
<b>Site Option 32-</b> Street Farm
<b>Site Option 33-</b> Playford, Dymock Road
<b>Site Option 34-</b> Great Moorcourt Farm
<b>Site Option 35-</b> Audley Farm
<b>Site Option 36-</b> Bodenham Farm
<b>Site Option 37-</b> Lyne Down Farm
<b>Site Option 38-</b> Avenue Cottage
<b>Site Option 39-</b> Hill Barn
<b>Site Option 40-</b> Nuttal
<b>Site Option 41-</b> Chandos
<b>Site Option 42-</b> Hill End
<b>Site Option 43-</b> Upper Redding End
<b>Site Option 44-</b> The Stocking
<b>Site Option 45-</b> Hill Farm
<b>Site Option 46-</b> The Venning
<b>Site Option 47-</b> Lower Wolton

# Appendix 2 !

**Table 1: HRA Screening of Emerging Neighbourhood Development Plan Objectives, Options and Policies**

Parish Council Name: **Much Marcle**

NDP Title: **Much Marcle Neighbourhood Plan**

Date undertaken: **November 2016**

NDP objectives, Site options policies	HRA Screening of Emerging NDP objectives, options and policies					
	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the objective/option/policy	Likely effect if option implemented. Could they have Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on European Sites? (Yes/No, with reasons)	European Sites potentially affected	Mitigation measures to be considered, as necessary, through redraft of objective/option/policy and to be considered as part of Appropriate Assessment	If recommendations are implemented, would it be possible that it would result in no LSE? (Yes/No with reasons)	
<b>Option 1- to do nothing</b>	No NDP to determine planning applications.	Criteria policies within the Core Strategy would guide further development. Specific policies and proposals for the parish would not exist.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	N/A	N/A	
<b>Option 2-</b> To define a new settlement boundary allowing for some limited new development	Housing development within the defined boundary Increase in water usage	Unlikely that there will be any significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Policy criteria should be included within the NDP which reflects this. Further assessments will be undertaken at draft policy stage.	No, this option acknowledges sustainable scale growth within defined settlement boundaries in line with Core Strategy policy.	

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	Increase in traffic				Safeguard policies exist within the plan.
<b>Option 3</b> -To allocate specific sites within the new boundary to direct development to preferred locations.	New housing will be developed in settlement boundary. Increase demand in transportation. Increase demand in water abstraction and waste production. New houses developed.  Greater development certainty.	Unlikely that there will be any significant effects on the European Site.  Greater degree of certainty over the impact of future development on the European sites, as the location of housing would be pre-determined and not left to market forces.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Policy criteria should be included within the NDP which reflects this. Further assessments will be undertaken at draft policy stage.  Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW.	No, development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects.
<b>Option 4</b> -To dispense with a boundary and not identify specific sites but to rely on criteria based policies to control development guided by the comments received on preferred sites.	New housing will be developed in settlement boundary. Increase demand in transportation. Increase demand in water abstraction and waste production. New houses developed.	Unlikely that there will be any significant effects on the European Site.  A degree of certainty over the impact of future development on the European sites, as the location of housing would be pre-determined and not left to market forces.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Policy criteria should be included within the NDP which reflects this. Further assessments will be undertaken at draft policy stage.	No, this option acknowledges sustainable scale growth within defined settlement boundaries in line with Core Strategy policy. Safeguard policies exist within the plan.
<b>Option 5</b> -To create a new settlement boundary and allocate sites within it	New housing will be developed in settlement boundary. Increase demand in transportation. Increase	Unlikely that there will be any significant effects on the European Site.  Greater degree of	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Additional criteria would be required when formulating the accompanying settlement boundary	No, development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist

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	demand in water abstraction and waste production	certainly over the impact of future development on the European sites, as the location of housing would be pre-determined and not left to market forces.		policy to ensure that no likely significant effects could occur.	within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects.
<b>Option 6- To control development through criteria based policies</b>	Housing development Increase in transport and facility use Increase in water and sewage waste production and water consumption Small scale proportionate growth where the location would be determined by a criteria based policy.	Less certain in comparison to allocating sites and settlement boundary, as to the impact on the European sites as dependant on the location of the development.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW.	No, development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects. Policy criteria should be included within the NDP which reflects this. Further assessments will be undertaken at draft policy stage.
Site Options for Kynaston					
<b>Site Option 1-Land by the Steppes</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Loss of greenfield land Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing located on	<b>No: the location and scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field.</b>	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<b>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth</b>	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact

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	the edge of settlement. Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution			target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.	towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 2- Land behind bridge cottage</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Loss of garden Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution	No: the location and scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field in Kynaston.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.

