

Environmental Report



Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Area

July 2016

Lower Bullingham Environmental Report

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Non-technical summary

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

The Lower Bullingham Parish has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The Parish lies to the south of Hereford City. The built environment of the Parish is dominated by urban development to the north. To the south, Lower Bullingham retains a semi-rural character of historic farms and agricultural buildings.

The Draft Lower Bullingham NDP includes 7 objectives and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 10 criteria based planning policies; no site allocations are proposed here.

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

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

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

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

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the submission Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Lower Bullingham NDP does not propose any site allocations, as the Southern Urban Extension (SUE), Policy HD1 of the Herefordshire Core Strategy, is partly within the Parish there is no requirement for any further houses within the Parish. The NDP will, however, provide general policies for guiding any future development across the parish.

Purpose of the SEA

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

Parish Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 Lower Bullingham Parish lies directly to the south of Hereford City to the east of the A49, with the River Wye forming the northern boundary. It is a diverse parish with the built up area towards the city and the rural open land with isolated farms to the south of the parish.
- 1.7 The neighbourhood area boasts many natural features, not least 1 SSSI, 1 Special Wildlife Sites and 3 Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation. There are numerous built heritage assets, too, including listed buildings and 5 Scheduled Monuments.
- 1.8 The Lower Bullingham NDP objectives are as follows:
- Objective 1 – To improve traffic flows and reduce congestion
 - Objective 2 – To increase the level of off-street car parking
 - Objective 3 – To improve the standard of design
 - Objective 4 – To improve and protect open green spaces
 - Objective 5 – To integrate the SUE with the existing communities in the parish and to minimise the impact arising from this significant development
 - Objective 6 – To maximise the benefit of any community infrastructure raised in the parish
 - Objective 7 – To reduce the risk of flooding

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.9 NDPs are a relatively new type of planning document that form a key part of the Government's localism agenda. They enable local communities to develop plans that reflect local aspirations, in accordance with strategic policies.
- 1.10 The Lower Bullingham NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).

- 1.11 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted on the 16th October 2015.
- 1.12 Paragraph 216 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.13 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage.
- 1.14 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Lower Bullingham NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the Parish, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

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

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 The SEA process comprised several stages and which are summarised, in some detail, below.
- 2.2 Stage A involved 4 tasks and culminated in a Scoping Report:
- *Task A1:* Identified and reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources.
 - *Task A2:* Collected baseline information to provide a picture of past, present and likely future conditions within the area. This helped to establish indicators which will be used to monitor the effects and performance of the Lower Bullingham NDP.

- *Task A3:* Focused on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, highlighting key issues and problems within the neighbourhood area.
- *Task A4:* Used the information gathered from Tasks A1-A3 to develop a set of SEA objectives, sometimes referred to as the 'sustainability framework'.
- *Task A5:* Collated the results of Tasks A1-A4 within a Scoping Report, a document which was subject to a statutory 5 week consultation.

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

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

2.4 Stage C involved preparing an Environmental Report. This report presents information compiled during Stage B of the SEA process and a review undertaken of these policies amended within the submission NDP. It constitutes the Environmental Appraisal of the NDP. It accompanies the Draft Plan during its formal Regulation 16 consultation with people who live, work and carry out businesses in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory bodies listed in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

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

Scoping Report Consultation

2.6 With regard to the SEA scoping assessments, documents A1 to A4 were completed by a Herefordshire Council Planning Officer and sent to the Parish Council for comment, in readiness for a 5 week consultation with statutory bodies, pursuant to the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

2.7 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Lower Bullingham SEA Scoping Report was available to four¹ statutory bodies for consultation from 3rd October to 7th November 2014.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

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

2.9 Both responses were collated and incorporated within this document where relevant.

Natural England: List six further documents which should be reviewed as part of SEA Task A1. Also recommend that additional baseline data be sourced in respect of SSSIs, wildlife habitats, landscape character and the quality of agricultural land.

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

English Heritage: Had no substantive objection to the report.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

¹ Statutory consultation bodies: Natural England; English Heritage; Environment Agency Natural Resources Wales

Response: N/A

3.0 The SEA Framework

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

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

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

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

Policy context

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

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

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

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

- *The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)* - These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.
- *The EC Water Framework Directive (2000)* - Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015
- *The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)* - The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.
- *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)* - Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.

- *The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)* - Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs
- *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.
- *Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009)* - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)* - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.
- *Planning Practice Guidance (2013)* - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015* - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.
- *Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)* - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life. Enable development for economy and housing to required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
- *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.
- *Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.
- *Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016* - Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.
- *Herefordshire Employment Land Study (2012)* - Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.
- *Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009)* - The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:
 - Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development
 - Assessing sites for their housing potential; and
 - Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) (2013)* - Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for

Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.

- *Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study (2012)* - Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report (2013)* - Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy
- *Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment (2013)* - Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)* - Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.
- *Building Biodiversity into the LDF (2009)* - Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)* - Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.
- *Renewable Energy Study (2010)* - Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.
- *Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment (2012)* - Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.
- *Open Spaces Study (2006)* - The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.
- *Play Facilities Study (2012)* - The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.
- *Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study (2009)* - The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development. The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.

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

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

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

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the Group Parish has an impact on the County as a whole is water quality; the River Wye, though currently meeting all its conservation objectives, will require effective management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream.
- 3.11 The NDP does not propose any sites be allocated for development and contains only criteria-based policies. On this basis, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact.
- 3.12 Baseline characteristics within the SEA detail the current environmental status of environmental characteristics in the neighbourhood plan area from different sources. The source of Baseline Information used in Table A2 in Appendix 2, and analysed in Table B2 can be found in Appendix 4 Baseline characteristics in relation to the Lower Bullingham NDP SEA objectives are listed below.

SEA Objective	Baseline Data / Characteristic	Future Baseline trends
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. 05/08/14 – status of the SSSIs are: River Wye -Unfavourable recovering. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. There are no NNRs within the parish, but there is 1 SINC and 1 SWS. The Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Area, falls inside the River Wye SAC.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease) To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Lower Bullingham at present.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.
To improve quality of surroundings	In terms of Lower Bullingham itself, no specific sites of play facilities have been identified. In addition no playing pitch facilities were identified.	No specific targets identified
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are numerous archaeological and historic sites in Lower Bullingham according to the latest version of the register. There are also 5 scheduled monuments in Lower Bullingham.	To maintain or enhance current status
To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%, Bicycle: 4.3%, Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%, Motorbike: 0.8%, Taxi: 0.3%, Other: 7%.	To encourage the take up of lesser polluting modes of transport.
To reduce contributions to climate change	Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ²)	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.

To improve water quality	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality. New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Lower Bullingham parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.	No specific targets identified
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
To conserve soil resources and quality	The agricultural land classification around Lower Bullingham is mainly Grade 2 (good). Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67%2011-13: 57%.	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy
To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 5 SAMs. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Lower Bullingham at present. The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Principal settled farmlands and urban.	To maintain or enhance current status.

- 3.13 There are three objectives for which there is no local baseline data available and therefore this provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are able to move towards or away from this data, this also means that there are no future trends to link the SEA objective too.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

4.1 The Lower Bullingham NDP objectives are as follows:

- Objective 1 – To improve traffic flows and reduce congestion
- Objective 2 – To increase the level of off-street car parking
- Objective 3 – To improve the standard of design
- Objective 4 – To improve and protect open green spaces
- Objective 5 – To integrate the SUE with the existing communities in the parish and to minimise the impact arising from this significant development
- Objective 6 – To maximise the benefit of any community infrastructure raised in the parish
- Objective 7 – To reduce the risk of flooding

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

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

4.4 Although still positive it is impossible to fully appraise the implications of NDP objectives 3 and 5 at this stage given the lack of detail over the schemes that may come to fruition as a result of the implementation of these objectives (i.e. Southern Urban Extension and Design of proposals) however, it is accepted that further development of the planning policies that relate to these objectives would move them towards a compatible outcome.

