

Environmental Report



Peterchurch Neighbourhood Area

July 2016

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.

Peterchurch Parish Council have undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The neighbourhood area comprises the whole administrative parish of Peterchurch and lies approximately 20km to the west of Hereford City and 15km to the east of the Welsh border

The Reg14 Consultation Draft Peterchurch NDP includes seven objectives which underpin an overarching vision and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 13 criteria based planning policies include four allocation policies. Four alternative options have been tested.

The environmental appraisal of the Peterchurch 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 provides 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 together with the reassessment of amendment policies within the submission Peterchurch NDP.

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening showed that a full HRA assessment was required due to parts of the area being within the River Wye SAC hydrological catchment. A separate report has been produced with this regard.

On the whole, it is considered that the Peterchurch 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). The plan proposes a level of growth which reflects a current planning application for housing development and would potentially exceed the proportionate growth that prescribed by strategic policies. There were some revised wording changes suggested to strengthen or clarify some policies areas as a result of the SEA. Two policies within the draft plan have been reviewed as a result of the SEA, these are policy P6 and P8/1.

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

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Peterchurch NDP has been produced by Peterchurch Parish Council. It consists of generic policies for the whole of the neighbourhood area and specific policies for housing, employment and community uses in Peterchurch village.

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 Peterchurch 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.

Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 The neighbourhood area comprises the whole administrative area of Peterchurch parish and lies approximately 20km to the west of Hereford City and 15km from the Welsh border.
- 1.7 The neighbourhood area is within the Golden Valley, an area known for its landscape and covers appropriately 2000 hectares. Peterchurch is the principal settlement within the parish. The village comprises of a primary and secondary school, pre-school, GP surgery, Post Officer and Stores, village hall, Police and Fire Station, St Peters church and centre including a library, 2 pubs, restaurant and hairdresser. Local employment units are also present. The neighbourhood area also has two smaller settlements of Hinton and Snodhill and a number of isolated farms and dwellings.
- 1.8 The neighbourhood area boasts many natural features, including 2 Special Wildlife sites and 14 ancient woodlands. There are numerous built heritage assets, too, including 31 listed buildings, 2 Scheduled Monuments and non-designated assets. The neighbourhood area border a National Nature Reserve and site of Special Scientific Interest located at Moccas.
- 1.9 The vision for the neighbourhood area in 2031 outline within the Reg14 Consultation Draft Neighbourhood Plan (September 2015) is;

‘Peterchurch should prosper to the benefit of people of all ages. This prosperity will be achieved by ensuring any new development is sustainable development – achieving economic, environment and social progress of this and future generations.’

- 1.10 The NDP objectives (September 2015) are as follows:
- Objective 1 – to promote a level of housing growth that is proportionate to the size of Peterchurch village.
 - Objective 2 – to ensure that new housing in Peterchurch village, and parish, is provided in a suitable range of tenure, types and sizes so that local people of all ages can continue to live in the village and parish, in a suitable home, families are attracted to the area, and local housing needs are met.

- Objective 3 – to enhance Peterchurch village’s role as a local centre by protecting and improving existing facilities and services.
- Objective 4 – to promote local employment and tourism.
- Objective 5 – to ensure that the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan promotes sustainable development for this and future generations by protecting key environmental assets (eg green spaces and landscapes) and taking account of constraints (eg flooding).
- Objective 6 – to ensure that the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan helps to tackle traffic and transport issues.
- Objective 7 – to ensure the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan has widespread community support and takes account of any cross boundary issues emerging from adjoining neighbourhood plans.

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.11 NDPs are a relatively new type of planning document that form a key part of the Government’s localism agenda. They enable local communities to develop plans that reflect local aspirations, in accordance with strategic policies.
- 1.12 The Peterchurch NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 1.13 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted on 15 October 2016.
- 1.14 Paragraph 216 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.15 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has 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.
- 1.16 Table 4.14 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Peterchurch among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for proportional growth in line with the provisions of Policy RA2. Other areas within the neighbourhood areas are considered open countryside under the provision of Policy RA3.
- 1.18 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the Peterchurch parish area, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

1.19 The structure of the document is as follows:

- Section 2 – Explains the SEA methodology and summarises the comments received in respect of the SEA Scoping Report
- Section 3 - Introduces the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan 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 Peterchurch 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:* Tested alternative options and developed and refined the NDP policies.
- *Task B3/B4:* Predicted and evaluated the significant effects of the NDP

2.4 Stage C involved preparing an Environmental Report. This report presents information compiled during Stage B and Stage D of the SEA process and constitutes the Environmental Appraisal of the NDP. It accompanies the Submission 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 Peterchurch SEA Scoping Report was available to four¹ statutory bodies for consultation from 18 June to 23 July 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. It was also suggested that reference to the Historic Landscape Characterisation was made. Natural England agrees that a full Habitat Regulation Assessment was not required.

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

English Heritage: Made general comments in relation to a range of Scoping Reports which were consulted on at the same time. Suggested that 'heritage assets' be defined and given greater coverage, as opposed to focusing solely on designated assets. Several changes to the wording of certain targets and indicators are suggested, too.

Response: Changes to the wording of relevant indicators and targets have been incorporated into A2 and A4.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

Response: N/A

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

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 Peterchurch 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 Peterchurch 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 2014-2018 (2014)* - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.
- *Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2014-2018 (2014)* - 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 Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan Scoping Report provides additional detail on the Plans, Policies and Programmes mentioned above and identifies the implications for the SEA and NDP.

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

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

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the Parish Council have is the impact of any development of flooding associated with the River Dore.
- 3.11 The NDP propose a site for the expansion of an employment area and a proposed car park for the local high school. The plan also reflects a current planning application for housing within its policy. All other policies are criteria-based. On this basis, the delivery of the NDP should need to ensure that sufficient criteria and mitigation in place to support the delivery of any development or proposal without increasing the risk of flooding and its associated issues.
- 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 3, and analysed in Table B2 can be found in Appendix 3 Baseline characteristics in relation to the neighbourhood area for the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan SEA objectives are listed below.

SEA Objective	Baseline Data / Characteristic	Future Baseline trends
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	<p>The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition.</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire.</p> <p>04/08/14 – status of the one bordering SSSI (Moccas Park) is favourable. The existing status of the Wye SAC between Hay and the Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate target and is meeting the conservation targets.</p> <p>Peterchurch Parish has: 1 SSSI, 2 SWS, and 14 ancient woodlands The River Wye SAC borders the Parish. There are no NNRs and SINC's within the Parish.</p>	<p>% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)</p> <p>To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.</p>
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 the neighbourhood area at present.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.
To improve quality of surroundings	In terms of Peterchurch itself, the study reveals that parking space is inadequate. In addition there is currently inadequate provision of public open space in the village.	No specific targets identified
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs (Snodhill and Urishay castle sites) both of which are on the Buildings at Risk Register, There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the parish at present.	To conserve and where possible enhance historic assets
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. Some areas of the village are subject to flooding from the River Dore.	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% The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding phosphate targets. Some parts of the northern and eastern parts of the neighbourhood area is within the River Wye catchment.	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Peterchurch 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	Around the village of Peterchurch the soil classification is Grades 2 to 3. Around the remainder of the parish it is mainly Grades 3 and 4. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67%2011-13: 57%. The Parish Area has the following landscape types: wooded hills and farmlands; principal settled farmlands.	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	There is a GP surgery within the village however, medical provision is effectively out of the parish	No specific targets identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	The Parish Area has the following landscape types: wooded hills and farmlands; principal settled farmlands. There are 31 listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs (Snodhill and Urishay castle sites) both of which are on the Buildings at Risk Register, There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the parish at present.	

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 objectives listed in the NDP aim to realise the vision for Peterchurch. There are a total of seven objectives, these are listed in para 1.10 above.
- 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 further clarification is required to fully assess the effects.
- 4.4 Task B1 of the SEA identified that the seven NDP objectives were compatible with the SEA framework.
- 4.5 Task B1 also required objectives to be SMART assessed. These too were seen as compatible

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	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	x	?
Objective 2	x	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	x	x
Objective 3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	+	x	x	+	+	+
Objective 4	?	?	0	+	0	-	-	?	?	0	?	0	0	+	+	x
Objective 5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Objective 6	+	+	+	x	0	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	+	?
Objective 7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

- 5.1 The options that were considered during the development of the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan were supplied by the parish council and have been assessed as part of the SEA. These options were predominately concerning the method of managing the proportional growth of Peterchurch village, no options were supplied regarding the whole plan area. The summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 options these tables are in Appendix 4.
- 5.2 The options covered were are followed;
- Do nothing.
 - Manage future housing using a settlement boundary
 - Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary.

- 5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered by Peterchurch Parish Council, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was considered the majority of the community would support the work undertaken for a Neighbourhood Plan.
- 5.4 The second option of allocation sites for housing was considered. Pursuing this 2nd option would have given greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Peterchurch, where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved. However, this was not seen as the favoured option by the community as an existing planning application has been made within the village.
- 5.5 The third option of designating settlement boundaries would also have seen a positive effect on the baseline. The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This can aid the direction of further growth to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings. There is less certainty over the positive effects on the baseline as any growth will be adjudged by criteria based policy. Within the draft plan, a settlement boundary has been drawn for Peterchurch.