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<b>Site Option 3-Opposite</b> the council houses	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment New housing Demand in broadband and communication services. Small increase in traffic and parking demands Light pollution	<b>Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</b>	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<b>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.</b>  <b>Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</b>	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 4-Old</b> Chapel site	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment New housing on	<b>Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the</b>	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<b>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the</b>	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the

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	<p>brownfield land</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Small increase in traffic and parking demands</p> <p>Light pollution</p>	<p><b>European Site.</b></p>		<p><b>NDDP.</b> This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.</p> <p>Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>
<p>Site options for Rushall</p>					
<p><b>Site Option 5-</b> Opposite the council houses</p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment</p> <p>New housing</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Small increase in traffic</p>	<p><b>No:</b> the scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field in Rushall.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p> <p>Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of</p>

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	and parking demands Light pollution				positively addressed within the policy wording. Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW.	Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 6</b> -Land at the rear of council houses	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing on greenfield land Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution	No: the scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field in Rushall.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.	

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					<b>Sites SAC.</b>	
<b>Site Option 7-Land</b> below council houses	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing on greenfield land Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution	<b>Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</b>	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<b>Ensure future policy</b> balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC. <b>Specific environmental</b> issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. <b>Policy would need to</b> take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.	
<b>Site Option 8-Land</b> and opposite Rushall Club	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing on brownfield land	<b>Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</b>	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<b>There are sufficient</b> safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of	

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	Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution				target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.  Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 9-Land and barns around gatchapin</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demand  New housing on brownfield land.  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution	<b>Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</b>	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<b>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local</b>	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at	

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				<p><b>Plan's requirements.</b></p> <p>Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>planning application stage.</p>
<p>Much Marcle</p>					
<p><b>Site Option 10-</b> Between New House Farm and Harold Farm</p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment</p> <p>Small increase in traffic and parking demands</p> <p>New housing on agricultural/ greenfield land</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Light pollution</p>	<p><b>No: the scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field on outskirts of existing village.</b></p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p><b>The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</b></p> <p><b>Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.</b></p> <p><b>Policy would need to take account of the</b></p>	<p><b>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</b></p>

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				<p>proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW.</p>	
<p><b>Site Option 11 - Old Pike</b></p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment          Small increase in traffic and parking demands          New housing on garden area          Demand in broadband and communication services.          Light pollution</p>	<p>Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.</p> <p>The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>

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				measures to minimise light pollution.	
<b>Site Option 12- Hazerdine</b>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment</p> <p>Small increase in traffic and parking demands</p> <p>New housing on garden/ open space land</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Light pollution</p>	<p>Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.</p> <p>Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW.</p> <p>The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>
<b>Site Option 13-</b>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage</p>	<p>No: the scale of development proposed would not give</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat</p>	<p>Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely</p>

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<p><b>Bounds</b></p>	<p>treatment</p> <p>Small increase in traffic and parking demands</p> <p>New housing on greenfield land</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Light pollution</p>	<p>rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field on outskirts of existing village.</p>	<p>Sites SAC.</p>	<p>site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.</p> <p>Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW.</p> <p>The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</p>	<p>to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>
<p><b>Site Option 14-</b> Gardens of Houses, Watery Lane</p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment</p> <p>Small increase in traffic and parking demands</p> <p>New housing on garden</p> <p>Demand in broadband</p>	<p>Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP . This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of</p>

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	and communication services. Light pollution			target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.  The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 15- Watery Lane</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  New housing on greenfield land  Demand in broadband and communication	<b>No: the scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field on outskirts of existing village.</b>	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.  Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of

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	services.  Light pollution				<b>Local STW.</b>  The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 16- Slip &amp; area around</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  New housing on brownfield land  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution	Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.  The Lesser Horseshoe	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application	

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				<p>Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</p>	<p>stage.</p>
<p><b>Site Option 17- Rye Meadows – plot between Farleys &amp; New Normandy</b></p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing on brownfield land Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution</p>	<p>Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.  Potential flood risk</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>Mitigation measures for flood risk should be taken into consideration. Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW.  The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>