4.5 With Objective 6 (community infrastructure) there is no relationship between the NDP objective and many of the SEA objectives.

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

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

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

- 5.1 All options that were considered by Lower Bullingham Parish during the development of their Plan have been assessed as part of the SEA, the summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 options these tables are in Appendix 4. The options were provided to Herefordshire Council by the Parish.
- 5.2 A 'do nothing' option was considered by the Parish, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council.
- 5.4 The Lower Bullingham NDP options are fairly limited as discussed previously the 'no plan' option was ruled out at an early stage. The second option was whether to allocate additional sites, this results in many unknown influences on the SEA objectives due to not knowing the potential location or numbers of housing. This Parish is also unique in the fact that although it is partly a very rural parish it is also adjacent to the City with an allocated urban extension from the Core Strategy, therefore there is already a number of houses likely to be developed within the Parish which will meet the housing figures required.

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

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

- 6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Lower Bullingham NDP is developing a range of options and testing these, so that a preferred way forward can be selected.
- 6.2 The Draft NDP set of draft policies were appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA, these were:
- Policy LB1: Traffic and Congestion
 - Policy LB2: Car Parking Standards
 - Policy LB3: Loss of off-street car parking provision
 - Policy LB4: Design
 - Policy LB5: Protecting open space
 - Policy LB6: Improving open spaces
 - Policy LB7: Incidental open spaces and street trees
 - Policy LB8: Integrating the Southern Urban Extension (SUE) with existing communities
 - Policy LB9: Community Infrastructure Levy
 - Policy LB10: Reducing the risk of flooding

Stage B of SEA

- 6.3 In the context of Task B1 of SEA, the previous section of this report identified that many of the NDP objectives are compatible with the SEA framework, while others had either a no relationship with the SEA objectives or if needed; further information such as location of development. Additional policy safeguards within the NDP and Local Plan (Core Strategy) would help mitigate any possible conflicts.
- 6.4 With regard to Task B2 of SEA, the NDP policies were measured against both the SEA framework and the baseline characteristics identified during Stage A of the process; here, there was no baseline data available in respect of SEA Objectives 13, 14 and 15. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 4.
- 6.5 The policies largely score as positive or neutral against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This is because they are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority.

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

- 6.6 The results of Task B3, as shown at Appendix 4, demonstrate that the cumulative impact of the NDP policies over the course of the plan period is generally positive. Although some policies may have a neutral or uncertain impact during the first 5 years of the plan period, there is no reason why they cannot have a positive effect in the medium to long-term due to policy safeguards included in the Local Plan (Core Strategy); these safeguards should avoid or mitigate against unacceptable adverse impacts.
- 6.7 Task B4 of SEA brings together the results of earlier tasks and thus identifies the cumulative impact of the entire of the NDP. This task, which is also attached at Appendix 4, reveals that the objectives and policies contained in the Lower Bullingham NDP are in general conformity with the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which means that the cumulative effect of the plan will contribute to the achievement of the SEA objectives.
- 6.8 None of the NDP policies are considered to be in direct conflict with or propose greater levels of growth and development than strategic policies contained in the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which themselves have undergone a full Sustainability Appraisal.

Stage D – Submission Lower Bullingham NDP (July 2016)

- 6.9 Three policies were refined following the Draft Plan consultation which took place from the 19 January to 8 March 2016. There has been no amendments to the overall vision or the objectives of the plan between the draft (Reg14) and the submission (reg16) version. The

changes to the three policies were necessitated by comments received during the consultation period rather than specifically to the Environmental Report. Policy LB4 has added reference to active travel and integration, LB5 has removed two previously suggested open spaces (The Pastures and Allotments) and added an additional space (Martin's wood). Final LB6 has added 'enhance' to the policy wording.

- 6.10 The results of this further assessment can be seen in detail within Appendix 6. They reveal that the outcomes of the Stage B process mentioned above were largely unaffected or strengthened by the refinements to these policies

7.0 Implementation and monitoring

- 7.1 Herefordshire Council as the Local Planning Authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan.

- 7.2 Indeed, Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the Local Planning Authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of any NDP that was subject to SEA, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.

- 7.3 Accordingly, Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes from the NDP policies and the results of these will be reported in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

- 7.4 The AMR runs from 1 April to 31 March each year and the topics covered therein include the following:

- Housing delivery;
- Previously developed land
- Housing completions
- Affordable housing conditions
- Employment land delivery.

8.0 Next steps

- 8.1 This report will be subject to a formal public consultation of 6 weeks duration alongside the Submission Lower Bullingham NDP.

- 8.2 Responses on the submission NDP will be reviewed as part of the examination process.

- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the examination will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

Appendix 1

Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Notification

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

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

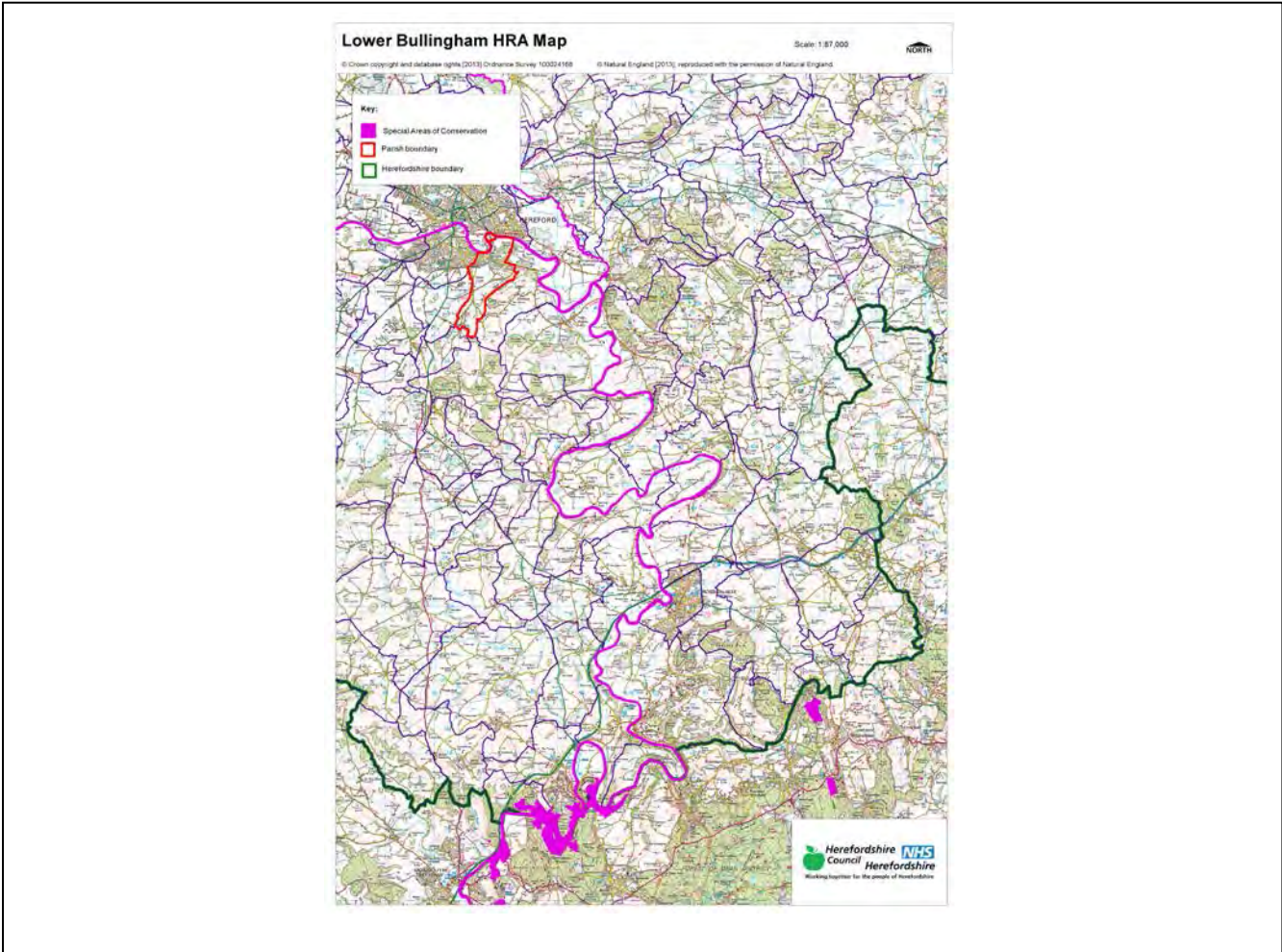
Neighbourhood Area:	Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Lower Bullingham Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	22/08/2013