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

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

- 6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Peterchurch NDP is developing a range of options and testing these, so that a preferred way forward can be selected.
- 6.2 The plan has been organised with a set of general overarching policies for the whole neighbourhood area and four specific allocation proposals. These emerging set of draft policies have been appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA:
- Policy P1 New housing development in Peterchurch village
 - Policy P1/1 Land adjoining Hawthorne Rise
 - Policy P2 New housing development in the countryside
 - Policy P3 Rural exception housing
 - Policy P4 Ensuring an appropriate range of tenure, types and sizes of houses
 - Policy P5 Peterchurch village centre
 - Policy P6 Peterchurch schools
 - Policy P6/1 Improved school car parking
 - Policy P7 Promoting local employment and tourism
 - Policy P8 Old Forge Industrial area
 - Policy P8/1 Extension of Old Forge Industrial Estate
 - Policy P9 Landscape
 - Policy P10 Green spaces and infrastructure
 - Policy P10/1 Land off Bazeley Lane

- Policy P11 Heritage assets
- Policy P12 Dark Skies
- Policy P13 Traffic and Transport

Stage B of SEA

- 6.3 In the context of Task B1 of SEA, the previous section of this report identified that many of the NDP objectives were compatible with the SEA framework, while others had either a neutral impact, 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 3 and 9. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 3.
- 6.5 The policies largely score as positive against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This is because they are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority. It was suggested within the Draft Environmental Report that some policies would benefit from additional criteria in order to strengthen them against any risk to environmental assets or highlight mitigation measures, this is particularly relevant to Policy P6 and P6/1 and Policy P8 and P8/1.
- 6.6 There are some unknown factors, particularly where the location of specific piece of development is not yet known.
- 6.7 Two policies were considered to not be fully compatible with the SEA objectives as written within the Draft NDP (September 2015). Policy P6 and P8 both proposed development within the Flood Zone 3 according to the Environment Agency flood maps. The site is also adjacent to the River Dore. The policy did not include any reference mitigation relating to these issues but no further details are included or explanation to whether any detailed assessment or investigation with the Environment Agency has been undertaken. It was considered an assessment needs to be undertaken regarding the flooding aspects of this site and the potential impact on the watercourse. Therefore the policy was considered not in conformity with the Core Strategy as details of a sequential test and flooding issues have not been included in accordance with Policy SD3. Therefore was not fully compatible with the objective of the SEA.

NDP Options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Policy P1	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x
Policy P1/1	+	o	+	+	o	+	+	?	+	+	?	o	+	+	+	+
Policy P2	?	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Policy P3	x	o	o	o	o	o	x	x	?	?	x	x	x	+	+	+
Policy P4	?	+	+	o	o	o	x	?	X	X	x	o	o	+	+	+
Policy P5	o	+	+	?	o	+	x	?	?	X	?	?	o	+	+	+
Policy P6 P6/1	+	+	+	x	+	++	+	?	X	+	o	+	x	+	+	x
Policy P7	+	+	+	o	o	+	o	o	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy P8 P8/1	o	+	+	x	+	+	o	o	o	x	?	X	+	+	+	+
Policy P9	+	+	+	+	o	x	x	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Policy P10	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	+	X	+
Policy P11	0	+	+	+	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+
Policy P12	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+
Policy P13	?	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+

- 6.9 The results of Task B3, as shown at Appendix 3, 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.
- 6.10 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 3, reveals that the objectives and policies contained in the NDP are by and large in general conformity with the Local Plan (Core Strategy), save those specific mentions as needed a review in further drafts of the plan. If these amendments are made it is considered that the cumulative effect of the plan will contribute to the achievement of the SEA objectives.

Stage D – assessment of amended policies within the Submission NDP (July 2016)

- 6.11 As mentioned previously, 9 policies were refined following the Draft Plan consultation which took place from the 9 November to 21 December 2015. These changes were necessitated by comments received during the consultation period rather than specifically to the Environmental Report.
- 6.12 Two policies have additional criteria reflect recommendations within the Draft Environmental Report. This has strengthened policies in relation to flood risk within the hydrological catchment. Other policies have received minor amendments to help clarify the policy criteria.
- 6.13 Two additional policies have been added to protect areas of land as Local Green Space.
- 6.14 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 Peterchurch NDP.
- 8.2 Responses on the Submission NDP will be reviewed as part of the independent examination process.
- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the Regulation 16 consultation with those who live, work or carry out business in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory consultation bodies or as a result of modifications following 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

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Peterchurch Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

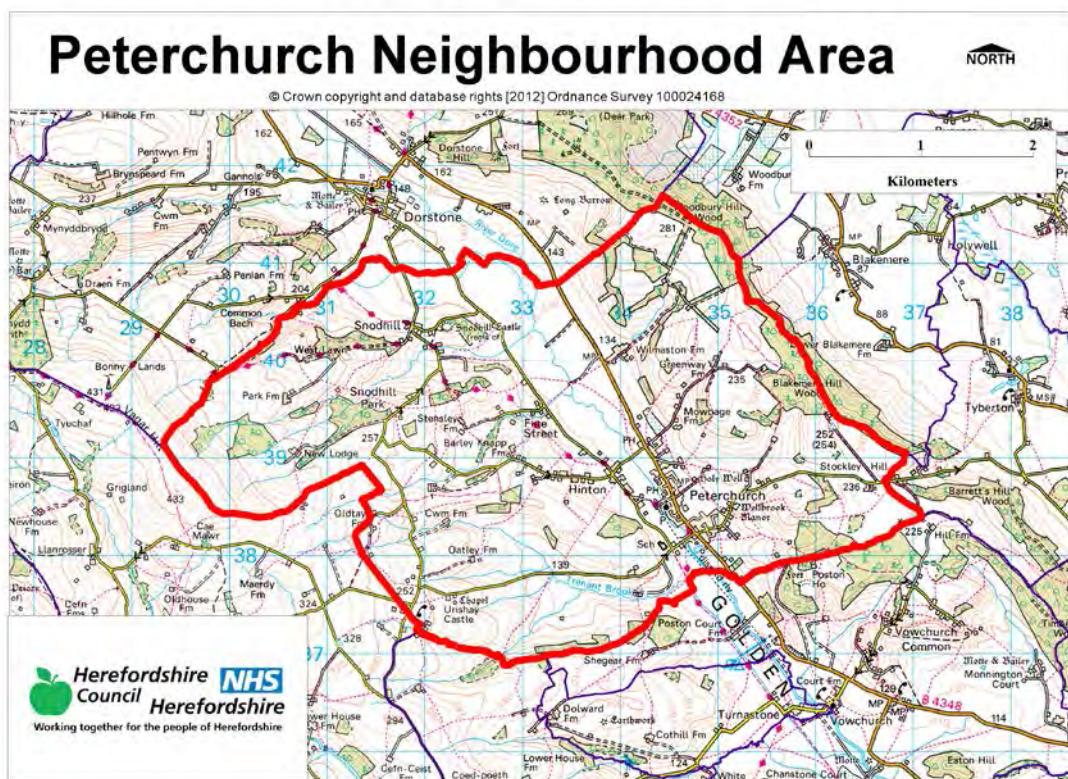
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



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

Parish Council Name: Peterchurch

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: May 2014

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

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

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

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable production and consumption; • Public health threats; • Better management of natural resources; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; • Fighting global poverty. 		
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	National Strategy	2011	Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.	Sets out to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP should take account of the provisions of the strategy, making the most of opportunities to enhance wildlife habitats or restore degraded ecosystems in the process.
National Planning Policy Framework	National planning policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage 	The NDP should take into account the relevant policies set within the NPPF.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
(NPPF)			document.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.
Pre-submission Herefordshire 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 12% in</p>		<p>The Core Strategy highlights that Peterchurch should accommodate 12 % growth by 2031. This is approximately 41 dwellings in accordance with the Rural Housing Background Paper March 2013, unless there is robust and sound evidence to demonstrate a more accurate existing built form figure or the existence of unavoidable constraints on site delivery.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				Peterchurch (Golden Valley HMA) over the plan period.		
Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015	Corporate	2013	Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.	The document includes three key objectives, one which seeks to maintain access for rural residents and people without access to a car. Intrinsic to this is the retention of a 'core network' of bus services which focus on journeys between Hereford and the market towns, along with main transport corridors close to larger rural settlements. To this end, the strategy aims to increase the number of bus users by 1.3% (4,700 journeys) by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Population and human health 	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Peterchurch Neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills AONB.
Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Peterchurch Neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Wye Valley AONB.