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<p><b>Site Option 18-</b> Opposite Walwyn – Police House</p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing on greenfield land Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution</p>	<p>Potential contrary to Core Strategy policy. No: the scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field on outskirts of existing village.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>measures to minimise light pollution. There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>
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<p><b>Site Option 19-</b> Land behind school</p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment</p> <p>Small increase in traffic and parking demands</p> <p>New housing on greenfield/ agricultural land</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Light pollution</p>	<p><b>Potential contrary to Core Strategy policy.</b>  <b>No: the scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field on outskirts of existing village.</b></p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p><b>Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.</b></p> <p>Policy would need to take account of the</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and</p>
<p><b>Site Option 20-</b> Ross Road, behind Walwyn Arms</p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment</p> <p>Small increase in traffic and parking demands</p> <p>New housing on greenfield/ agricultural</p>	<p><b>Potential contrary to Core Strategy policy.</b>  <b>No: the scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may</b></p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p><b>Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.</b></p> <p>Policy would need to take account of the</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and</p>

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	land Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution	result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field on outskirts of existing village.		proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 21 -</b> Kempley Road, village end	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing on greenfield/ agricultural land Demand in broadband and communication services.	Potential contrary to Core Strategy policy. No: the scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field on outskirts of existing village.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW. <b>The Lesser Horseshoe</b>	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further

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	Light pollution		Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<p>Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</p> <p>Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.</p> <p>Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW.</p> <p>The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to</p>	determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<p><b>Site Option 22-</b> Top of field opposite Walwyn Arms (behind Walwyn Court)</p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment</p> <p>Small increase in traffic and parking demands</p> <p>New housing on greenfield/ agricultural land</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Light pollution</p>	<p>Potential contrary to Core Strategy policy. No: the scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field on outskirts of existing village.</p>	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<p>Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording.</p> <p>Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW.</p> <p>The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>

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				consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	
<p><b>Site Option 23-</b> Kempley Road, ridge nr Redlands</p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing on greenfield agricultural land Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution</p>	<p>Potential contrary to Core Strategy policy. No: the scale of development proposed would not give rise to likely significant effects, but note that development may result in the loss of foraging space in the form of an open agricultural field on outskirts of existing village.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.</p> <p>The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>

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<p><b>Site Option 24- a.</b> Land beside Glebe Orchard b. Land opposite Glebe Orchard</p>	<p>Increase in water usage Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing on greenfield agricultural land . Light pollution</p>	<p>Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>measures to minimise light pollution. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. Policy would need to take account of the proportional growth requirements of the Core Strategy and potential headroom capacity at the local STW. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>
<p><b>Site Option 25-</b> Arable [pasture] land behind Phillip's House</p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic</p>	<p>Due to the scale and proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If</p>

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	and parking demands New housing on greenfield agricultural land Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution	European Site.		policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.  The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 26- Dobbins Pitch</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing on brownfield land	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of

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	Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution			proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.  The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 27 - Land by The Croft</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  New housing on greenfield agricultural land  Demand in broadband and communication	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC

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	services. Light pollution			or in tandem with the other proposed site allocations, would not exceed the Local Plan's requirements.  The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
Conversion and/ or re-use of existing redundant buildings					
<b>Site Option 28-Whittocks End</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Small scale building conversion.	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC. Re development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC

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	Light pollution		Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<p>Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC. Re development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</p>	<p>can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>
<p><b>Site Option 29- Bickerton Court</b></p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment          Small increase in traffic and parking demands          Small scale building conversion.          Demand in broadband and communication services.          Light pollution</p>	<p>Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</p>	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<p>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</p> <p>Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>

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				<b>Sites SAC.</b>	
<b>Site Option 30-</b> Gwynne's Hill Farm	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building conversion.  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.  Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 31-</b> Gamage Farm	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building conversion.  Demand in broadband and communication	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye

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	services. Light pollution			Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 32- Street Farm</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands Small scale building conversion. Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. Re development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC. It can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 33- Playford, Dymock Road</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs

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	<p>Small scale building conversion.</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Light pollution</p>			<p>Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution. This site has been identified in direct response to the proportional growth target within that policy and its development, either in isolation</p>	<p>reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>
<p><b>Site Option 34- Great Moorcourt Farm</b></p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment</p> <p>Small increase in traffic and parking demands</p> <p>Small scale building conversion.</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Light pollution</p>	<p>Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.</p> <p><b>Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</b></p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>

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<b>Site Option 35- Audley Farm</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building conversion.  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<b>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.</b>  Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.  Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 36- Bodenham Farm</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building conversion.	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<b>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.</b>	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of

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	Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution				Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 37- Lyne Down Farm</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building conversion.  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.  Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.	