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	Y	The River Wye borders the Parish to the north
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The Parish is within the River Wye hydrological catchment area
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	The north of the Parish is covered by Hereford mains drainage

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 35km 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
--	---	---------------------------------------

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 36km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	The Parish is 20.2km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites
--	---	--

Wye Valley Woodlands SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley Woodlands Site?	N	The Parish is 21km away from the Wye Valley Woodlands
--	---	---

HRA Conclusion:

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

European Site

(List only those which are relevant from above)

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC

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

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

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's within the Parishes	N
Ancient Woodland	2	Rotherwas Park Wood (border); Reeces Wood (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's within the Parish	N
Conservation Areas	1	Hampton Park (border)	N
European Sites	1	River Wye	Y
Flood Areas		Flood Zones cover the entire built up area in the north of the Parish, and also goes down as far as Green Crize	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous listed buildings throughout the Parish	Y
Local Nature Trails	1		Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	1 (SWS) 3 (SINC)	SWS: River Wye. SINC: Active railway south of Wye (border); Sewage Works (border); Hampton Grange Nursing Home (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	2	Violette Szabo; Wye Valley Walk (border)	Y
Mineral Reserves	0	There are no Minerals Reserves Sites	N
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Parish	N
Registered & Unregistered parks and gardens	1 Unregistered	Rotherwas Park (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	5	Lower Bullingham deserted medieval village; Dinedor Camp (border); Bullingham Old Church (border); Row Ditch entrenchment (border); Site of Rotherwas House, earthwork remains of formal gardens and Rotherwas Chapel (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	1	River Wye (Unfavourable Recovering)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 27/06/2013

Assessed by: James Latham

Appendix 1: European Sites

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

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

Usk Bat Site

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

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

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

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

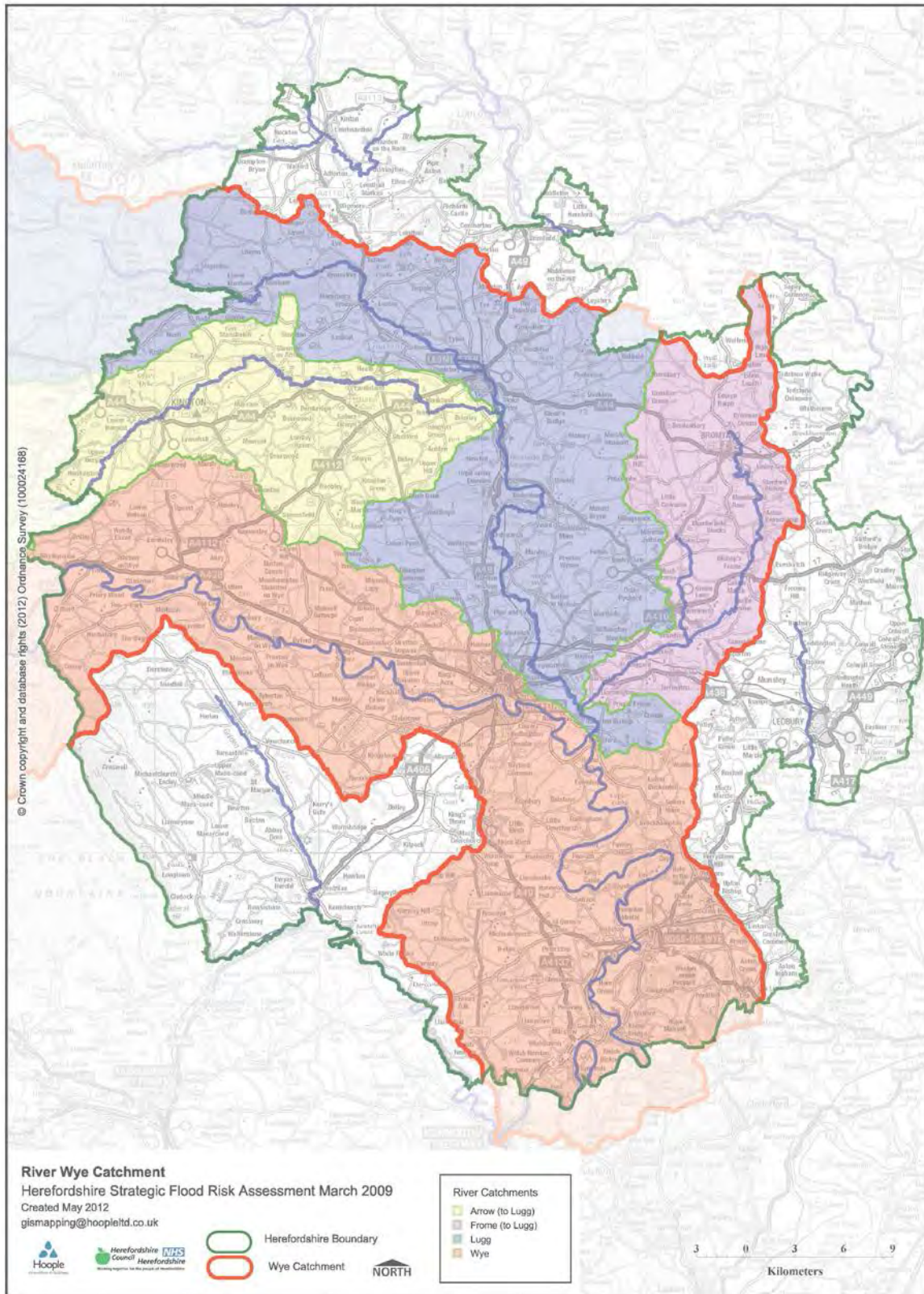
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