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Employment Land Study	Evidence	2012	Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.	<p>This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.</p> <p>This study does not make reference to any employment sites within the neighbourhood area.</p> <p>The study does not make any recommendations in respect of employment need within the neighbourhood area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population and human health 	The NDP process may want to explore whether there is any additional employment need locally and if so whether there is any scope for providing employment land and premises.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	<p>In terms of Peterchurch, previous SHLAA identifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 sites have been considered but it indicates that three of these could be developable within the plan period. This would equate to 130 dwellings in the first 10 years and 63 in the second half of the plan period. <p>SHLAA is only an indication of possible developable sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climate factors Cultural heritage and the landscape Flora and fauna Population and human health Soil Water 	<p>The SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing in Peterchurch.</p> <p>The Peterchurch NDP should be informed by the findings of the SHLAA or undertake its own locally site search assessments.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Peterchurch falls within the Golden Valley HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56.3% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 16 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017. <p>The study identifies that, in rural parts of the HMA, there is a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 198 market houses • 106 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Golden Valley HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows: 1 Bed - 62%, 2 bed – a small surplus, 3 bed – 38%, 4 bed or more - 6%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Golden Valley HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>
Herefordshire	Evidence	2012	Technical	The delivery of 5,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air 	This study provides an

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Local Housing Requirements Study			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>homes in the rural areas would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support growth in the rural population by 6% • Increase the number of households by 14.5% <p>Forecasts also predict that growth in the population of the rural areas is likely to be primarily through an increase in those aged over 75.</p> <p>Moderate growth is expected in the 30-44 and 60-74 age brackets.</p> <p>The Local Housing Requirements Study therefore anticipates continuing improvements in life expectancy; significant growth is expected of those in their 80s, with the existing population in their 40s and 50s moving into retirement. As a consequence, the rural areas will face an increasing urgency to provide more 3 bedroom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>indication of housing requirements in the rural areas and the Golden Valley HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Peterchurch NDP, which could include policies to facilitate the provision of the right types of homes in the right places.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				homes, with more 1 and 2 bed homes required in the affordable sector.		
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	The village of Peterchurch is listed as RA1 settlements, which means they are considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 12%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Peterchurch NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA1.

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

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Peterchurch parish itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.07ha of play pitch at Peterchurch Primary School (junior football pitch) but is not in open community use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Peterchurch NDP.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	In terms of Peterchurch itself, the study reveals that Peterchurch Recreation Ground is of high value and recently created to serve larger population..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Peterchurch NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>Peterchurch is classified within the five highest general flood hazard catchments due to the River Dore.</p> <p>Peterchurch would benefit from upstream attenuation installations.</p> <p>Peterchurch is highlighted at high risk of general surface flooding.</p> <p>The Vowchurch water resources zone had a current deficit of 0.2 Ml/d. This has been resolved by leakage and pressure reduction and water efficiency schemes totalling £0.2m. Upsizing truck main from Hereford will be required which Welsh Water have funding for. Once complete will deliver a maximum of 0.32 ml/d by 2028/9.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Peterchurch 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 Peterchurch NDP.</p>

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Peterchurch

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	The 2014 AMR does not contain up to date environmental data. The initial HRA/SEA screening reports contain details of quantity but not quality. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. <i>Within Peterchurch there is one SSSI. 05.08.14-Moccas Park (border)-favourable.</i>	2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24 % Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%. Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)	Herefordshire's SSSIs are in extremely poor condition relative to England as whole, where 96.1% of all SSSI land was in favourable condition in April 2014. The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	Countywide data is available. The existing status of the Wye SAC between Hay and the Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate target and is meeting the conservation targets.	N/A	Successful completion of the Nutrient Management Plan will provide future targets	New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.	Nutrient Management Plan (2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	<p>The 2014 AMR does not contain up to date environmental data. The initial HRA/SEA screening reports contain details of quantity but not quality.</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire.</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p>	<p>There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species.</p> <p>Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP.</p> <p>Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans.</p>	<p>To protect and where possible enhance the habitats of protected species identified.</p> <p>No net losses.</p>	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	<p>The 2014 AMR does not contain up to date environmental data. The initial HRA/SEA screening reports contain details of quantity but not quality.</p> <p>Peterchurch has:</p> <p>SSSI: 1 SWS: 2</p> <p>Ancient woodlands:14</p> <p>The River Wye SAC runs about 1.87km from the parish border but the parish is within the River Wye hydrological catchment area.</p> <p>There are no NNRs and SINCs within the parish but Moccas Park (a National Nature Reserve and Registered Park and Garden) is adjacent to 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 enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Wooded Hills and farmlands Principle settled farmlands.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Peterchurch Parish according to the latest version of the	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (search April 2014).

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

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

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate	Total CO2 emissions per capita	Latest figure dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ₂) <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	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%).	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 current 2014 AMR does not include this information. Agency. Therefore data is used from the 2010/11 AMR 2010/11: None <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	None identified.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality. LA to monitor the number of hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development.	The agricultural land classification around Peterchurch is mainly Grade 2 and 3 (Very good to moderate). The southern boundary of the parish has Grade 4 land (Poor).	-	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	DEFRA 'Magic' website for land classification

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources	Built and natural environment	<p>Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life</p> <p>Enable development for economy and housing to required levels.</p> <p>Growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>	County has low levels of air pollution and has decreased since 2011. But emissions per head of population in the county (8.0 tonnes of CO ₂) remained above those nationally (6.9).	An air quality management plan is in place to tackle this. Destination Hereford project is in place to give locals more sustainable transport options.	<p>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Have a more diverse range of transport options.</p>	None identified.	Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)
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.	<p>Current AMR contains this information.</p> <p>2013: 67%</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at</i></p>	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	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	.The 2014 AMR does not contain up to date environmental data. The 2010 AMR is used here. However, this data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 2 SAMs. There are current 3 entries on the Building at Risk register.	There were 58 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2011.	To maintain current status.	The Shell Keep at Snodhill Snodhill Castle Urhishay Castle The above are all on English Heritage's Building at Risk Register. Improve upon current status and promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the at risk register.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search April 2014)

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan baseline

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

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

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

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

Appendix A4 – SEA framework (objectives, indicators and targets)**Parish Council Name: Peterchurch****Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan****Date completed: August 2014**

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

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

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

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.		

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

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
Water	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.	To improve water quality To provide for sustainable sources of water supply To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	<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. 	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.</p> <p>Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality</p> <p>Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.</p>	<p>To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.</p> <p>To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality as set out in the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>To meet the targets set out in the Nutrient Management Plan (2014)</p>
Soil	Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental	To conserve soil resources and quality 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 	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	<p>To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.</p> <p>Measure the number of</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
	resources. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.		<p>improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	Amount of land identified as best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.	hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.
Population and Human Health	Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>To improve health of the population</p> <p>To reduce crime and nuisance</p>	<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 	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design	No specific targets identified.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			<p>and the transport of minerals are minimised.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users. 		
Material Assets	<p>Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.</p> <p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p>	To conserve natural and manmade 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. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build. Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques. 	<p>The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.</p> <p>Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.</p> <p>Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.</p> <p>Agricultural land usage by quality</p>	<p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development. No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.</p>

**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)

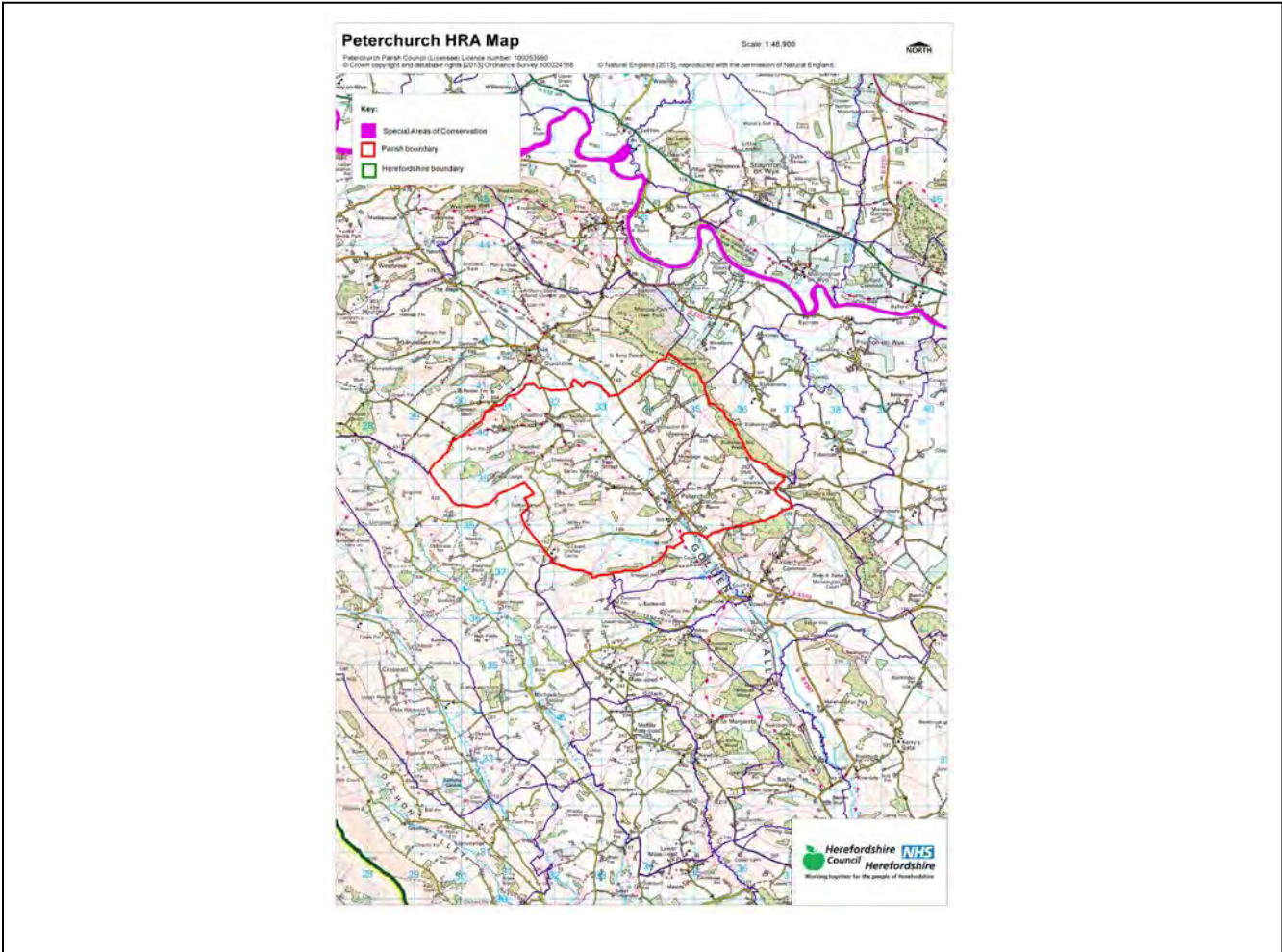
Neighbourhood Area:	Peterchurch Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Peterchurch Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	06/12/2012