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				<b>Sites SAC.</b>	
<b>Site Option 38- Avenue Cottage</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building conversion.  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.  Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.  Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 39- Hill Barn</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs

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	conversion.  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution				Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and	reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 40- Nuttal</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building conversion.  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.  Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application	

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					avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	stage.
<b>Site Option 41- Chandos</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building conversion.  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.  Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.	
<b>Site Option 42- Hill End</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs	

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	<p>Small scale building conversion.</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Light pollution</p>				<p><b>Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</b></p> <p><b>Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</b></p>	<p>reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.</p>
<p><b>Site Option 43- Upper Redding End</b></p>	<p>Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment</p> <p>Small increase in traffic and parking demands</p> <p>Small scale building conversion.</p> <p>Demand in broadband and communication services.</p> <p>Light pollution</p>	<p>Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.</p> <p><b>Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</b></p> <p><b>Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to</b></p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application</p>	

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					close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	stage.
<b>Site Option 44- The Stocking</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building conversion.  Demand in broadband and communication services.  Light pollution	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.  Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.	
<b>Site Option 45- Hill Farm</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment  Small increase in traffic and parking demands  Small scale building	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.  Redevelopment	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and	

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	conversion. Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution			proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.
<b>Site Option 46- The Venning</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands New housing Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP. Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution. Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.

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				<b>Sites SAC.</b>	
<b>Site Option 47 - Lower Wotton</b>	Increase in water usage, abstraction and sewage treatment Small increase in traffic and parking demands Small scale building conversion. Demand in broadband and communication services. Light pollution	Due to the proximity of the location to the SAC site it is unlikely that there will be significant effects on the European Site.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<b>There are sufficient safeguards within other policies to avoid any adverse impacts, and the inclusion of additional policy wording in the NDP.</b> <b>Redevelopment proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.</b> <b>Ensure future policy balances out the scale of promoted schemes and avoid the location to close to the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</b>	No. The scale and extent of development on this site is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC . If chosen as a site the option Needs reference to and acknowledgement of Bat Sites. Impact towards the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC can be further determined on a case by case basis at planning application stage.

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# Appendix 3 !

Appendix 3

**Table 1: HRA Screening of Emerging Neighbourhood Development Plan Objectives and Policies**

Parish Council Name: **Much Marcle Group Parish**

NDP Title: **Much Marcle Draft Plan reg 14**

Date undertaken: **November 2016**

Core Strategy HRA version: **Adopted Core Strategy 2011-2031**

<b>NDP objectives, policies</b>		<b>HRA Screening of Emerging NDP objectives, options and policies</b>				
	Likely activities (Operations) to result as a consequence of the objective/option/policy	Likely effect if objective/option/policy implemented. Could they have Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on European Sites? (Yes/No, with reasons)	European Sites potentially affected	Mitigation measures to be considered, as necessary, through redraft of objective/policy and to be considered as part of Appropriate Assessment	Could the policy have likely significant effects on European sites (taking mitigation into account?)	
<b>MMO1</b>	Objective to support sustainable and appropriate development in line with policies SS1 and SD1.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	None as this objective is a mitigation measure in itself.	No. This objective will not lead to development but sets sustainable development criteria.	
<b>MMO2</b>	This objective will protect development against flooding by minimising flood risk.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	None as this objective is a mitigation measure in itself.	No, this objective is seeking to safeguard Development against flooding.	
<b>MMO3</b>	Encourage suitable renewable energy proposals within Much Marcle.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites	None.	No, this objective seeks to encourage appropriate scale renewable schemes.	

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			SAC.		
<b>MMO4</b>	Objective to support the delivery of proportionate growth in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) Policy RA1/RA2.	This is dependent on where location, scale and nature of the sites. This can be determined further at site allocation stage.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	<b>Policy criteria will need to include proximity of the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites. Mitigation measures are likely to be included within the policies of the plan.</b>	No, this objective aims to identify housing land allocations. Further policy safeguard and criteria will be included within the policies of the plan.
<b>MMO5</b>	Local jobs growth. Encourage local people to work closer to their work. Plan attracts employment opportunities in the rural area.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	None	No. Further policy safeguard and criteria will be included within the policies of the plan.
<b>MMO6</b>	Support agriculture within the parish. May increase small scale job prospects within the parish and enhance agricultural businesses and farming.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	None	No. This objective does not specifically lead to development. Instead it seeks to support and value agriculture.
<b>MMO7</b>	This objective will protect and help conserve historic assets identified within Much Marcle along with the Conservation area.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	None. This objective is a mitigation measure in itself.	No, this objective aims to protect the historic character, fabric and setting of Much Marcle Conservation area and historic assets within the conservation area.
<b>MMO8</b>	Protect And enhance the existing natural environment, landscape and views.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites	None. This objective is a mitigation measure in itself.	No, this objective aims to protect the existing natural environment, enhancing landscape and views within