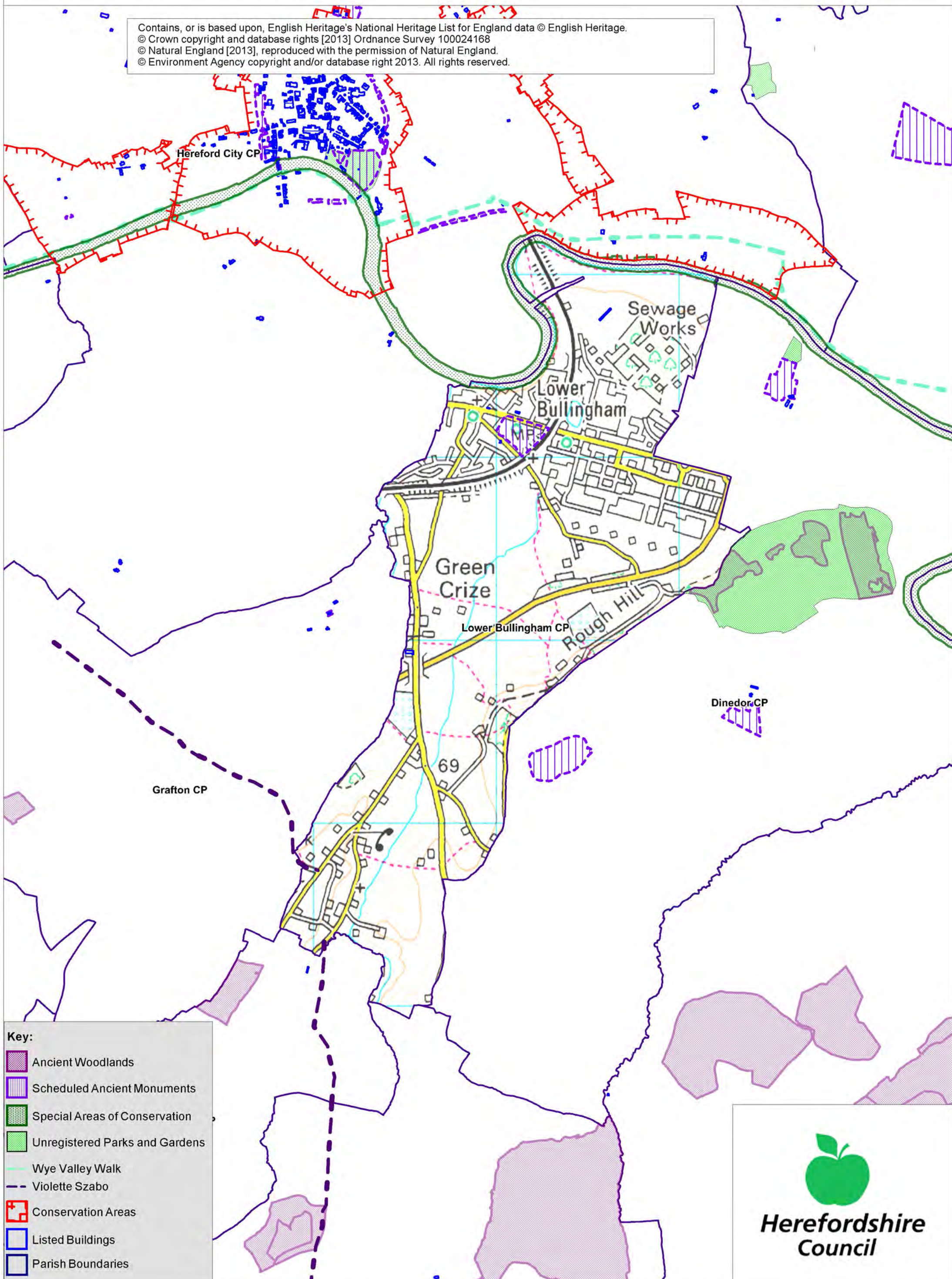


Lower Bullingham SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:18,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Unregistered Parks and Gardens
- Wye Valley Walk
- Violette Szabo
- Conservation Areas
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries

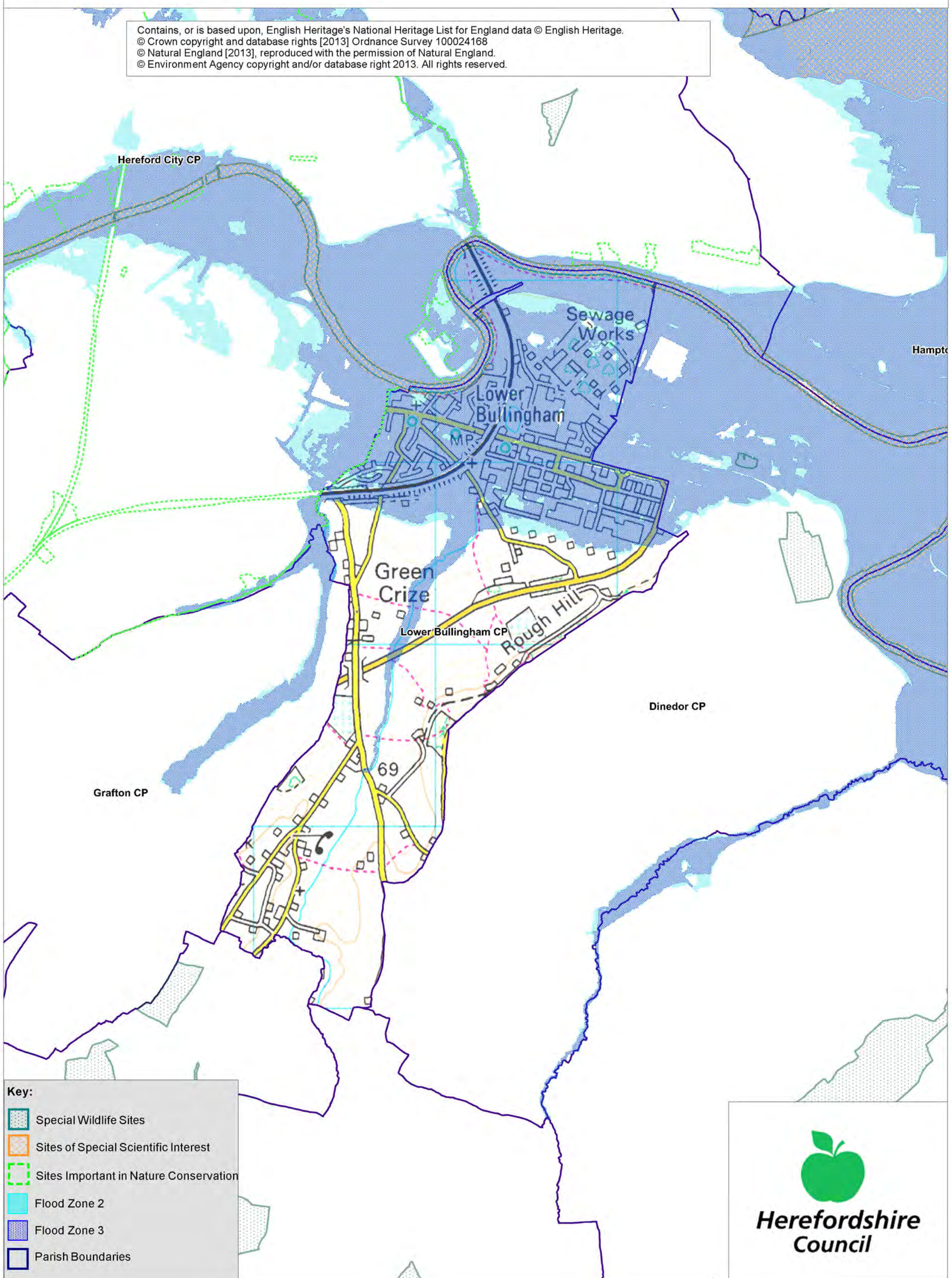


Lower Bullingham SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:18,000



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Key:

- Special Wildlife Sites
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Sites Important in Nature Conservation
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Parish Boundaries