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	The River Wye is 1.87km away from the Parish border
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The east of the Parish is within the River Wye hydrological catchment area.
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is mains drainage at Peterchurch

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 32.49km away from the Parish
---	---	---

River Clun SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area include: Border Group Parish Council or Leintwardine Group Parish Council?	N	River Clun does not border the Parish
--	---	---------------------------------------

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 24.5km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	The Group Parish is 33.5km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites
--	---	--

Wye Valley Woodlands SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley Woodlands Site?	N	The Parish is 29.25km 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 Peterchurch 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 Peterchurch Neighbourhood Area and would need to be taken into account within a Strategic Environmental Assessment. In addition, the NDP will also need to consider the other SEA topics set out in Guidance Note 9a to ensure that the plan does not cause adverse impacts.

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's within the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	14	Woodbury Hill Wood, Crick Dee Wood, Ton Wood, Mount Sill Wood, Birchpark Wood (border), Barnetts Hill Wood (border), Lower Park Wood (border), Hinton Wood, Greens Wood (border), Hom Brow, Wallstone Wood, Park Wood, Twyn Coed, Sawpit Wood	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's within the Parish	N
Conservation Areas	0	There are no Conservation Areas within the Parish	N
European Sites	0	There are no SACs within the Parish	N
Flood Areas		Flood Zones 2 and 3 follow the River Dore through the Parish	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous listed buildings scattered throughout the Parish	Y
Local Nature Trails	2	The Herefordshire Trail, Three Rivers Ride	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	2 (SWS)	Moccas Park & adjoining woodlands, Greens & Wallstone Woods and Whitehall Coppice	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails (e.g. Herefordshire Trail)	2	See Local Nature Trails above	Y
Mineral Reserves	0	There are no Minerals Reserves sites within the Parish	N
National Nature Reserve	1	Moccas Park (border)	Y
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	1 Registered 1 Unregistered	Registered: Moccas Court (border) Unregistered: Tyberton Court (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2	Shell Keep Castle and associated fishponds at Snodhill; Motte Castle, Post Medieval House and Garden remains east of Urishay Castle Farm	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	1	Moccas Court (Favourable (part) Unfavourable Recovering (part)) (border)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 24/05/2013

Assessed by: James Latham

Appendix 1: European Sites

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

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

Usk Bat Site

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

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

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

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

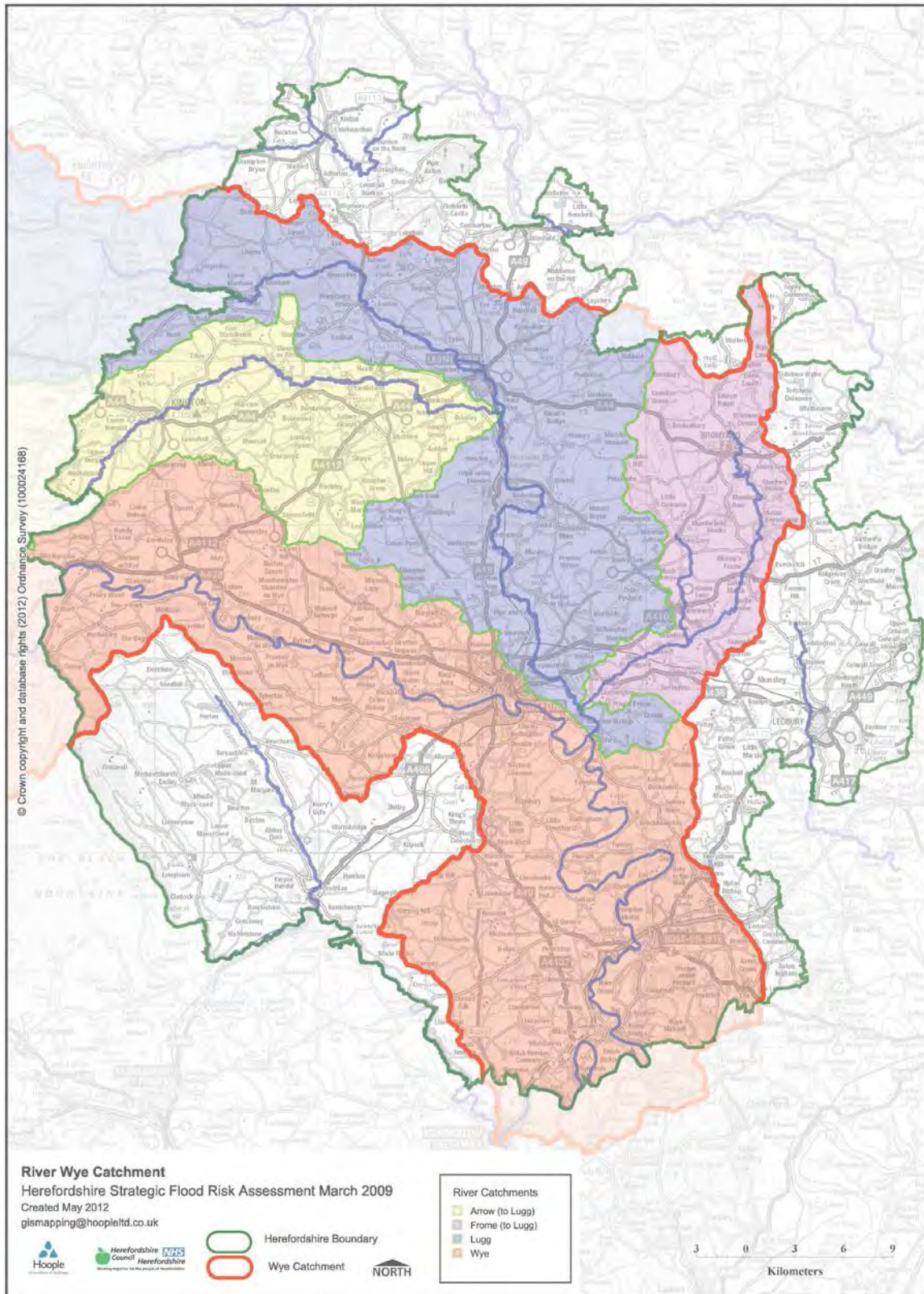
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