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						the Parish.
<b>MMO9 and MMO10</b>	This objective seeks to safeguard and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity within Much Marcle.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	None. This objective is a mitigation measure in itself.	No, this objective aims to protect the enhance biodiversity and geodiversity ensuring aggregate levels are maintained.	
<b>MMO11</b>	Safeguard and maintain community facilities enhancing services and facilities within the plan period.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	None.	No. This objective seeks to protect and enhance existing community facilities and services which it provides.	
<b>MMO12</b>	Help to reduce speeding through Much Marcle.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	None. This objective is a mitigation measure in itself.	No. This objective seeks to reduce speeding throughout the parish.	
<b>MMO13</b>	Promote cycling, linking Ledbury and Newent cycle loops.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	None. This objective is a mitigation measure in itself. This objective helps promote	No. This objective promotes connecting cycle routes through Much Marcle.	
<b>MMO14</b>	Enhance broadband speeds and mobile reception within the parish.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	None.	No. This objective seeks to enhance communication networks throughout the parish.	
<b>Policies</b>						

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<p><b>Policy MM1</b></p>	<p>Policy to support sustainable development within Much Marcle Parish. Promote high standard of building design.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>None. This policy acts as a mitigation measure to ensure developments to be fitting for its context and to promote sustainable methods of energy use and waste disposal.</p>	<p>No. This policy ensures all development strives to be sustainable in terms of setting, building design, construction and operation.</p>
<p><b>Policy MM2</b></p>	<p>Promotion of renewable energy schemes within Much Marcle. Renewable energy schemes developed. Construction traffic.</p>	<p>Depending on type, location of infrastructure. Physical damage of disturbance. Non-physical disturbance such as noise.</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.</p>	<p>Measures included within policy SD2 of the Core Strategy should help to mitigate potential impacts relating to non-physical disturbances. Good practice construction techniques include noise suppression measures; hours of operation may help to mitigate potential adverse effects during construction.</p>	<p>No. This policy may result in varied renewable energy schemes. Depending on scale, nature and location of the development it may have a possibility of having a detrimental effect on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat sites. There are sufficient policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy to help avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean bat sites SAC.</p>
<p><b>Policy MM3</b></p>	<p>Housing sites identified. Promotion of achieving housing target. Increased vehicle traffic Increased demand for water</p>	<p>Small scale housing development. Housing, infrastructure development Possible increase in recreation activities, vehicular movements</p>	<p>Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC</p>	<p>Improved water efficiency measures, metering and addressing leakages in supply may help to mitigate any additional pressure placed on the water supply as a result of new</p>	<p>No: this policy would allow for small scale housing schemes and supports the Core Strategy Policy RA1 andRA2 There are additional policy criteria in place in</p>

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	abstraction and sewage treatment Sustainable housing growth	and demand for water abstraction and treatment. Uncertain as to the impacts upon the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat sites SAC dependent on the location of development, however the policy would result in small scale growth. Physical damage of disturbance on a localised scale. Non-physical disturbance such as noise.		developments. The implementation of the Core Strategy policies SD3 and SD4 should help to avoid adverse impacts in relation to hydrological regimes at the River Wye. Water quality in the River Wye SAC is also specifically addressed through the Nutrient Management Plan produced by Natural England and the Environment Agency. Additional criteria could be added to strengthen the avoidance of locations which could have an adverse impact on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC.	both the Core Strategy and the Much Marcle Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects towards the SAC.
<b>Policy MM4</b>	Housing infill promoted Sustainable development encouraged within the identified settlements. Increased vehicle traffic Increased demand for water abstraction and sewage treatment	Increase of vehicular movement and demand for water abstraction and treatment. Physical damage of disturbance on a localised scale. Non-physical	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC	Good practice construction techniques include noise suppression measures; hours of operation may help to mitigate potential adverse effects during construction. Measures within Core Strategy policy SD1 should help to mitigate	No. The scale and extent of house extensions is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. There are sufficient policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and Much Marcle NDP to safeguard and where necessary mitigate detrimental impact