**Herefordshire
Council**

Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

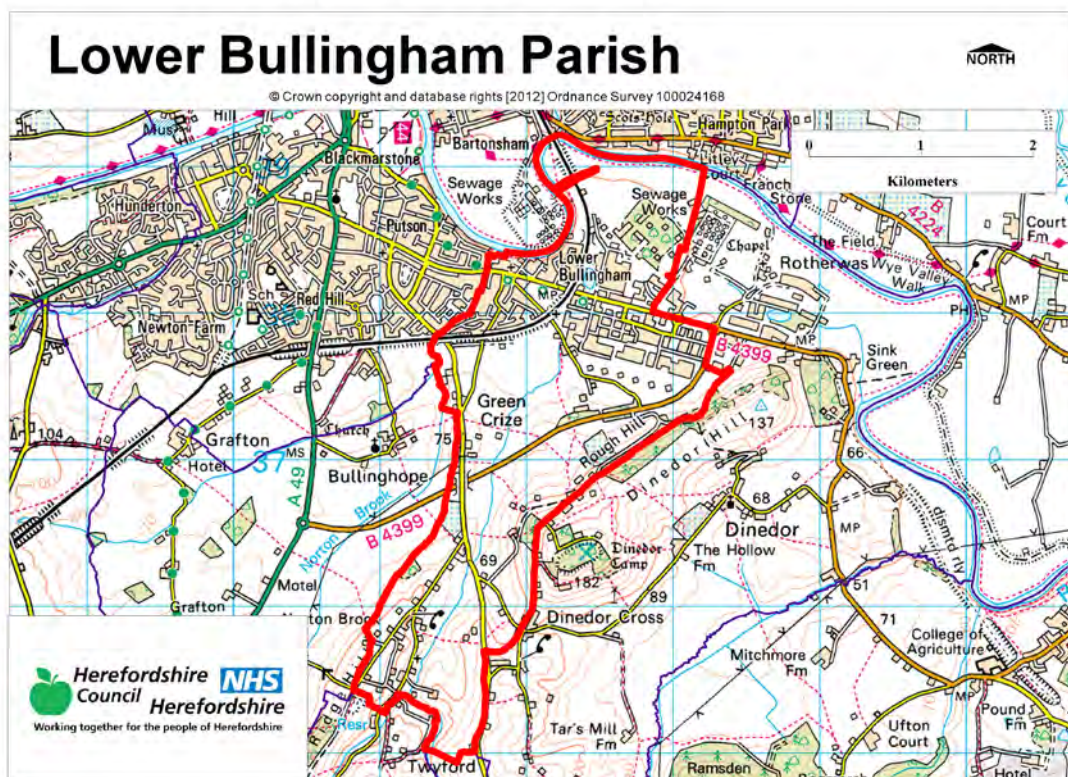
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations	European Union Legislation	2010	These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.	The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Cultural heritage and the landscape 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The EC Water Framework Directive	European Union	2000	Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015.	Aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Domestic Legislation	2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	Provides that any public body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	EU Strategy.	2009	Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will better meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.	Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a better integrated approach to policy making. The Strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges, predominantly environmental.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take account of the objectives of the strategy, making the aim of sustainable development an integral part of its proposals.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National Planning Policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.	Aims to make the planning system less complex, more accessible and able to promote growth within the ethos of sustainable development. The presumption is in favour of sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The guidance contained within the section on Neighbourhood Planning should be borne in mind during the preparation of the NDP.
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.	Offers up-to-date, electronic guidance on every aspect of planning from air quality and design to land stability and rural housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The NPD must be pro-growth and facilitate the provision and development of sustainable development.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Draft Hereford Enterprise Zone Local Development Order (LDO)	LDO	2014	Supports the development of the Rotherwas Industrial Estate which was designated an Enterprise Zone (EZ) on 17 August 2011.	Herefordshire Council is currently consulting on revisions to an earlier version of a Draft LDO put together in 2012. The LDO will introduce a simplified planning process which will in effect grant planning permission for B class employment development within the EZ.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The NDP should support the aims and objectives of the LDO.
Herefordshire Pre Submission Core Strategy 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2014	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Pre Submission Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community <p>Policy HD6 of the Core Strategy identifies land to the south west of the Rotherwas EZ and north of the B4399 (Rotherwas Access Road) as being suitable for a mixed use urban expansion, comprising 1,000 dwellings and a range of community facilities and infrastructure.</p>		<p>The Lower Bullingham NDP will need to be in general conformity with the provisions of Policy HD6 of the Core Strategy.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2013-2015	Corporate	2013	Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.	<p>The document includes three key objectives, one of which seeks to maintain access for rural residents and people without access to a car. Intrinsic to this is the retention of a 'core network' of bus services which focus on journeys between Hereford and the market towns, along with main transport corridors close to larger rural settlements. To this end, the strategy aims to increase the number of bus users by 1.3% (4,700 journeys) by 2015.</p> <p>Another objective is directly relevant to the neighbourhood area, as it aims to reduce congestion in Hereford city, with the aim of supporting successful investment in jobs at the Rotherwas EZ.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climatic factors • Population 	The NDP can include measures to help reduce traffic congestion in Hereford and therefore support the LTPs objective of creating investment in jobs at the Rotherwas EZ following improvements in accessibility.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Employment Land Study	Evidence	2012	Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.	<p>This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.</p> <p>In terms of Lower Bullingham itself, the study assesses the Rotherwas Industrial Estate, which is highlighted in table 5.3 with a market attractiveness score of 3 out of 3 and a planning score of 3 (potential top mark 3). It is classified as 'best' and therefore many of the units are worthy of continued protection from non-employment uses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population 	The evidence base recommends that the Lower Bullingham NDP protect the Rotherwas Industrial Estate from alternative forms of use, but this would be required in any event due to the existence of the EZ.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	The SHLAA identifies a range of sites in and around the Lower Bullingham area, some of which will form the southern area expansion outlined in Policy HD6 of the Core Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Population Soil Water 	If site allocations are pursued then the Lower Bullingham NDP should be informed either by SHLAA or a housing land assessment, undertaken in line with Guidance Note 21: Site assessment and allocation sites.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>The LHMA uses 7 HMAs as the geography for presenting data. Lower Bullingham falls within the Hereford HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 417 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017. • Higher proportion of the HMA population is of working age (62%) compared to the county average of (61%). • The proportion of the population above retirement age is slightly below average (19% compared to 22% across Herefordshire). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Population • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Hereford HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study	Evidence	2012	Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.	<p>The delivery of 5,300 homes in the rural areas would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support growth in the rural population by 6% • Increase the number of households by 14.5% <p>Forecasts also predict that growth in the population of the rural areas is likely to be primarily through an increase in those aged over 75.</p> <p>Moderate growth is expected in the 30-44 and 60-74 age brackets.</p> <p>The Local Housing Requirements Study therefore anticipates continuing improvements in life expectancy; significant growth is expected of those in their 80s, with the existing population in their 40s and 50s moving into retirement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	<p>This study provides an indication of housing requirements in the rural areas and the Hereford HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Lower Bullingham NDP.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the background for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy.	No settlement within the parish is specifically mentioned; however it would be appropriate for the NDP to examine housing need and requirement locally and determine whether there is any scope for allocating sites for housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The Lower Bullingham NDP will need to be in general conformity with the provisions of Local Plan policies concerning the rural areas.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity 	The Lower Bullingham NDP can help to achieve the priorities set within the LBAP.
Building Biodiversity into the LDF	Evidence	2009	Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.	Identifies a range of semi-natural habitats and sites which are subject to local designations for their importance to nature conservation. Also identifies patches of ancient woodland at Rotherwas, and which is covered by a separate designation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Material assets Population Soil Water 	There will be a need to conserve certain sites and explore opportunities to use the NDP as the catalyst for habitat enhancement and creation.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis	Evidence	2010	Technical Paper which supports the SHLAA by classifying the landscape sensitivity of the urban fringe on the edges of Hereford and the five market towns.	Provides documentary and photographic evidence of the condition of the neighbourhood's finest landscapes. Each of these landscapes are categorised into different groups, with some identified as being worthy of protection or enhancement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Lower Bullingham NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	<p>Establishes policies and principles for the protection or enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.</p> <p>The parish is in close proximity to Local Strategic Corridor 9 (HerLSC9: 113) and Local Enhancement Zone 6 (HerLEZ6: 116), the latter of which has been identified in the study as a place that presents opportunities for growth or enhancement.</p> <p>In addition, the parish is within Hereford Fringe Zone 2 (HerFZ2), focussing on the predominant features of the landscape: Woodland and Orchards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Lower Bullingham NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Renewable Energy Study	Evidence	2010	Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.	<p>The total energy demand excluding transport for Herefordshire, at that point in time, was calculated as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electrical: 731 GWh/yr • Heat: 1,810 GWh/yr • Total: 2,541 GWh/yr <p>There is scope for all types of renewable energy production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Lower Bullingham NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Lower Bullingham itself, no specific sites are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	None of merit.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within Hereford City South, to which Lower Bullingham is part, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average provision of parks and gardens • Extensive under provision of natural and semi-natural green space • Extensive over provision of amenity green space and outdoor sport • Average provision for children and young people. • Extensive under provision of outdoor sports facilities. <p>In terms of Lower Bullingham itself, no specific sites are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	<p>The open space audit and assessment does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in the Lower Bullingham neighbourhood area. However, there may be a need to include a policy which encourages and facilitates the provision of outdoor recreational facilities.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	In terms of Lower Bullingham itself, no specific sites are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	None of merit.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study (WCS) examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>The neighbourhood area is situated in the River Wye catchment.</p> <p>Sub-catchments within this zone are one of the most rapid response flood warning systems in the SFRA area.</p> <p>Sub-catchments within this zone record a standard percentage run off of 35-40%, which is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control.</p> <p>The area has a very slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 11 hours.</p> <p>The WCS identifies 30 sites in the River Wye catchment where current discharge consent licences cannot be shown to have no adverse effect.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Material assets • Population • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Lower Bullingham NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.</p> <p>Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Lower Bullingham NDP.</p>

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Lower Bullingham

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	Current status of local SSSIs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Wye (Unfavourable recovering). 	Percentage of SSSI land in favourable condition. 2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24% 2011: 27% Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)	Herefordshire's SSSIs are in extremely poor condition relative to England as whole, where 96.1% of all SSSI land was in favourable condition in April 2014. The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.	