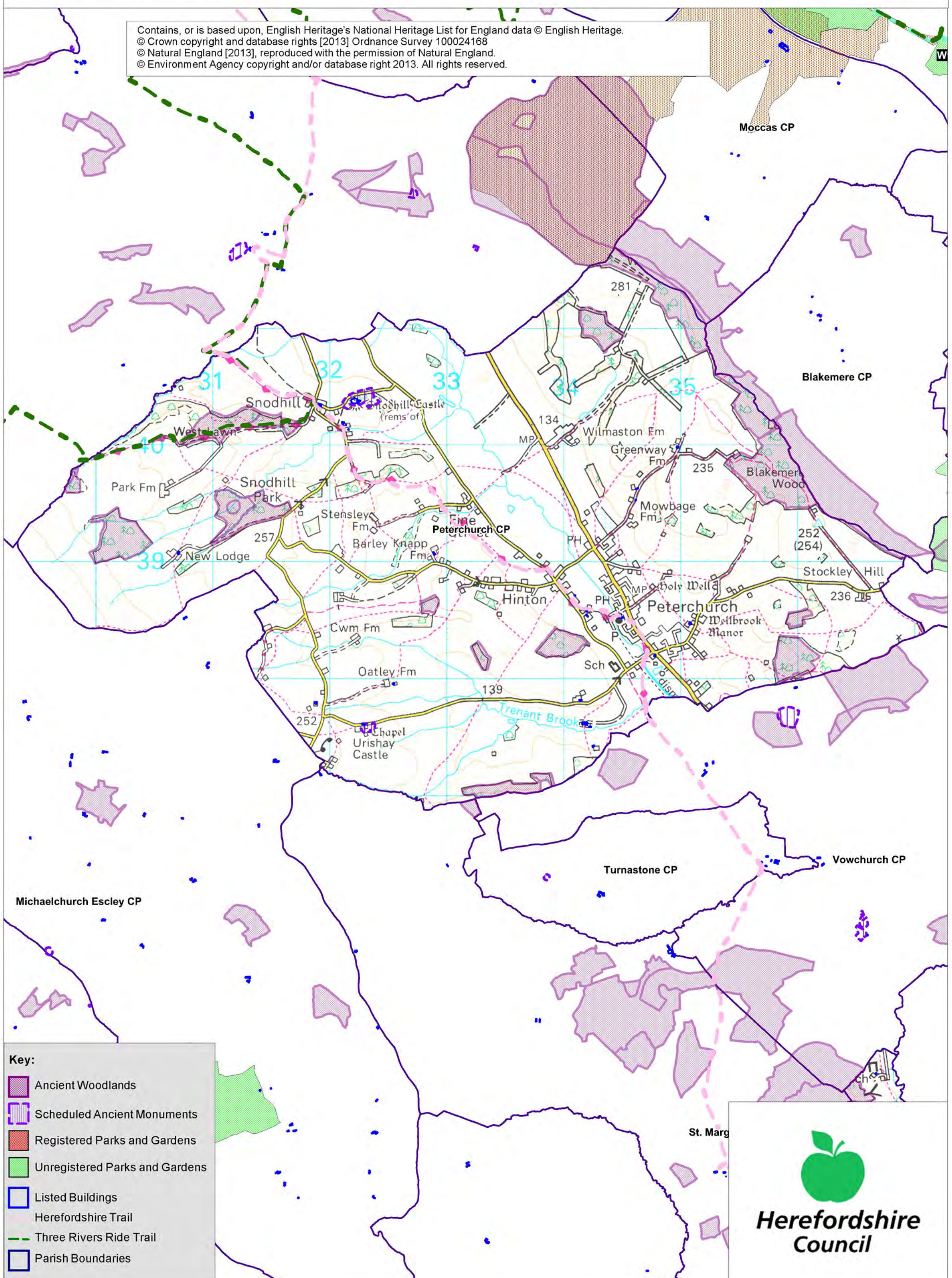


Peterchurch SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:28,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Unregistered Parks and Gardens
- Listed Buildings
- Herefordshire Trail
- Three Rivers Ride Trail
- Parish Boundaries

Herefordshire Council

Peterchurch SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:30,000



Bredwardine CP
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Key:

- National Nature Reserves
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Wildlife Sites
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Parish Boundaries

Herefordshire Council

Appendix 2

Date: 23 July 2014
Our ref: 126877
Your ref: None



James Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council

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

T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

neighbourhoodplanning@herefordshire.gov.uk

Dear Mr Latham

Peterchurch Neighbourhood Area Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 20 June 2014 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

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

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

Further guidance on deciding whether the proposals are likely to have significant environmental effects and the requirements for consulting Natural England on SEA are set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance at:

<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/does-a-neighbourhood-plan-require-a-sustainability-appraisal/>

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

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

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

- The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
- The EC Water Framework Directive 2000
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Peterchurch

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Against the proposed indicator “*Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*”, Natural England is able to provide up to date information on the condition of SSSI’s. Please contact us for this information as and when required.

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we note that data will be sourced from the 2014 Annual Monitoring Report. In addition, maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk).

According to our internal data there is are areas of lowland meadows and pastures, semi-improved grassland and deciduous woodland in Peterchurch CP. We would welcome it if these priority habitats were recognised in the SEA, with information provided in the baseline information and targets included for their protection and enhancement (NPPF paragraph 117).

We note that the baseline information identifies 1 Site of Special Scientific Interest in Peterchurch CP. However, according to our internal data there are none within the parish boundaries.

Population, flora and fauna

Baseline information on the landscape and open spaces needs to be included under SA objective 15: “*Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces*”. Reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out.

Water, air, soil and material assets

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

The proposed indicator “*Agricultural land usage by quality*” has no countywide data identified. Agricultural land classification maps are available via *Magic* (website above). We suggest as an indicator that the Local Planning Authority could monitor and report on the number of hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development. This indicator might be more appropriately included under the SEA topic “*Soil*”.

The indicator “*Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality*” should also refer to ecological quality. Reference could be made to the Water Framework Directive.

Soil

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Peterchurch baseline

We note that soil and geodiversity are not covered. These environmental issues need to be added to the SEA baseline information, so that environmental issues can be identified and significant impacts on these aspects of the environment can be given appropriate consideration.

Under the SEA topic “Biodiversity”, we suggest that development should be noted as an additional pressure.

Appendix A4 – SEA framework (objectives, indicators and targets)

Under the SEA topic “Air”, not all of the sub-objectives/indicators are relevant, i.e. water quality, soil and contaminated land are covered.

Under the SEA topic “Biodiversity, flora and fauna” and the SEA objective “Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces”, landscape quality and open spaces have not been covered in the indicators. Relevant indicators should be added, or will not be possible to monitor the impacts of the plan on the landscape and open space. Reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out. Applications resulting in the loss of open space could be monitored.

We would also 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 the SEA topic “Soils”, 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.

Under the SEA topic “water”, the indicator “Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality” should also refer to ecological quality. Reference could be made to the Water Framework Directive.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

We note the recommendation that a full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening is undertaken due to proximity to the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

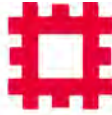
We would be happy to comment further should the need arise but if in the meantime you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact us.

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Hayley Fleming on 0300 060 1594. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

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

Yours sincerely

Hayley Fleming
South Mercia area team



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

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

Our ref:
Your ref:

Telephone 0121 625 6887
Fax 0121 625 6820

15 August 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN:

(Bartestree & Lugwardine; Breinton; Brimfield little Hereford; Callow & Haywood; Dorstone; Eardisley; Lyonshall; Peterchurch; Staunton on Wye; Stretton Sugwas; Sutton St. Nicholas; Wellington; Whitbourne; Withington).

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 but have the following comments and recommendations which we urge you to consider before finalizing the reports.

Firstly, as regards terminology there appears to be very little reference made to “heritage assets” generally which leaves a perhaps undue emphasis upon designated assets such as conservation areas, listed buildings and SAMs. This is at variance with the Government’s objective, expressed as a core planning principle in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to “conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations”. No distinction is made here between designated and undesignated assets. The accompanying Planning Practice Guidance also states (inter alia) that local planning authorities should identify specific opportunities within their area for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and equally this applies to all such assets.

We strongly encourage you, therefore, to weave the term “heritage assets” into the SEA templates wherever reference is made to the cultural heritage. It is difficult to be more specific as there is a degree of variation in the template content across the range of

Neighbourhood Plans covered, presumably due to differing authorships. Nevertheless in English Heritage's view some templates are more successful at reflecting historic environment concerns than others. In this regard we would particularly endorse the approach taken in relation to Dorstone, Breinton, Stretton Sugwas, Peterchurch, Brimfield and Whitbourne and suggest similar wording is applied to the other NP templates. That said, however, we would also suggest slight rewording and additions to those preferred templates.

Taking the Dorstone "Task 4" template (page 3 of 7) and the Cultural heritage SA Objective as an example, we would suggest "Value protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's *heritage assets*, historic environment and cultural heritage". Similarly under Sub-objectives consider "Preserve, protect and enhance *heritage assets*, including Conservation Areas....." Under Indicators please consider ".....aspects of local loss of *heritage assets and* locally important buildings across the Parish *and particularly* within a conservation area. Under Targets we would suggest "To *wherever possible improve upon or otherwise* maintain current status...". This reflects (inter alia) the repeated statement for each Parish under Environmental Issues that many listed buildings are in need of high levels of maintenance and there may eg be the potential for grant schemes. In the same vein, where applicable (eg Lyonshall) it should we believe be a target to "*Promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the At Risk Register*".

A further Indicator and Target that features in some templates (eg Staunton on Wye, Brimfield and Withington and we suggest should apply to all is "*Maintaining Herefordshire Council's Sites and Monuments Register*" with a target of "*Ensure that the Herefordshire Council Sites and Monuments Register is kept up to date*". It should in fact be possible to use the Register as an effective monitoring tool in relation to the changing status of heritage assets and the effectiveness of planning tools in achieving their conservation and enhancement. We would strongly suggest that you hold detailed discussions in this respect with your own Council historic environment specialists in order to achieve an effective indicator for the wider historic environment beyond designated heritage assets.

