

Environmental Report



Shobdon Neighbourhood Area

February 2016

Shobdon Parish Environmental Report

Contents

Non-technical summary

- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Methodology
- 3.0 The SEA Framework
- 4.0 Appraisal of Objectives
- 5.0 Appraisal of Options
- 6.0 Appraisal of Policies
- 7.0 Implementation and monitoring
- 8.0 Next steps

Appendix 1: Initial SEA Screening Report

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

Appendix 3: Consultation responses from Natural England and English Heritage

Appendix 4: SEA Stage B incorporating Tasks B1, B2, B3 and B4

Appendix 5: Options Considered

Appendix 6: Environmental Report checklist

Non-technical summary

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

The Shobdon Parish has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The Parish lies to the north west Herefordshire close to the border with Wales, and is approximately 10 km to the west of Leominster.

The Draft Shobdon NDP includes 6 objectives and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 15 criteria based planning policies; there are five small site allocations all within the proposed settlement boundary.

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

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening has been carried out as the Parish falls within the catchment for the River Wye (including River Lugg), and is within 10km of Downton Gorge both of which are European sites (Special Area of Conservation). The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on the River Wye SAC and Downton Gorge.

On the whole, it is considered that the Shobdon NDP is in general conformity with both national planning policy contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies set within the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). Nor does it propose any growth that would be over and above that prescribed by strategic policies.

Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the effects of the policies within the Shobdon 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 Shobdon Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Shobdon NDP does propose five site allocations within the settlement boundary, Shobdon village is identified within table 4.14 which is targeted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA1 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). The NDP also provides general policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole.

Purpose of the SEA

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

Parish Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 The Parish lies to the north west Herefordshire close to the border with Wales, and is approximately 10 km to the west of Leominster.
- 1.7 The neighbourhood area boasts many natural features, including 3 Special Wildlife Sites and 1 ancient woodland. There are numerous built heritage assets, too, including listed buildings, 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and non-designated assets.
- 1.8 The vision for Shobdon in 2031 is as follows:

“The Parish of Shobdon will continue as a sustainable, thriving and prosperous community supporting a high quality of life for all its residents, with a balanced population and a distinctive settlement at its core exhibiting vitality and dynamism.

“This means that new development benefitting the whole community will be accommodated in ways that meet changing circumstances, especially adapting to environmental, social and economic needs, while retaining and preserving the area’s heritage, natural environment and local greenspace. The rate at which such development takes place ensures new residents can be absorbed into the community without overwhelming its values and expectations.”

- 1.9 The 6 NDP objectives are as follows:
1. To address traffic issues including the speed of vehicles through the village; the effect of traffic noise on amenity; and the need for safer access by pedestrians and cyclists to local services and facilities and campaign for better road maintenance throughout the parish.
 2. To provide a range and choice of affordable new homes to meet the needs of all sections of the community and which is appropriately spread throughout the parish and provides a pleasant community environment. These homes should be built in manageable numbers and density designed to respect and enhance the character of the parish.
 3. To maintain a thriving local economy by ensuring employment and enterprise opportunities are available for local people. Appropriate business will be encouraged to the area by ensuring a good Broadband reception and adequate local services.

4. To support the provision of improved infrastructure, in particular roads/pavements; public transport; the sewerage system; surface water drainage and broadband and telecommunications equipment. Infrastructure to reduce carbon dependence will also be encouraged through seeking appropriate alternative energy methods.
5. To maintain and enhance existing community, sports, recreational and social facilities whilst encouraging the development of new facilities to provide for the expected growth of the parish.
6. To protect and maintain the natural and historic environment³ of the Parish, in particular its designated areas, sites and buildings⁴; and its landscape character, especially views and vistas across open countryside, ensuring access to these through the public footpath and bridle way network.