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
				Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.			
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	The existing status of the Wye SAC between the Hay and Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate and conservation targets.	The River Wye SAC was subject to a review of consents in 2010, as a number of sections of the river were found to have greater phosphate levels than those identified in Natural England's favourable condition tables.	The roll out of the Nutrient Management Plan will determine future targets.	New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.	Nutrient Management Plan (2014)

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

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SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	<p>Lower Bullingham has:</p> <p>SSSI: 1² SWS: 1 SAC: 1 SINCs: 1</p> <p>There are no NNRs or LNRs within the parish.</p>	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to protect or enhance areas of value to nature conservation.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	NDP SEA/HRA Screening Notification Report (August 2013)
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

² View SEA/HRA Screening Notification Report for further details.

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. Whilst there is no locally specific data available at present, there are numerous scheduled monuments in Lower Bullingham according to the latest version of the register.	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (searched September 2014).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	<p><i>Rapid townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.</i></p> <p>Condition of highly sensitive local landscapes is reported in the Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis.</p>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations	Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis (2010).
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.	There are no conservation areas within the neighbourhood area.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate	Total CO2 emissions per capita	<p>Latest figure dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO₂)</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p>	<p>Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This trend hides an increase in emissions between 2009 and 2010 when total emissions in the county increased by 5% the same as across the UK (+5%).</p>	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.	CO ₂ emissions produced are decreasing.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	2010/11: None There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality	<i>There is no countywide data available at present.</i> 2011: The majority of land within the neighbourhood area was listed Grade 2 (Good) for its agricultural quality.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	West Midland ALC Map (Natural England 2011).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive.	Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Figure steadily improved before going into decline: Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8%	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.	None identified.	The State of Herefordshire Report (2007). Water Framework Directive (2000)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i>							
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	2011/13: 57% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	2010/11: 67% Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years, though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2011/13)
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Housing densities in urban and rural areas	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 5 SAMs, none of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	In 2011, there were 58 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register.	To maintain or enhance current status.	None of the incumbent listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; searched September 2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings across the Parish and particularly within a conservation area.	There are no conservation areas within the neighbourhood area.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Lower Bullingham baseline

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

SEA Topic		Environmental issue	SA objectives
1	Air	High reliance upon the private car causing high levels of air pollution and in Hereford in particular	Objective 16
		Need to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging less polluting forms of transport.	
2	Biodiversity	Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.	Objectives 13 &15
		Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from development	
		Minimise loss of biodiversity and expand opportunities for wildlife everywhere.	
3	Climatic factors	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through planning, design and build.	Objective 16
4	Cultural heritage	Lower Bullingham has numerous Scheduled Ancient Monuments and listed buildings, all of which require ongoing protection and many in need of high levels of maintenance.	Objective 20
5	Flora and fauna	Conserve or enhance the character and quality of historic landscapes, including all types of natural flora and fauna.	Objective 15
6	Material assets	How the countryside can continue to be managed in an economically, socially and environmentally beneficial way in the face of continuing pressures on traditional farming.	Objectives 14 & 18
7	Population	Minimise energy waste through good designs, which help to reduce energy consumption and maximise efficiency.	Objective 15
		Need to avoid enforcement investigations/action concerning locally important buildings and those within conservation areas in particular.	
8	Soil	Promoting development of previously developed land and buildings as opposed to greenfield sites or agricultural land of the highest quality.	Objectives 18 & 19
9	Water	Issues relating to availability of resources, foul drainage, pollution, and abstraction in a county which supports water dependent biodiversity of international and national importance, given the predicted climate change consequences for water availability and demanding projections for new housing.	Objectives 17 & 18

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

	Steady decline in the chemical quality of rivers over the last 10 years.	
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Appendix A4 – SEA framework (objectives, indicators and targets)

SEA Topic(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. 	Transport patronage by mode.	To encourage the take up of less polluting forms of transport.
Biodiversity, Flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance. Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species. Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces. Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value. 	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)
			After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	No specific targets identified.

SEA Topic(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new appropriate habitats. • Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings • Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management. • Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised. • Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users. 	<p>Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.</p> <p>Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.</p> <p>Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.</p>	<p>The roll out of the Nutrient Management Plan will determine future targets.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation.</p> <p>The number of local sites under positive conservation management (Increase).</p>

SEA Topic(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation. 	Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.	To contribute towards the national target.
			Total CO2 emissions per capita.	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve, protect or enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings. 	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	To maintain or enhance current status in Lower Bullingham.

SEA Topic(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area. Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place. Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area. 	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings across the Parish and particularly within a conservation area.	N/A
Material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use natural resources and energy more efficiently. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. 	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.
			Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	No specific targets identified.

SEA Topic(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
		<p>through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build. • Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques. 	<p>Agricultural land usage by quality</p>	<p>No specific targets identified.</p>

SEA Topic(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings. Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management. Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised. Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users. 	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design	No specific targets identified.
			The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.	N/A

SEA Topic(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel. 	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.
			Housing densities in urban and rural areas.	No specific targets identified.
			Amount of land identified as best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.	No specific targets identified.

SEA Topic(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change. Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems. Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate. Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses. 	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
			Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality.	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality, as set out in the Water Framework Directive.

Appendix 3

Date: 21 November 2014
Our ref: Various
Your ref: Neighbourhood Area SEA Scoping



Mr J. Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council
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BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Latham

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

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

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 03 October 2014.

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

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

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

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

All

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



Bodenham

Colwall

Cusop

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

Dinedor

Lower Bullingham

Much Marcle

- Wye Valley AONB Management Plan 2009-2014

We also note the following:

Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch

Bodenham

Llangarron

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

Bodenham,

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

Appendix A2 – Baseline information

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch

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

Bodenham

Colwall

Cusop

Llangarron

Lower Bullingham

Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we advise an additional baseline information source - Maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk).

Lower Bullingham

Lower Marcle

Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

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

All

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

Water, air, soil and material assets

All

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

Dinedor

Llangarron

Lower Bullingham

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

Soil

All

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

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the baseline

All

Natural England welcomes the environmental issues identified.

Appendix A4 – SEA Framework

All

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

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

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

Dinedor

Lower Bullingham

Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

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

Abbeydore & Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group & Kentchurch

Bodenham

Colwall

Cusop

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

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

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

Abbeydore and Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group and Kentchurch

Colwall

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

Bodenham

Cusop

Dinedor

Lower Bullingham

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

Llangorran

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

Much Marcle

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

Ross on Wye and Ross Rural

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

Gillian Driver

Miss Gillian Driver
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

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PO Box 230
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Our ref:
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Telephone 0121 625 6887
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27 October 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

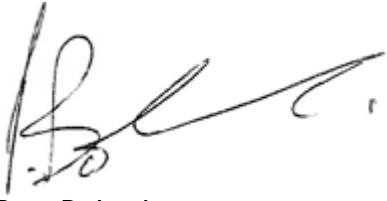
CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: Abbeydore & Bacton, Ewyas Harold Group & Kentchurch; Bodenham; Colwall; Cusop; Dinedor; Llangarron; Lower Bullingham; Much Marcle; Ross on Wye and Ross Rural.