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	Sustainable housing growth	disturbance such as noise. Depending on location could be physical disturbance.		potential impacts relating to non-physical disturbances. Additional criteria could be added to strengthen the avoidance of locations which could have an adverse impact on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	caused from development towards the SAC.
<b>Policy MMS</b>	Small scale housing extensions developed	Small scale development on existing housing Physical damage of disturbance on a localised scale. Non-physical disturbance such as noise.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC	Good practice construction techniques include noise suppression measures; hours of operation may help to mitigate potential adverse effects during construction. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution;	No. The scale and extent of house extensions is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC .However where there is a possibility of Bat habitats being effected by development, the necessary screening and reports are requirement and assessed at planning

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				and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.	application stage. Mitigation measures are covered in policy LD2 and LD3 of the Core Strategy and policies within the Much Marcle NDP.
<b>Policy MM6</b>	Encourage development of small scale employment facilities. Promotion of tourism, recreation , food production and leisure development.	Employment growth and infrastructure development Increase of vehicular movement and demand for water abstraction and treatment. Physical damage of disturbance on a localised scale. Non-physical disturbance such as noise.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC	Good practice construction techniques include noise suppression measures; hours of operation may help to mitigate potential adverse effects during construction. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution.  Measures within Core Strategy policy SD1 should help to mitigate potential impacts relating	No. The scale and extent of potential employment development is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. There are sufficient policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy to help avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean bat sites SAC.

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				<p>Improved water efficiency measures, metering and addressing leakages in the supply may help to mitigate any additional pressures on the water supply as a result of new development.</p>	
<b>Policy MM7</b>	Encouragement of re development of business premises.	Small scale redevelopment	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC	<p>Good practice construction techniques include noise suppression measures; hours of operation may help to mitigate potential adverse effects during construction.</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of potential development is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. There are sufficient policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy to help avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean bat sites SAC.</p>
<b>Policy MM8</b>	Renovation and protection of Listed Buildings supported.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC	<p>None. This policy acts as a mitigation measure to ensure development for listed buildings are supported.</p>	<p>No. The scale and extent of potential development is unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC. There are sufficient policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy to help avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects on the Wye Valley and Forest</p>

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						of Dean bat sites SAC.
<b>Policy MM9</b>	Safeguard existing landscape against inappropriate development. Encouragement of sustainable development which preserves and protects the landscape, environment and habitats.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC	None. This policy acts as a mitigation measure to ensure developments to be fitting for its context and ensures protection to the exiting landscape.	No. This policy ensures existing landscape is protected against inappropriate development. There are sufficient policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy to help avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean bat sites SAC.	
<b>Policy MM10</b>	Protection of Biodiversity. More protection to designated sites, protected sites, locally important habitats and specie and trees, flora and fauna.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC	None. This policy acts as a mitigation measure to ensure protection of biodiversity within the Parish.	No. policy ensures existing biodiversity is protected against inappropriate development. There are sufficient policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy to help avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean bat sites SAC.	
<b>Policy MM11</b>	Support and upkeep of existing local community facilities. Promote new development of community facilities. Increase in vehicular movements.	New community facilities. Possible vehicular movements and demand for water abstraction and	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites	Improved water efficiency measures, metering and addressing leakages in the supply may help to mitigate any additional pressures on the water supply as a result of new development.	No, although this policy could result in the development of new community facilities or the loss of existing provision to new uses, which depending on location could have	

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	Increase in nonphysical disturbance.	treatment. Physical damage of disturbance on a localised scale. Non-physical disturbance such as noise.			Measures within Policy SD1 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) should help to mitigate potential impacts relating to non-physical disturbances.  The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is known to travel 5-10km between summer and winter roosts, and is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Development proposals will need to consider woodland habitat buffers and measures to minimise light pollution	potential effect on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat sites. However, sufficient policy safeguards are in place within the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and with the inclusion of additional wording in the Much Marcle NDP policy to avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects on the River Wye.
<b>Policy MM12</b>	Community facility development. Community benefit. Increase in recreation and community events.	Increase of vehicular movement and demand for water abstraction and treatment. Physical damage of disturbance on a localised scale. Non-physical disturbance such as noise.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites	Improved water efficiency measures, metering and addressing leakages in the supply may help to mitigate any additional pressures on the water supply as a result of new development.  Measures within Policy SD1 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) should help to mitigate potential impacts relating to non-physical disturbances  Ensure sustainable transport	No, although this policy could result in the re development of new community facilities or the loss of existing provision to new uses, which depending on location could have potential effect on the Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat sites. However, sufficient policy safeguards are in place within the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and with the inclusion of additional wording in the Much Marcle NDP policy to avoid or mitigate any likely	