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.10 NDPs are a relatively new type of planning document that form a key part of the Government's localism agenda. They enable local communities to develop plans that reflect local aspirations, in accordance with strategic policies.
- 1.11 The Shobdon NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 1.12 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted on the 16th October 2015.
- 1.13 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).
- 1.14 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage¹.
- 1.15 Table 4.14 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Shobdon among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for growth, in line with the provisions of Policy RA2.
- 1.16 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Shobdon NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the Parish, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

- 1.17 The structure of the document is as follows:

¹ For the avoidance of doubt, this NDP is currently at the Draft Plan Stage (Regulation 14) and cannot, therefore, be given weight in reaching decisions on planning applications

- Section 2 – Explains the SEA methodology and summarises the comments received in respect of the SEA Scoping Report
- Section 3 - Introduces the Shobdon 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 Shobdon NDP.
 - *Task A3:* Focused on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, highlighting key issues and problems within the neighbourhood area.
 - *Task A4:* Used the information gathered from Tasks A1-A3 to develop a set of SEA objectives, sometimes referred to as the 'sustainability framework'.
 - *Task A5:* Collated the results of Tasks A1-A4 within a Scoping Report, a document which was subject to a statutory 5 week consultation.
- 2.3 Stage B involved 4 tasks and assessed the effects of the NDP.
- *Task B1:* Tested NDP Objectives against the SEA Objectives
 - *Task B2:* Developed and refined the NDP options and policies
 - *Task B3/B4:* Predicted and evaluated the significant effects of the NDP
- 2.4 Stage C involved preparing an Environmental Report. This report presents information compiled during Stage B of the SEA process and constitutes the Draft Environmental Appraisal of the NDP. It accompanies the Draft Plan during its formal Regulation 14 consultation with people who live, work and carry out businesses in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory bodies listed in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.
- 2.5 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 Shobdon SEA Scoping Report was available to four² statutory bodies for consultation from 30 October to 4 December 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: Recommends that additional baseline data be sourced in respect of SSSIs, wildlife habitats, landscape character and the quality of agricultural land.

English Heritage: Have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

3.0 The SEA Framework

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

² Statutory consultation bodies: Natural England; English Heritage; Environment Agency Natural Resources Wales

- New or revised plans and policies can emerge during the SEA process

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

- *The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)* - These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.
- *The EC Water Framework Directive (2000)* - Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015
- *The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)* - The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.
- *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)* - Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.
- *The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)* - Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs
 - *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.
 - *Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009)* - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.
 - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)* - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.
 - *Planning Practice Guidance (2013)* - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.
 - *Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015* - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.
 - *Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)* - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life. Enable development for economy and housing to required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.

- *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.
- *Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.
- *Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016* - Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.
- *Herefordshire Employment Land Study (2012)* - Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.
- *Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009)* - The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:
 - Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development
 - Assessing sites for their housing potential; and
 - Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) (2013)* - Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study (2012)* - Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report (2013)* - Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy
- *Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment (2013)* - Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)* - Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.
- *Building Biodiversity into the LDF (2009)* - Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)* - Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.
- *Renewable Energy Study (2010)* - Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.

- *Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment (2012)* - Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.
- *Open Spaces Study (2006)* - The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.
- *Play Facilities Study (2012)* - The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.
- *Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study (2009)* - The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development. The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.

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

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

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

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

SEA Objective	Baseline Data / Characteristic	Future Baseline trends
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. There are no SSSIs within Shobdon parish 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Staunton-on-Wye & District Group has: 3 SWS. There are no NNRs and SINCs within the parish.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease) To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Shobdon at present. There are no conservation areas within the Parish.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.
To improve quality of surroundings	In terms of Shobdon itself, 3.61 hectares of playing pitch area, 2.75 (75%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access: Shobdon Football Ground; Shobdon Cricket Ground	No specific targets identified

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are a numerous archaeological and historic sites in Shobdon according to the latest version of the register.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.
To improve air quality	Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%, Bicycle: 4.3%, Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%, Motorbike: 0.8%, Taxi: 0.3%, Other: 7%.	To encourage the take up of lesser polluting modes of transport.
To reduce contributions to climate change	Herefordshire latest figure of CO ₂ emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ₂)	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
To improve water quality	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality. New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Shobdon 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 parish of Shobdon the soil classification is Grades 2 and 3. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land. 2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57%.	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy

To minimise the production of waste	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To improve health of the population	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To reduce crime and nuisance	No baseline data available	No specific targets identified.
To conserve natural and manmade resources	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 3 SAMs. None of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Shobdon parish at present. 3.The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Principal settled farmlands and principal wooded hills.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.

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

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

4.1 The objectives listed above in paragraph 1.9 aim to realise the vision for Luston group in 2031.

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

4.3 The majority of those NDP objectives which have a relationship with the SEA framework are positively compatible with it or have a neutral effect. Some of the relationships between the Plans objectives to the SEA objectives remain unclear due to the full details of developments not being known, i.e design, density etc. and potential vehicular increase due to the rural nature of the Parish, which could impact upon air quality and vulnerability to climate change.