A final minor comment is that there are apparently stray references to "Huntingdon and Broomy Hill" that appear in the templates for Breinton and Stretton Sugwas and presumably these need editing out.

I hope you find this advice helpful.

Yours faithfully

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

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

Appendix 3

Template B1: Peterchurch NDP Objectives review against SEA objectives

Parish Council Name: Peterchurch Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan (Reg14 Consultation draft – September 2015)

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

SEA Objectives

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

NDP objectives	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Objective 1: to promote a level of housing growth that is proportionate to the size of Peterchurch village.	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	X	?	More details are required to assess the impact however policies in conformity with the Core Strategy will ensure compatibility with the SEA objectives.	Any specific locational policies for future development should take into account the SEA objectives. However, further development of the planning policies will move the objective towards a compatible outcome.	This objective is specific and compatible with policy RA1 of the Core Strategy. Growth within the parish will continue to be monitored within the Annual Monitoring Report, therefore the objective will be measurable. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment has demonstrated that the objective is achievable and deliverable. The objective is related to the overall vision.	To promote a level of housing growth that is proportionate to the size of Peterchurch village.
Objective 2: to ensure that new housing in Peterchurch village, and parish, is provided in a suitable range of tenures, types and sizes so that local people of all ages can continue to live in the village and parish in a suitable homes, families are attached to the area, and local housing need are met.	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	This objective is not locational, it is encouraging a suitable range and mix of housing types on development sites. Therefore does not directly negatively affect any of the SEA objectives	Generally a positive or no direct effect from this plan objective to the SEA objectives.	This objective is specific and relates to Core Strategy policies. It has the ability to be monitored and is achievable and deliverable. The timeframe is not specifically indicated but will be for the lifetime of the plan.	To ensure that new housing in Peterchurch village, and parish, is provided in a suitable range of tenures, types and sizes so that local people of all ages can continue to live in the village and parish in a suitable homes, families are attached to the area, and local housing need are met.
Objective 3: to enhance Peterchurch village's role as a local centre by protecting and improving existing facilities and services	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	X	X	+	+	+	This objective is seeking to protect and retain existing facilities within the village rather than create new. Therefore the objective does not have any negative effect the SEA objectives.	Generally shows a compatibility between this plan objective and the SEA objectives	This objective has the ability to be monitored and is achievable. It related to the overall vision. The timeframe is not indicated but will be for the lifetime of the plan. Some consideration should be given to the specific wording of the objective as to whether it is just improvements to existing facilities or services or should also extend to the provision of new.	To promote local employment and tourism
Objective 4: to promote local employment and tourism	?	?	0	+	0	-	-	?	?	0	?	0	0	+	+	X	This location, design and size of these development could have an impact on the SEA objectives. However, if all these	Any specific locational policies for future development should take into account the SEA objectives. However,	This objective is specific and relates to Core Strategy policies. It has the ability to be monitored and is achievable and deliverable. The timeframe is not specifically indicated but will be	To promote local employment and tourism

																	aspects are considered and assessed during the specific policy assessment, this should meet all the requirements.	further development of the planning policies will move the objective towards a compatible outcome.	for the lifetime of the plan.	
Objective 5: to ensure that the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan promotes sustainable development for this and future generations by protecting key environmental assets (eg green space and landscapes) and taking account of constraints (eg flooding)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	This objective covers the aspects of protecting environmental assets and addressing any issues concerning environmental constraints. Its aim is to protect and enhance the environment of the parish.	No recommendations	This objective reflects the vision, it also has the ability to be monitored and some aspects of this will be monitoring in the countywide Annual Monitoring Report. Future policies developed from this objective should aim to make this achievable and deliverable. The timeframe is not specifically indicated but will be for the lifetime of the plan.	To ensure that the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan promotes sustainable development for this and future generations by protecting key environmental assets (eg green space and landscapes) and taking account of constraints (eg flooding)
Objective 6: to ensure that the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan helps to tackle traffic and transport issues.	+	+	+	x	0	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	+	?	This objective ensures traffic and transport issues are dealt with, car parking in the village centre may increase amount of traffic in city centre however improved cycle ways, footpaths and bridleways and local transport services may counteract this.	Generally shows compatibility between this plan objective and the SEA objectives. However you will need to be more specific with point C- Improved bus and community transport services.	This objective generally meets the SEA objectives However the improvement of bus and transport services is it achievable and realistic? There is no timeframe is specifically indicated but will be for the lifetime of the plan.	To ensure that the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan helps to tackle traffic and transport issues
Objective 7: to ensure the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan has widespread community support and takes account of any cross boundary issues emerging form the neighbouring neighbourhood plans	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	This objective is to ensure that adequate consultation have been undertaken in both the parish and with its near neighbourhoods. Specific cross boundary issues and policies will be assessed if required in later stages of this SEA.	No recommendations	This objective is achievable and deliverable. Monitoring will be undertaken by the production of a Consultation Report and testing at the examination.	To ensure the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan has widespread community support and takes account of any cross boundary issues emerging form the neighbouring neighbourhood plans

Template B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP options and alternatives – Reg14 Consultation Draft Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan (September 2015) options and alternatives review against SEA objectives

Parish Council Name: Peterchurch Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Reg14 Consultation Draft Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan (September 2015)

Date completed: September 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	<p>The following matrix appraises the emerging Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan options and alternatives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives.</p> <p>These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.</p>
- =	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 2014 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. 04/08/14 – status of the one bordering SSSI (Moccas Park) is favourable . The existing status of the Wye SAC between Hay and the Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate target and is meeting the conservation targets. The 2014 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Peterchurch Parish has: 1 SSSI, 2 SWS, and 14 ancient woodlands The River Wye SAC borders the Parish. There are no NNRs and SINCs within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the parish at present. And no conservation area issues.</p> <p>3-In terms of Peterchurch itself, the study reveals that the parking space is inadequate . In addition there is currently inadequate provision of public open space in the village.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are two scheduled monuments in Peterchurch parish 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 y as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-Peterchurch 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 2014 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12-Around the village of Peterchurch the soil classification is Grades 2 to 3. Around the remainder of the parish it is mainly Grades 3 and 4.</p> <p>13-There are 31 listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs (Snodhill and Urishay castle sites) both of which are on the Buildings at Risk Register, There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the parish at present. 3.The Parish Area has the following landscape types: wooded hills and farmlands; principal settled farmlands.</p> <p>14- GP surgery within the village but most medical provision is effectively out of the parish (ie at Hereford).</p> <p>15- Peterchurch has its own police station and is well served.</p> <p>16- New refuse collection arrangement are aiding conservation of resources.</p>

NDP Options and alternatives	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy in terms of SEA
	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 sites for housing with a settlement boundary	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside This option could have a positive effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Peterchurch village, where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 3 Manage future housing using a settlement boundary with no site allocations	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This can aid the direction of further growth to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings. There is less certainty over the positive effects on the baseline as any growth with be adjudged by criteria based policy.	Any settlement boundary would need to be designated to ensure that sufficient capacity was included to permit the proportional growth requirements within Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

Template B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP policies

Parish Council Name: Peterchurch Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Reg 14 Consultation Draft Peterchurch Neighbourhood Development Plan (September 2015)

Date (assessment) completed: September 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 Peterchurch NDP policies in terms of their compatibility with the SEA baseline. 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 2014 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. 04/08/14 – status of the one bordering SSSI (Moccas Park) is favourable . The existing status of the Wye SAC between Hay and the Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate target and is meeting the conservation targets. The 2014 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Peterchurch Parish has: 1 SSSI, 2 SWS, and 14 ancient woodlands The River Wye SAC borders the Parish. There are no NNRs and SINCs within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the parish at present. And no conservation area issues.</p> <p>3-In terms of Peterchurch itself, the study reveals that the parking space is inadequate . In addition there is currently inadequate provision of public open space in the village.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are two scheduled monuments in Peterchurch parish 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 y as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-Peterchurch 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 2014 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12-Around the village of Peterchurch the soil classification is Grades 2 to 3. Around the remainder of the parish it is mainly Grades 3 and 4.</p> <p>13-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs (Snodhill and Urishay castle sites) both of which are on the Buildings at Risk Register, There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the parish at present. 3.The Parish Area has the following landscape types: wooded hills and farmlands; principal settled farmlands.</p> <p>14- Most medical provision is effectively out of the parish (ie at Hereford); some local cover.</p> <p>15- Peterchurch has its own police station and is well served.</p> <p>16- New refuse collection arrangement are aiding conservation of resources.</p>