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				measures are considered during the construction phases of the development.	significant effects on the River Wye.
<b>Policy MM13</b>	Safeguard of Local Green spaces. Increase in recreation activities use. Increase in outdoor activities.	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites	None. This policy acts as a mitigation measure to ensure greenspace is safeguarded against inappropriate development.	No. This policy will not lead to development but ensures open spaces; green space and recreation spaces are enhanced and protected.
<b>Policy MM14</b>	Promotion of sustainable methods of transport. Promotion of cycle and pedestrian provision. Promotion of access for all. Increase in walking and cycling. Decrease in traffic accidents. Development of transport infrastructure Traffic Calming measures Improvement of road safety	Any effects of additional transport will be mitigated with providing additional highway and transport measures.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites	<b>This policy aims to promote safe and sustainable methods of transport.</b> <b>This policy has the potential to include other areas of sustainable transport such as car sharing schemes etc.</b>	No. This policy will not will ensure provision is made for needed highway, footway and public transport provisions in line with new development.  This policy could help to provide mitigation against the potential transport impact caused from new development and help promote a safer environment to travel in.
<b>Policy MM15</b>	Support and strengthen existing broadband and mobile reception provision. Potential development of masts	None identified.	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites	<b>None, mitigate measure are included within the Core Strategy.</b> <b>Faster broadband speeds</b>	No. This policy will also ensure communications infrastructure is strengthened for

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	<p>and electrical units. Strengthen Broadband infrastructure Reduction in car usage Potential for a small reduction in air pollution</p>			<p>may provide work from home opportunities, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p>	<p>community use. Faster broadband speeds and better mobile reception may provide work from home opportunities, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p>
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# Appendix 4 !



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

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

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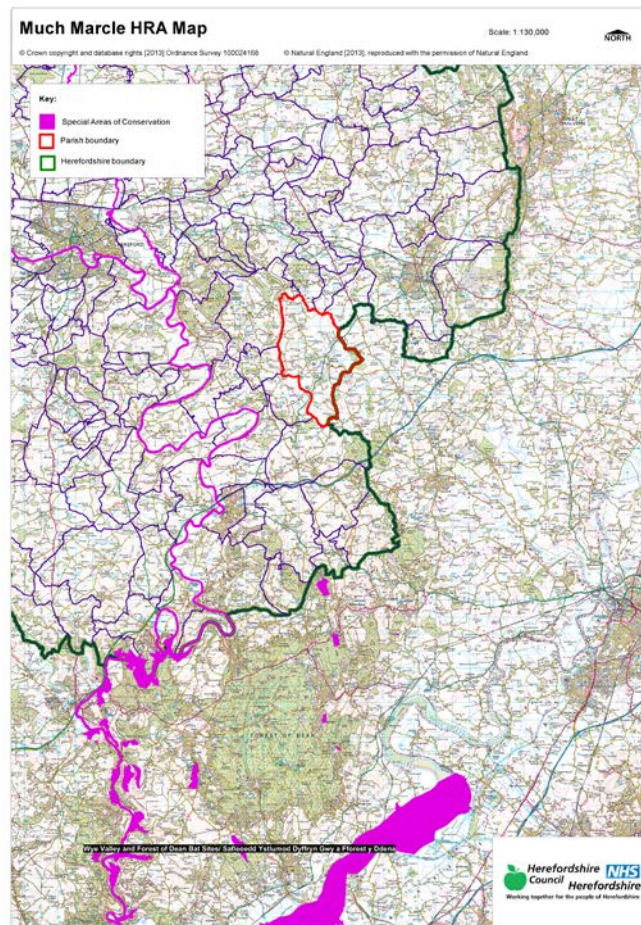
<b>Neighbourhood Area:</b>	Much Marcle Neighbourhood Area
<b>Parish Council:</b>	Much Marcle Parish Council
<b>Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> September 2013

### **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 is 2.8km away from the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	N	The Parish is not within the hydrological catchment of the River Wye
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	N/A	Not applicable

**Downton Gorge SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 41.5km away from the Parish
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**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
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**Usk Bat Sites SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 47.2km away from the Parish
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**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?	Y	The Parish is 9.1km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites
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**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 18.2km away from the Wye Valley Woodlands
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**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 Much Marcle Neighbourhood Area and a Full HRA Screening will be required.