4.4 The NDP and local Plan policies provide mitigation towards the location of new development to ensure the impact of such is reduced and therefore a more positive outcome against the SEA objective is expected long term.

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

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

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

5.1 All options that were considered by Shobdon Parish during the development of their Plan have been assessed as part of the SEA, the summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 options these tables are in Appendix 4.

5.2 The options covered the areas likely to go forward in the Plan. These options were considered at public consultation events across the Parish. The results of which will feed into the identification of the preferred options and ultimately the draft policies.

5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered by the Parish, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council.

5.4 The Shobdon parish options all had a generally positive or unknown impact upon the Baseline data and SEA objectives, in particular Option 4 would have the least impact upon the environment and move towards the SEA objectives, but still has some unknown effect on the baseline due to not knowing where the larger scale housing site would be located, however there is more opportunity to mitigate against the effects on the SEA objectives. The Option 3 would also have some unknown effect due to not knowing the location of the new small scale housing sites and also not knowing how many sites would be required to be spread around the village. This option states small scale development but no further details are included to understand how a policy would impact upon the baseline. Therefore the development of the policy will need to consider the SEA objectives.

5.5 Overall all of the options had mainly a positive effect on the SEA objectives and baseline, if the policies that are developed incorporated the elements of the options that are ensuring mitigation of new development and additional details are provided for the location and design of any proposed site then the assessment of the policies should result in a positive result. As these options were generally moving towards the SEA objectives any further alternatives would probably be moving away and therefore no further options are required to be assessed.

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

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Shobdon NDP is developing a range of options and testing these, so that a preferred way forward can be selected.

6.2 The Draft NDP emerging set of draft policies can be appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA:

- Policy S1 – Promoting a Sustainable Community

- Policy S2- Development Strategy
- Policy S3 – Highways and Transport infrastructure
- Policy S4 – Meeting housing needs within Shobdon village
- Policy S5 – Phasing of development
- Policy S6 – Provision of affordable housing
- Policy S7 – Design criteria for residential development
- Policy S8 – Supporting local business
- Policy S9 – Renewable and low carbon energy
- Policy S10 – Surface and foul water drainage
- Policy S11 – Accessibility to community facilities
- Policy S12 – Broadband infrastructure
- Policy S13 – Protection and provision of open space
- Policy S14 – Retaining the natural environment and landscape
- Policy S15 – Protecting local heritage

Stage B of SEA

- 6.3 In the context of Task B1 of SEA, the previous section of this report identified that many of the NDP objectives are compatible with the SEA framework, while others had either a 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 4.
- 6.5 The policies largely score as positive or neutral against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This is because they are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority.
- 6.6 There are some unknown factors, particularly where the location of specific piece of development (i.e tourist facilities or business units) is not yet known.

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

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

6.7 The results of Task B3, as shown at Appendix 4, demonstrate that the cumulative impact of the NDP policies over the course of the plan period is generally positive. Although some policies may have a neutral or uncertain impact during the first 5 years of the plan period, there is no reason why they cannot have a positive effect in the medium to long-term due to policy safeguards included in the Local Plan (Core Strategy); these safeguards should avoid or mitigate against unacceptable adverse impacts.

6.8 Task B4 of SEA brings together the results of earlier tasks and thus identifies the cumulative impact of the entire of the NDP. This task, which is also attached at Appendix 4, reveals that the objectives and policies contained in the Shobdon NDP are in general conformity with the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which means that the cumulative effect of the plan will contribute to the achievement of the SEA objectives.

6.9 None of the NDP policies are considered to be in direct conflict with or propose greater levels of growth and development than strategic policies contained in the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which themselves have undergone a full Sustainability Appraisal.

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 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 Draft Shobdon NDP.

8.2 Responses on the Draft NDP will be reviewed and the plan amended where appropriate.

- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the Regulation 14 consultation with those who live, work or carry out business in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory consultation bodies, will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