NDP Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13			
Policy P1- New housing development in Peterchurch village	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. This policy is clearly relevant. This policy will permit small scale growth in line with the Core Strategy RA1/RA2.	The location of the development will determine effects however, criteria is in place to ensure no negative effects on the baseline. Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy P1/1 Land at Hawthorne Rise	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	?	+	+	?	0	+	+	+	+	Detailed work regarding the flooding and drainage issues on site will be investigated as part of the currently planning application.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline and the land is current subject to a planning application.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy P2- New housing development in the countryside	?	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has a neutral impact on the SEA baseline data. Policy will lead to some very small scale development in line with Policy RA3/4/5.	Some of the effects will be locational dependant however other criteria policy exist to safeguard the baseline. Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy P3- Rural exception housing	X	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	?	?	X	X	X	+	+	+	Overall this policy has a neutral impact on the SEA baseline data. This policy would permit small affordable housing schemes and supports Policy H2.	Additional criteria policies within both the NDP and the Core Strategy will help to safeguard the baseline. Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy P4- Ensuring an appropriate range of tenures, types and sizes of houses	?	+	+	0	0	0	X	?	X	X	X	0	0	+	+	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. This policy would not directly lead to development but provides the criteria for schemes.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy P5- Peterchurch village centre	0	+	+	?	0	+	X	?	?	X	?	?	0	+	+	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. It is uncertain how much impact future hub development on water resources and flood alleviation measures, this will depend on what is developed and be measured on a case by case basis.	The effects on the baseline will depend on the chosen location of additional facilities, however additional criteria exists both within the NDP and the Core Strategy to address any issues surrounding flooding related to the River Dore. Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy P6- and P6/1 Peterchurch schools.	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	?	X	+	0	+	X	+	+	X	This policy will lead to additional school car parking within the flood plain of the River Dore. However, criteria are included within the policy to highlight the need for measures to prevent flash flooding. Additional work	Criteria policies for existing within both the Core Strategy and the NDP to safeguard the baseline. However, it is suggested that additional work is undertaken to investigate the impact of the proposed car parking within the River Dore flood	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA,if the

																		maybe required to confirm the effect on the baseline with regard to climate change and flooding.	plain.	issue can be confirmed regarding potential flood risk measures.
Policy P7- Promoting local employment and tourism.	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. This policy is clearly relevant ; it would have a number of environmental impacts, but generally of a positive nature.	The policy emphasises the importance of aspects of the environment. Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy P8 and P8/1- Old forge industrial area.	0	+	+	X	+	+	0	0	0	X	?	X	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data as it is continuing the provision of employment locally on an existing employment area. However, the proposed expansion area is within land liable to flood from the River Dore. The policy refers to the need for mitigation measures but further work would be required to assess the impact on the baseline within regard to climate change and flooding.	Criteria policies exist both within the Core Strategy and the NDP to protect the baseline. However, further work would be required to confirm that the mitigation measures associated with the proposed expansion would not affect the baseline.	This policy would need to confirm that mitigation measures would not effect the baseline and the proposal conformed to Policy SD3	
Policy P9- Landscape	+	+	+	+	0	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	This policy seeks to protect the landscape features within the parish and overall has a positive effect on the baseline.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Policy P10 and P10/1 Green spaces and infrastructure.	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	+	X	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. This policy seeks to protect and provide green spaces and infrastructure within the parish.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Policy P11- <i>Heritage Assets</i>	0	+	+	+	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. It is seeking to conserve heritage assets and their settings.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Policy P12- Dark Skies	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. This policy is seeking to reduce light pollution associated with new developments.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Policy P13- Traffic and Transport	?	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. This policy is seeking to reduce the impacts of traffic on the environment and encourage alterative sustainable modes	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	

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

Parish Council Name: Peterchurch Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Reg 14 Consultation Draft Peterchurch Neighbourhood Development Plan (September 2015)

Date completed: September 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 P1-To promote a level of housing growth that is proportionate to the size of Peterchurch village.

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the	-

				Core Strategy.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	X	X	X	No relationship.	-

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environment					
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	-
To improve water quality	+	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-

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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 and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. .	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	As this policy relates to small scale development it may have a minimal impact on air quality and may produce a small increase of traffic within the village. However this policy has included safeguards against any significant impact towards the surrounding built and natural environment.				

Policy P2- New housing development in the countryside.

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy	Ensure construction noise and disruption is kept to a minimum.

				RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy. It is uncertain what impact new development will have on local biodiversity but can be measured on a case by case basis.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale	-

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				development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-

To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to very small scale development in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy	-

				RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	<p>This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and housing development in the countryside ensures re use of existing buildings in line with Policy RA3, RA4 and RA5 within the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Water resources and quality, flood risk and waste production from new development impact will be evaluated on a case by case basis.</p>				

Policy P3- Rural exception housing

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	+	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale	-

townscapes				development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy.	-

To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	-

				objectives.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	In terms of water quality and supply to understand their environmental impact will be measured on a case by case basis.				

P4- Ensuring an appropriate range of tenures, types and sizes of houses

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. The effect on biodiversity flora and fauna can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
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	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship. 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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	A mixture of dwelling tenure, size and range of houses may enhance and improve the quality of the townscape and surroundings making it richly diverse in character over a period of time.				

P5- Peterchurch village centre

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

		years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	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. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by	-

				case basis.	
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy; however cumulative impact to some SEA objectives such as water quality and soil conservation will be tested on a case by case basis. The encouragement of use of permeable surfaces will help to reduce risk of flooding.				

P6 and P6/1 -Peterchurch schools.

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

	5 years)	(6 – 10 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	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve air quality	+	+	++	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 is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	+	The proposal for additional car parking is within the River Dore flood plain, this could have an effect on the ability to adapt to climate change.	Appropriate mitigation measures will reduce the effects of the proposal within the flood plain and potential improve the flash flooding occurrences in this locations over time.
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship. 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 is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	O	+	The proposal for additional car parking is within the River Dore flood plain, this could have an effect on the ability to adapt to climate change.	Appropriate mitigation measures will reduce the effects of the proposal within the flood plain and potential improve the flash flooding occurrences in this

					locations over time.
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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy, it is likely to have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape as well as having a small impact on public health, traffic reduction and air quality. The main concern is regarding the provision of appropriate mitigation measures to reduce and not increase the risks of flooding associated with the River Dore.				

Policy P7-Promoting local employment and tourism.

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	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	0	0	0	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 is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship. 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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	+++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	+++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	<p>Overall this policy encourages sustainable development in line with policy RA5 and encourages development to be in keeping with village's character.</p> <p>Enhancement and introduction of new cycle paths, footpaths and greenways will have an overall positive impact on the surrounding environment. This may also have a beneficial impact on local nature, wildlife and biodiversity.</p>				

Policy P8 and P8/1 -Old forge industrial area.

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy 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	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	+	+	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	?	?	This Policy is proposes an extension to the existing employment area within the flood zone 3 of the River Dore. Further investigation is required	Flood risk assessment will be required and more detail should be included within the policy explanation

				and consultation with the Environment Agency regarding the appropriate mitigation measures required.	with regards to the appropriate mitigation measures.
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Re use of existing buildings will help to minimise waste production.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will have a positive cumulative effect. Further flood risk assessment work maybe required in order to ensure that the proposal does not lead to additional flood risk.				

Policy P9-Landscape.

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	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	0	0	+	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis	-
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis	-
To provide for sustainable sources of	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This	-

water supply				can be measured on a case by case basis	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. To assess the environmental impact can be measured on a case by case basis	-
To minimise the production of waste	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. To assess the environmental impact it can be measured on a case by case basis	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. To assess the environmental impact can be measured on a case by case basis	-

To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and is likely to have a positive effect on the surrounding environment. This policy will help to safeguard Peterchurch's landscape and townscape character as well as enhancing it.				

Policy P10- Green spaces and infrastructure.

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	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	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	-

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				objectives.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship. 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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy will help safeguard green space and existing infrastructure against inappropriate development.				

P11- Heritage Assets

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

		years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	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	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

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To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	X	X	X	No relationship. 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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and has a positive impact towards the environment. This policy ensures development proposals are in keeping with Peterchurch's historical context.				

Policy P12-Dark Skies

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

		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	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

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To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	X	X	X	No relationship. 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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and has a positive impact towards the environment.				

Policy P13 - Traffic and Transport

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 assess the environmental impact can be measured on a case by case basis	-
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	0	+	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	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve air quality	0	0	+	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 is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	X	X	X	No relationship. 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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and has a positive impact towards the environment.				

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

Parish Council Name: Peterchurch Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Consultation Draft Peterchurch Neighbourhood Development Plan (September 2015)

Date completed: September 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 / 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: promoting proportionate growth in Peterchurch village.	?	?	?	?	+	+	?	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	X	?	
Objective 2: Suitable tenure, type and size of houses	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X
Objective 3: enhance Peterchurch as local centre	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	X	X	+	+	+	
Objective 4: Employment and tourism	?	?	0	+	0	-	-	?	?	0	?	0	0	+	+	X	
Objective 5: sustainable development, protecting environmental assets	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	

Objective 6: traffic and transport issues.	+	+	+	X	0	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	?
Objective 7 Cross boundary issues	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy P1- new housing development in Peterchurch village	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X
Policy P1/1 – Land at Hawthorne Rise	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	?	+	+	?	0	+	+	+	+
Policy P2- New housing development in the countryside	?	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	+
Policy P3- Rural exception housing	X	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	?	?	X	X	X	+	+	+
Policy P4- Ensuring an appropriate range of tenures, types and sizes of houses	?	+	+	0	0	0	X	?	X	X	X	0	0	+	+	+
Policy P5- Peterchurch village centre	0	+	+	?	0	+	X	?	?	X	?	?	0	+	+	+
Policy P6 & P6/1- Peterchurch schools.	+	+	+	X	+	++	+	?	X	+	0	+	X	+	+	X
Policy P7- Promoting local employment and tourism.	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy P8 & P8/1- Old forge industrial area.	0	+	+	?	+	+	0	0	0	X	?	X	+	+	+	+

Appendix 4

Peterchurch Neighbourhood Development Plan

Options considered

Option 1 Do nothing
Option 2 Allocate sites for housing
Option 3 Manage future housing using a settlement boundary
Option 4 Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary.