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

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

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

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

Pete Boland

Historic Places Adviser

E-mail: peter.boland@english-heritage.org.uk

Appendix 4

B1: Lower Bullingham NDP Objectives review against SEA objectives

Parish Council Name: Lower Bullingham

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: November 2015

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

SEA Objectives

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

NDP objectives	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
To improve traffic flows and reduce congestion	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	?	?	X	+	X	+	This objective is mainly positive with the SEA objectives but there are some SEA objectives that will not have a relationship upon this objective.	The location of any new roads of transport schemes would need to be identified and to ensure that any new schemes would help to preserve nature conservation or have mitigation methods in place.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria. It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.	
To increase the level of off-street car parking	0	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	+	+	+	This objective is mainly positive with the SEA objectives but there are some SEA objectives that will not have a relationship upon this objective.		This objective meets all of the SMART criteria.	
To improve the standard of design	+	+	+	+	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	X	X	+	This objective is generally compatible with the SEA objectives. Policy safeguards exist within both the Core Strategy and neighbourhood plan to mitigate any impacts upon the environment.	Possibly include details of how to reduce the effect of climate change on the environment, i.e. renewable energy schemes, and to reduce flood risk.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria. It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.	
To improve and protect open green spaces	+	+	?	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	?	?	X	+	+	+	This objective is mainly positive with the SEA objectives but there are some SEA objectives that will not have a relationship upon this objective.	Ensure the location of any new open space does not have an adverse effect on the environment, and ensure that policy safeguards exist.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria. It does not however state whether the open spaces will be existing or new.	
To integrate the SUE with the existing communities in the parish and to minimise the impact arising from this significant development	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	+	This objective is generally compatible with the SEA objectives. This objective will help develop a policy to mitigate any impacts upon the environment or local community.		This objective meets all of the SMART criteria. It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.	
To maximise the benefit of any community infrastructure raised in the	X	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	This objective is generally compatible with the SEA objectives. Policy safeguards exist within both the Core Strategy and neighbourhood		This objective meets the SMART criteria. This objective is specific and measurable via the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It will be attainable, achievable and	

parish																	plan to mitigate any impacts upon the environment.		realistic.	
To reduce the risk of flooding	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	?	+	+	X	X	X	+	This objective is generally compatible with the SEA objectives, and will help reduce the effect that flooding can have on the environment and communities.		This objective meets the SMART criteria. It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.	

B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP policies – Lower Bullingham NDP

Parish Council Name: Lower Bullingham parish.

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood development Plan

Date completed: November 2015

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

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. 24/10/14 – status of the SSSIs are: River Wye – unfavourable recovering. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Lower Bullingham parish has: 1 SSSI, 1 SWS, 1 SINCs and the River Wye SAC. There are no NNRs within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Lower Bullingham. Lower Bullingham does not have a conservation area.</p> <p>3-In terms of Lower Bullingham itself, the study reveals that there are specific play areas. In addition, there are currently no hectares of playing pitch area and no hectares of secured community access playing pitch area.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are five scheduled monuments in Lower Bullingham according to the latest version of the register.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%,Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-Lower Bullingham parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12-The majority of the land around the Parish is listed as soil classification Grade 2. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67%2011-13: 57%.</p> <p>16-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and five SAMs. None of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Staunton-on-Wye & District Group parish at present.</p>

NDP options & Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13				
Option 1 Do nothing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	Do nothing option is essential not to produce a neighbourhood plan and rely on the criteria policies within the Core Strategy to guide further development. Specific policies and proposals for the parishes would not exist.	All developments would need to be in conformity with the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and policies met the SEA objectives.	n/a	
Option 2 Allocate additional sites for development	?	+	?	?	X	-	?	X	X	X	?	?				?	Without knowing the location of any proposed additional housing then it is difficult to know the true relationship with the baseline. As the Parish does not require additional housing than what is already proposed within the Core Strategy this would be going over and above the Core Strategy.	There is already a large housing site allocated within the Core Strategy that is partly within Lower Bullingham neighbourhood area. Therefore the housing requirements for Lower Bullingham have been met through the SUE and no further housing sites are required.	Depending on number of housing but could go over and above the Core Strategy requirements.	
Policies																				
Policy LB1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	?				+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data , due to the emphasis on reducing car use and encouraging alternative methods of travel	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, particularly in relation to reducing car use and encouraging other methods of transport by providing footpaths and cycle storage.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Policy LB2	?	+	+	?	X	+	X	X	X	X	?	?				+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data, however there are some unknown due to further details on materials to be used, such as permeable materials.	Overall this policy has a mainly positive effect upon the SEA objectives as it will reduce the effect of traffic upon the environment. However further details are required for a full positive outcome as permeable surface could be used to help reduce the risk of surface water flooding.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Policy LB3	X	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	+	+				+	Overall this policy will have a positive impact upon the baseline data.	Overall this policy has a mainly positive effect upon the SEA objectives as it will reduce the effect of traffic upon the environment.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Policy LB4	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	0	+	+				+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, and seeks to mitigate against the effects of housing development on the environment.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy for housing proposals.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Policy LB5	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	0	X	+	+				+	+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, retaining the character of the area and ensuring valued green space is protected.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

Policy LB6	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	0	X	+	+				+	+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, retaining the character of the area and ensuring valued green space is protected.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy LB7	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	0	X	+	+				+		Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, retaining the character of the area and ensuring valued green space is protected.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy LB8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	0	X	+	+				+		Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, retaining the character of the area and ensuring a valued green space is protected, and enhanced green infrastructure links and improvements to reduce flood risk.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy LB9	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	?	?	?	?	+				+		This policy has a mainly positive impact upon the baseline data, however location of any new development from the CIL payments may have an impact upon the baseline.	This policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy, the policy states the preferred items for which the monies should be spent on.	This policy meets the requirements of the Core strategy policies for developer contributions
Policy LB10	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	X	+	+				+		Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, and seeks to mitigate against the effects of housing development on the environment, particularly in relation to flood risk and flooding.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy for safeguarding against flooding and flood risk.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

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

Parish Council Name: Lower Bullingham

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: November 2015

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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Policy LB1 – Traffic and congestion

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria to reduce traffic and congestion with new development. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	

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				in terms of SEA objectives.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria to reduce traffic and congestion with new development. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria to reduce traffic and congestion with new development. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria to reduce traffic and congestion with new development. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve air quality	+	+	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria to reduce traffic	

				and congestion with new development. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria to reduce traffic and congestion with new development. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria to reduce traffic and congestion with new development. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria to reduce traffic and congestion with new development. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	

To improve water quality	X	X	X	n/a	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	n/a	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria to reduce traffic and congestion with new development. Location of cycle storage schemes, access routes etc are currently unknown so unknown impact on SEA objective of soil.	
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria to reduce traffic and congestion with new	

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				development. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria for improving on the traffic levels and congestion within the Parish and within new development. This will encourage other modes of transport to be used and Green travel plans to be included in development.				

Policy LB2 – Car Parking Standards

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	?	?	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, therefore there are unknown relationships with the SEA objectives due to unknown materials to be used for the additional parking spaces and location of the parking.	The policy could stipulate that permeable surface should be used to help relieve flood risk issues and loss of more land to development with no mitigation.

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, therefore there are unknown relationships with the SEA objectives due to unknown materials to be used for the additional parking spaces and location of the parking.	
To improve quality of surroundings	?	?	?	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, therefore there are unknown relationships with the SEA objectives due to unknown materials to be used for the additional parking spaces and location of the parking.	The policy could stipulate that permeable surface should be used to help relieve flood risk issues and loss of more land to development with no mitigation.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	?	?	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, therefore there are unknown relationships with the SEA objectives due to unknown materials to be used for the additional parking spaces and location of the parking.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	n/a	

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, therefore there are unknown relationships with the SEA objectives due to unknown materials to be used for the additional parking spaces and location of the parking.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	n/a	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, therefore there are unknown relationships with the SEA objectives due to unknown materials to be used for the additional parking spaces and location of the parking.	The policy could stipulate that permeable surface should be used to help relieve flood risk issues and loss of more land to development with no mitigation.