Appendix 1

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

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

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

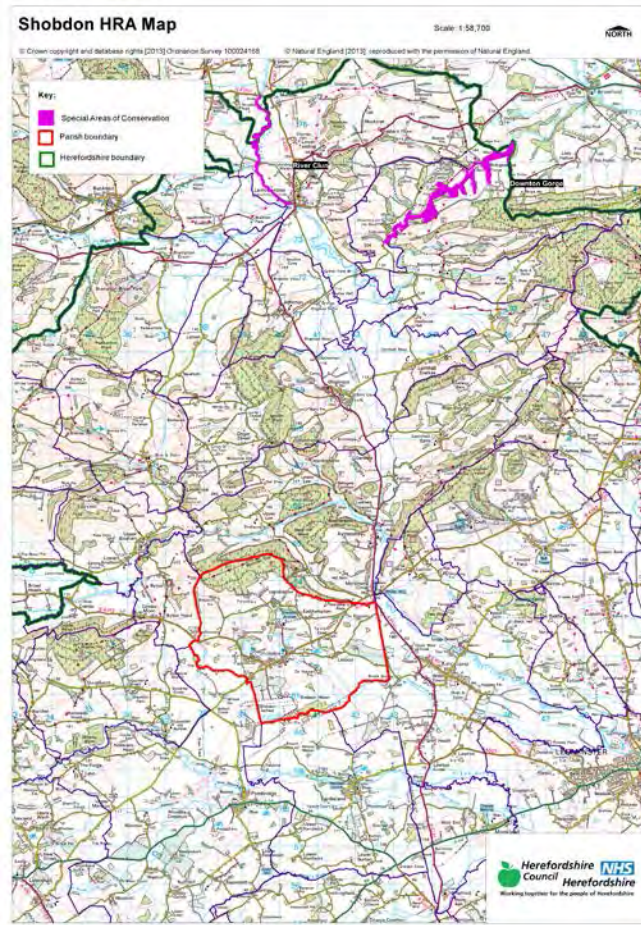
Neighbourhood Area:	Shobdon Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Shobdon Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	17/07/2012

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/Lugg is not within the borders of the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The majority of the Parish is within the River Lugg hydrological catchment area. The very eastern tip is in the River Arrow catchment area.
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is mains drainage at Shobdon

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	Y	Downton Gorge is 9.5km away from the Parish
---	---	---

River Clun SAC:

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

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 48.3km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	The Parish is 47km 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 47.6km 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 Shobdon Neighbourhood Area and a Full HRA Screening will be required.

European Site

(List only those which are relevant from above)

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC

Downton Gorge SAC

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

The following environmental features are within or in general proximity to the Shobdon 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	1	Chaff 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 at the south of the Parish to the east and south of Shobdon Airfield, and flows up towards Shobdon	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous listed buildings throughout the Parish	N
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	3 (SWS)	Shobdon Pools; Marsh Covert; Pinsley Brook	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	1	The Mortimer Trail	Y
Mineral Reserves	0	There are no Minerals Reserves sites within the Parish	N
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	1 Registered	Shobdon Arches	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	3	Shobdon Arches; Shobdon Castle Mound; Round Barrow 270yds (250m) south of Shobdon Church	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	There are no SSSI's within the Parish	N

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 23/05/2013

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.