**European Site**

*(List only those which are relevant from above)*

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites 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 Much Marcle Neighbourhood Area and would need to be taken into account within a Strategic Environmental Assessment. In addition, the NDP will also need to consider the other SEA topics set out in Guidance Note 9a to ensure that the plan does not cause adverse impacts.

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMAs within the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	17	Coldbrough Park (border); Stone Redding/Yewtree Coppice (border); Hall Wood; Millpound Coppice (border); Green Hill Coppice; Beans Butt Wood (border); Busland and Jones's Woods (border); Knowle Wood x2 (border); Lyndalls and Wittlebury Woods (border); Haind Park Wood/Allums Grove (border); Yatton Wood (border); Nurdens Wood/Canwood Knoll (border); Park Coppice (border); Priggles Wood (border); Rock Cottage Wood (border); Long Wood (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAls within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	1	Wye Valley AONB runs close to the western border of the Parish	Y
Conservation Areas	1	Much Marcle village is a Conservation Area	Y
European Sites	0	There are no SACs within the Parish	N
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 and 3 flow through the Parish from the north near Kynaston down through Much Marcle village then to the west and exits the Parish by Lyne Down	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings scattered throughout the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	13 (SWS)	Coldbrough Park (border); Field north west of Bridges Farm; Hall Wood and adjoining meadow; Lower walton road cutting; Rushall road cutting; Woodlands on the western slope of Marcle Hill (border); Fields at Woolhope Cockshoot (border); Woodlands along Marcle Hill and Ridge Hill; Woodlands near Canwood Knoll (border); Putley Common and surrounding woodlands (border); Lyndalls and Wittlebury Woods (border); Yeld Wood (border); Yatton Wood (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	2	Herefordshire Trail; Three Choirs Way	Y
Mineral Reserves	5	Dean's Place to New House Farm, Yatton; Green Hill Coppice to Hoppers Oak to Hoar Wood to Newbury Lodge, Yatton; Perton Quarry to Sheepcote Hill	Y

		to Woolhope Cockshoot (border); The Plantation to Devereux Park to Winslow Mill to Busland Wood to Sapness House (border); Sollars Hope to Wittlebury Farm to Foxhalls (border)	
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNRs within the Parish	N
Registered & Unregistered parks and gardens	1 registered 4 Unregistered	Registered: Homme House Unregistered: Hellens; Hall Court, Kynaston; Devereux Park (border); Putley Court (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	3	Churchyard Cross, St Bartolemews Church; Mortimer Castle north and east of St Bartholemews Church (border); Roman Villa east of The Rectory (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	2	Hall Wood (Unfavourable Recovering); Orchid Bank, Winslow Mill (Favourable) (border); Birch Wood (border); Kempley Daffodil Meadows (Favourable) (border)	Y

**Decision Notification:**

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

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

**Assessment date: 08/08/2013**

**Assessed by: James Latham**

## Appendix 1 : European Sites

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

<b>Downton Gorge</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> 10km for air quality associated with poultry units or other intensive agricultural practices.
<b>River Clun</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> Water quality is important to maintain the site feature. Parishes either side of the River Clun will be affected.
<b>River Wye</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculus fluitans</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation. Transition mires and quaking bogs. White-clawed (or Atlantic Stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> . Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> . Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> . River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> . Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> . Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> . Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> . Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> . Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i>
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> Proximity: Developments should not be within 100m of the designated bank. Some developments beyond 100m may also have impacts based on proximity and these issues should be addressed where possible when developing NDP policy and choosing site allocations.
<b>Water Quality:</b> 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.
<b>Otters:</b> "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.
<b>Otters without an established home range</b> 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.
<b>Within a home range an otter may use many resting sites.</b> These include above-ground shelters, such as stands of scrub or areas of rank grass, and underground 'holts' – for example, cavities under tree roots and dry drainage pipes."
(Source: EA website: <a href="http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Otters_the_facts.pdf">http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Otters_the_facts.pdf</a> accessed 09/04/2013)

#### Usk Bat Site

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

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

#### Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:  
Woodland habitat buffer.

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

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

#### Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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



## Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