To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, therefore there are unknown relationships with the SEA objectives due to unknown materials to be used for the additional parking spaces and location of the parking.	The policy could stipulate that permeable surface should be used to help relieve flood risk issues and loss of more land to development with no mitigation.
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, therefore there are unknown relationships with the SEA objectives due to unknown materials to be used for the additional parking spaces and location of the parking.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, therefore there are unknown relationships with the SEA objectives due to unknown materials to be used for the additional parking spaces and location of the parking. Permeable materials could be suggested within the policy to help alleviate surface water flood risk.				

LB3 – Loss of off-street car parking provision

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	n/a	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, however it will allow for improvements to traffic and transport.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, however it will allow for improvements to traffic and transport.	

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, however it will allow for improvements to traffic and transport.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, however it will allow for improvements to traffic and transport.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve water quality	X	X	X	n/a	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core	

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				Strategy, however it will allow for improvements to traffic and transport.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, however it will allow for improvements to traffic and transport.	
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy is asking for stricter controls over parking for new developments than the Core Strategy, however it will allow for improvements to traffic and transport.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Although this policy is asking for stricter controls over parking than the Core Strategy it will help to improve the traffic flow around the parish with less on-street parking. This policy would not lead to development itself.				

Policy LB4 - Design

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation	

				criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in	

				terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental	

				protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for				

effects	environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.
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Policy LB5 – Protecting open spaces

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

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

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To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.				

Policy LB6 – Incidental open spaces and street trees

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

	years)	(6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+++	+++	+++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	n/a	

To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	n/a	

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To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.				

Policy LB7 – Protecting open spaces

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

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

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To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.				

Policy LB8 – Integrating the SUE with existing communities

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation
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	time periods)				opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in	

				terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in	

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				terms of SEA objectives.	
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.				

Policy LB9 – Community infrastructure Levy

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

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environment				not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core	

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				Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.				

Policy LB10 – reducing the risk of flooding

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

	years)				
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	n/a	

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To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	++	++	++	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	

To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	n/a	
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This policy does not lead to development itself. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy does not lead to development itself, it is criteria based to help reduce the risk of flooding. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.				

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

Parish Council Name: Lower Bullingham

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: November 2015

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective / Policy	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Objective 1	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	?	?	X	+	X	+
Objective 2	0	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	+	+	+
Objective 3	+	+	+	+	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	X	X	X	+
Objective 4	+	+	?	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	?	?	X	+	+	+
Objective 5	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	?	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	+
Objective 6	X	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	+
Objective 7	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	?	+	+	X	X	X	+
Policy LB1	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	?				+
Policy LB2	?	+	+	?	X	+	X	X	X	X	?	?				+
Policy LB3	X	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	+	+				+

Policy LB4	++	++	+	++	X	+	+	+	+	0	+	+				+	
Policy LB5	++	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	0	X	+	+				++	
Policy LB6	++	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	0	X	+	+				++	
Policy LB7	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	0	X	+	+				+	
Policy LB8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	0	X	+	+				+	
Policy LB9	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	?	?	?	?	+				+	
Policy LB10	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	+	X	++	+				+	
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	
	On balance the plan aiming to conserve and enhance the natural environment.	On balance the plan aims to protect and enhance the environment around Lower Bullingham parish	The plan aims improve the quality of the surroundings and encourage additional facilities	The plan aims to protect and enhance the environment around Lower Bullingham and the setting and character of the village	The plan conforms to the aims of the Core Strategy.	The Plan's objectives and policies specifically detail reducing the need to travel reducing dependence upon the car.	Policies include provisions to reduce the contributions to climate change such as design.	Policies are included to reduce the risks of flooding.	Policies are in conformity with the requirements of the Core Strategy.	Policies are in conformity with the requirements of the Core Strategy.	Policies are included to reduce the risks of flooding.	Policies aim to conform to the locational policies within the Core Strategy.					Policies exist to conserve or reuse existing resources.
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	<i>Overall the Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Plan will contribute to meeting the SEA objectives and having a positive impact on the baseline. Policies have been drafted in general conformity with the Core Strategy objectives and contain many policy safeguards to ensure that the effects on environmental assets can be avoided or mitigated against. None of the policies will create development itself but are criteria based and have mitigation methods included.</i>																
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	<i>The Lower Bullingham neighbourhood plan is unlikely to have any significant cumulative effects on the SEA objectives.</i>																

Appendix 5

Options for Lower Bullingham NDP

1. Do nothing.
2. Allocate additional sites for development.

Appendix 6

Consultation date: 19 January to 8 March 2016

Consultation title: Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 14

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

Consultee	Summary of Comments	Response to Comments
Natural England	Confirms SEA meets the requirements of the regulations and concur with its conclusions.	Noted
English Heritage / Heritage England	Comments received to policy text but not specifically regarding the SEA	
Environment Agency	Comments received to policy text but not specifically regarding the SEA	
Natural Resources Wales	No comments received	

Appendix 7

D3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies and sites within the Submission Neighbourhood Development Plan

Parish Council Name: Lower Bullingham

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Lower Bullingham Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: July 2016

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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Policy LB4 – Design

Change: (f) Permeability and integration of schemes added including reference to active travel.

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in	

				terms of SEA objectives.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce the effect of	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains	

traffic on the environment				design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Additional criteria has been added to promoted integrated active travel in new developments.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation	

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				criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	<p>This Policy would not lead to development itself but contains design criteria and mitigation criteria for environmental protection. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.</p> <p>Additional criteria has been added to promoted integrated active travel in new developments.</p>				

Policy LB5 – Protecting open spaces

Change: removal of 'The Pastures' and 'Allotments at Green Crize' as open space and the inclusion of 'Martin's Wood' as open space

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

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	

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To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Two suggested open spaces have been removed from the policy and an additional one has been added. This will not have an effect on the overall assessment.				

Policy LB6 – Incidental open spaces and street trees

Change: added 'enhance' to policy

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. The addition of 'enhance' will have a benefit on the quality of the surroundings.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	

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To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. The policy has had the addition of the term 'enhance' as well as 'protect'.				

Appendix 8

Objectives and context	Where referenced in NDP/SEA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1 (paras 1.8 – 1.10). • Section1(Para 1.7), Sections 2 and 3; and Tables A2 and A3 • Section 3 (para 3.7). • Section 3 (para 3.5). • Section 3 (paras 3.8 – 3.12)
Scoping	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.8 – 2.9) and Appendix 3 • Sections 2 and 4 • Sections 2 and 4

Alternatives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	Section 5 (5.1 to 5.4)
Baseline information	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant aspects of the current state of the local, neighbourhood area environment and their likely evolution without the Neighbourhood Development Plan are described. Acknowledgement to the information in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. Environmental characteristics of the local, neighbourhood area, likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the designated neighbourhood area, where it is likely to be affected by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1 and 4. Initial screening report and Section 1. Section 2.

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

The Environmental Report	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. • Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. • Uses maps and other illustrations, where appropriate. • Explains the methodology used. • Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. • Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the Neighbourhood Development Plan resulting from the SEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A • N/A • N/A • Section 2 • Section 2 • Section 2 • Included at page 1
Consultation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.4 – 2.5) • Section 6

Decision-making and information on the decision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sections 2 and 6 Section 6 Table D3 Section 6 Table D3
Monitoring measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures proposed for monitoring the Neighbourhood Development Plan are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA. Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA. Acknowledgement that monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.) Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5 Section 5 Section 5 Section 5