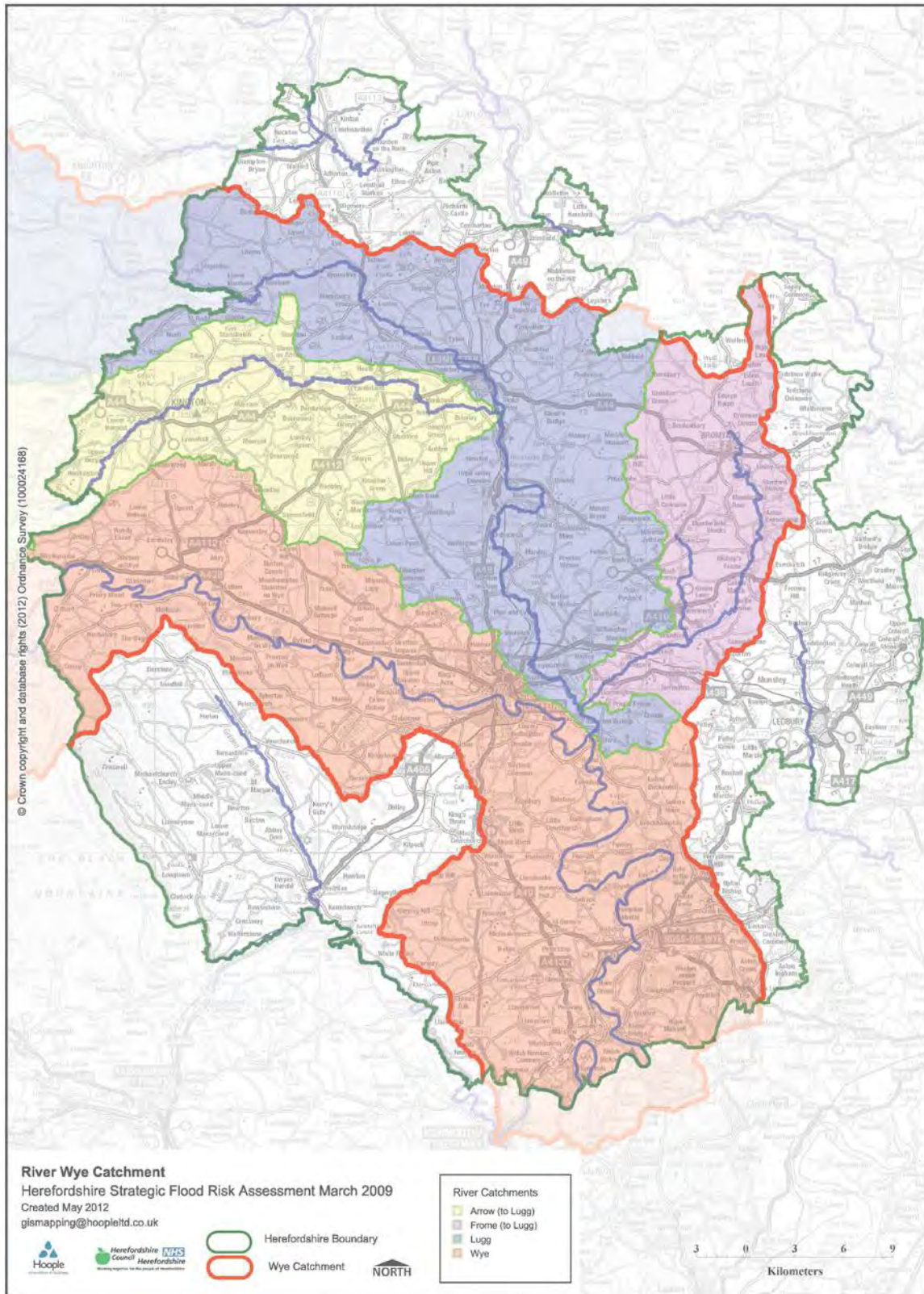
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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



Shobdon SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:21,500



Contains, or is based upon, English Heritage's National Heritage List for England data © English Heritage.
© Crown copyright and database rights [2013] Ordnance Survey 100024168
© Natural England [2013], reproduced with the permission of Natural England.
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2013. All rights reserved.



Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Mortimer Trail
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries

Herefordshire Council

Eardisland CP

Shobdon SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:21,500



Contains, or is based upon, English Heritage's National Heritage List for England data © English Heritage.
© Crown copyright and database rights [2013] Ordnance Survey 100024168
© Natural England [2013], reproduced with the permission of Natural England.
© Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2013. All rights reserved.

Aymestrey CP



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



Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Shobdon Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