Appendix 5

Consultation date: 9 November - 21 December 2015

Consultation title: SEA Environmental Report Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan Regulation 16

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

Consultee	Summary of Comments	Response to Comments
Natural England	Agree with the conclusion that the Peterchurch NDP will not have a likely significant effect on the River Wye SAC	Noted
Heritage England	Comments received to policy text but not specifically regarding the HRA	
Environment Agency	Comments received to policy text but not specifically regarding the HRA	
Natural Resources Wales	No comments received	

Appendix 6

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

Parish Council Name: Peterchurch Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Reg 16 Submission Peterchurch Neighbourhood Development Plan (July 2015)

Date completed: July 2016

Note: There have been no amendments to the objectives of the Peterchurch Neighbourhood Plan between draft (Reg14) and Submission (Reg16), therefore table D2 is not required.

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 P1-To promote a level of housing growth that is proportionate to the size of Peterchurch village.

Additional criteria regarding environmental value and local distinctiveness. Delete reference to affordable housing

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the	-

				Core Strategy. Additional criteria has been added to the policy to ensure that high environmental value is preserved	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Additional criteria has been added to ensure that local distinctiveness is enhanced	-
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Additional criteria has been added to ensure that local distinctiveness is enhanced which will have a positive effect 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 and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the	-

				Core Strategy.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship.	-
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-

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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 and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To improve health of the population	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. .	-

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	As this policy relates to small scale development it may have a minimal impact on air quality and may produce a small increase of traffic within the village. However this policy has included safeguards against any significant impact towards the surrounding built and natural environment. Additional policy safeguard have been included regarding local distinctiveness and environmental value.
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Policy P3- Rural exception housing

Additional criteria requiring sites to be in walking distance of the village

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship. 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	+	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy.	-
To improve quality of	+	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	-

surroundings				objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy.	-
To improve air quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. Additional promotion of active travel has been included within the policy	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. Additional promotion of active travel has been included within the policy	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	-

				in terms of SEA objectives.	
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy.	-

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				This can be measured on a case by case basis.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with Policy H2 within the Core Strategy. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	In terms of water quality and supply to understand their environmental impact will be measured on a case by case basis. Additional policy criteria has been added to the policy to encourage active travel which will reduce the need to travel by private car for short journeys and have a positive impact on air quality.				

P5- Peterchurch village centre

Additional criteria regarding viability of the facility and encouragement of 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)	0	0	0	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. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Active travel criteria has	-

				been added to the policy to help encourage people to use facilities without the use of a private car for short journeys.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Active travel criteria has been added to the policy to help encourage people to use facilities without the use of a private car for short journeys.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured	-

				on a case by case basis.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	<p>Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy; however cumulative impact to some SEA objectives such as water quality and soil conservation will be tested on a case by case basis. The encouragement of use of permeable surfaces will help to reduce risk of flooding.</p> <p>The encouragement of active travel has been added to the policy to help reduce the need to travel by private car on short journeys, this will also help to contribute to an improvement in air quality.</p>				

P6 and P6/1 -Peterchurch schools.

Additional criteria referencing flooding sequential test

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	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve air quality	+	+	++	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 is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	The proposal for additional car parking is within the River Dore flood plain, this could have an effect on the ability to adapt to climate change. Additional policy criteria has been added to require the necessary sequential tests are undertaken.	Appropriate mitigation measures will reduce the effects of the proposal within the flood plain and potential improve the flash flooding occurrences in this locations over time. Additional policy criteria has been added to require the necessary sequential tests are undertaken.
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship. 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 is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and	?	+	+	The proposal for additional car parking is within the River Dore	Appropriate mitigation measures will reduce

manage flood risk				flood plain, this could have an effect on the ability to adapt to climate change. Additional policy criteria has been added to require the necessary sequential tests are undertaken.	the effects of the proposal within the flood plain and potential improve the flash flooding occurrences in this locations over time. Additional policy criteria has been added to require the necessary sequential tests are undertaken.
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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy, it is likely to have a positive impact on the quality of landscape and townscape as well as having a small impact on public health, traffic reduction and air quality.				

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effects	The main concern is regarding the provision of appropriate mitigation measures to reduce and not increase the risks of flooding associated with the River Dore. Additional criteria has been added to the policy to ensure that the necessary sequential and exception tests have been undertaken prior to the development taking place.
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Policy P7-Promoting local employment and tourism.

Additional criteria referencing environmental value and residential amenity

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. Additional criteria has been added to ensure that regard is had to environmental value.	-
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. Additional criteria has been added to ensure that impact on residential amenity is taken into account.	-

To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Additional criteria has been added to ensure that impact on residential amenity is taken into account.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve air quality	0	+	+	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 is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To provide for sustainable	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy	-

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sources of water supply				in terms of SEA objectives.	
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	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	<p>Overall this policy encourages sustainable development in line with policy RA5 and encourages development to be in keeping with village's character. Additional policy criteria has been added to ensure that environmental quality and residential amenity has been taken into account in proposals. This will have an additional positive effect on the surroundings and townscape.</p> <p>Enhancement and introduction of new cycle paths, footpaths and greenways will have an overall positive impact on the surrounding environment. This may also have a beneficial impact on local nature, wildlife and biodiversity.</p>				

Policy P8 and P8/1 -Old forge industrial area.

Additional criteria referencing flooding sequential test

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	+	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	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To improve air quality	+	+	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve water quality	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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is proposes an extension to the existing employment area within the flood zone 3 of the River Dore. Further investigation is required and consultation with the Environment Agency regarding the appropriate mitigation measures required.	Flood risk assessment will be required and more detail should be included within the policy explanation with regards to the appropriate mitigation measures. Additional policy criteria has been included

					requiring a sequential and exceptions test to have been undertaken prior to the development being supported.
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Re use of existing buildings will help to minimise waste production.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will have a positive cumulative effect. Further flood risk assessment work maybe required in order to ensure that the proposal does not lead to additional flood risk. Additional criteria has been added to ensure that sequential and exception test are undertaken when required.				

Policy P9-Landscape.

Minor amendment to delete criteria which was not planning 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.	-
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	0	0	+	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis	-
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis	-
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This can be measured on a case by case basis.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. To assess the	-

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				environmental impact can be measured on a case by case basis	
To minimise the production of waste	?	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. To assess the environmental impact it can be measured on a case by case basis	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. To assess the environmental impact can be measured on a case by case basis	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	<p>Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and is likely to have a positive effect on the surrounding environment. This policy will help to safeguard Peterchurch's landscape and townscape character as well as enhancing it.</p> <p>The amendment deleted reference to traditional farming methods which is not a planning policy issue and therefore does not affect the SEA outcome.</p>				

Policy P10/1 - Green spaces and infrastructure. – Land off Bazeley Lane

Additional criteria to encourage 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 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	+	+	++	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 is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Additional criteria has been added to encourage more active travel and reduce the use of the private car for shorter journeys.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship. 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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy will help safeguard green space and existing infrastructure against inappropriate development. The policy criteria has been amended to include reference to active travel to access the development thus reducing the use of the private car and its impacts on traffic in the area.				

P10/2 – Local Green Space (Peterchurch)

New designation

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	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-

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To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship. 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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	+	+	+	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy will help safeguard local green space				

effects	
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P10/3 – Local Green Space (Hinton)

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	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	-

				objectives.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship. 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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	+	+	+	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above	-

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population				the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy will help safeguard local green space.				

P11- Heritage Assets

Identification of non-designated heritage assets

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy 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	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	X	X	X	No relationship. 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	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To minimise the production of waste	++	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	No relationship. This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	-
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	Overall this policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and has a positive impact towards the environment. This policy ensures development proposals are in keeping with Peterchurch's				

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effects	historical context. List of heritage assets has been added to the policy.
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Appendix 7

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 1.09 – 1.18). • Sections 2 and 3; and Tables A2 and A3 • Section 3 (para 3.5). • Section 3 (para 3.1). • 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 2.6 – 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5 (5.1 to 5.6)
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 • Table B4 (Appendix 4), Table D3 • 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 6.4 to 6.7) • 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 Section 2 and 6
Monitoring measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures proposed for monitoring the Neighbourhood Development Plan are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA. Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA. Acknowledgement that monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage. (These effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect.) Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5 Section 5 Section 5 Section 5