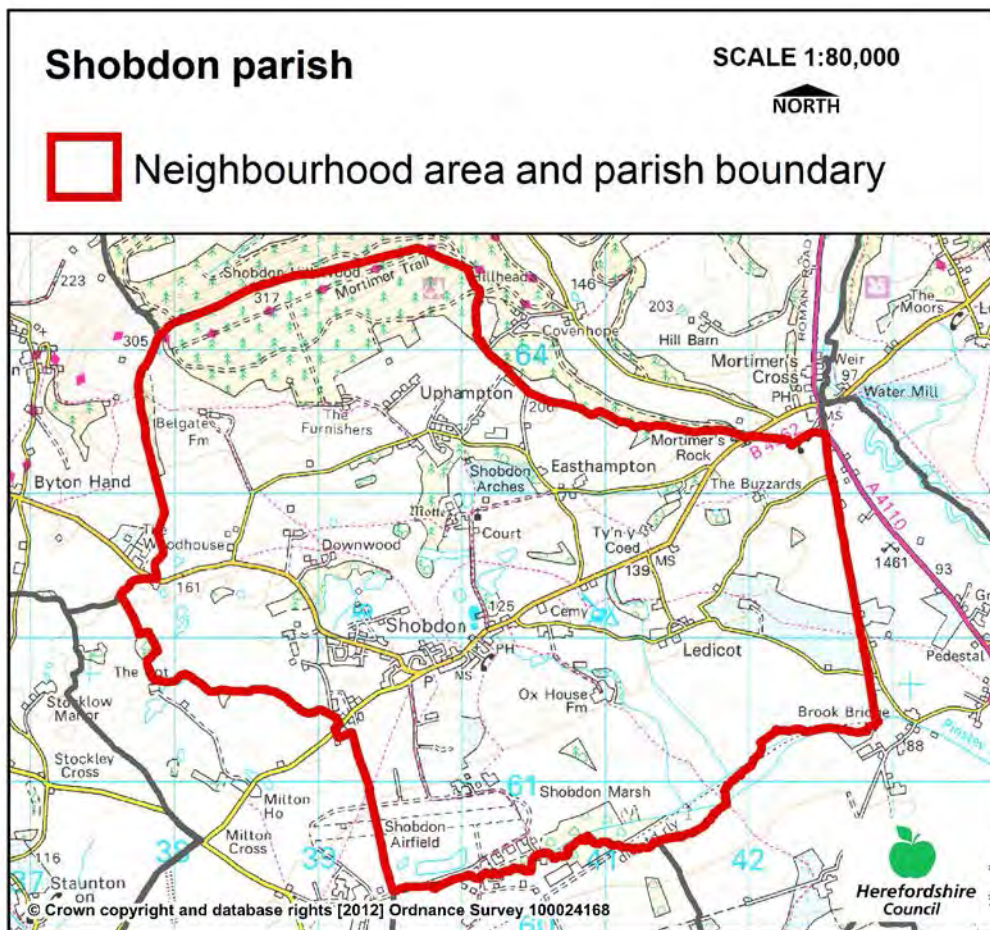
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



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

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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 (NPPF)	National Planning Policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.	Aims to make the planning system less complex, more accessible and able to promote growth within the ethos of sustainable development. The presumption is in favour of sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The guidance contained within the section on Neighbourhood Planning should be borne in mind during the preparation of the NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.	Offers up-to-date, electronic guidance on every aspect of planning from air quality and design to land stability and rural housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The NDP must be pro-growth and facilitate the provision and development of sustainable development.
Herefordshire Pre Submission Core Strategy 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2014	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>The Pre Submission Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>¹Approximately 30 dwellings will need to be delivered within Shobdon, though this target is indicative and provides a starting point for work on the NDP.</p>

¹ Figures do not include extant planning permissions from 2011 onwards.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<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 Shobdon (Kington HMA) over the plan period, subject to EiP outcome.</p>		

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Employment Land Study	Evidence	2012	Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.	<p>This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.</p> <p>In terms of Shobdon itself, the study assesses both the Airfield site and land and premises currently occupied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingspan • Premier Group • Invicta Works • Woods Insulation <p>Both Kingspan and the Airfield site are highlighted in table 5.3 with a market attractiveness score of 3 out of 3 and a planning score of 2 (potential top mark 3). They are classified as 'moderate' and therefore fall within the category of sites worthy of continued protection from non-employment uses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population 	<p>The Shobdon NDP should ensure the continued protection of the employment land and premises currently occupied by Kingspan and the Airfield site.</p> <p>It would be appropriate for the NDP to examine the continued protection of the remaining employment sites and whether there is any scope for handing them over to alternative uses, including housing development.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				The remaining sites are classed as 'poor', lower grade employment land, which may be released from Shobdon's current portfolio of sites.		
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. 	In terms of Shobdon, previous SHLAA identifies that 265 additional dwellings could be provided on 10 sites in and around the existing settlement, however it is unlikely that this number would materialise due to significant constraints.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Population Soil Water 	If site allocations are pursued then the Shobdon NDP should be informed either by SHLAA or an alternative form of housing land assessment, undertaken in line with Guidance Note 21: Site assessment and allocation sites.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Shobdon falls within the Kington HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 17 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"> • 336 market houses • 181 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Kington HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Bed - 64.7% • 2 bed -23.1% • 3 bed – 12.2% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Population • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Kington HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>
<p>This document is copyright of Herefordshire Council. Please contact the Neighbourhood Planning team if you wish to reuse it in whole or part.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page 12 of 22</p>						

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the background for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	The village of Shobdon is listed among those settlements which are considered to be sustainable locations for growth of up to 12%, in accordance with the EiP outcome.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The Shobdon NDP will need to be in general conformity with the provisions of Local Plan policies concerning the rural areas.

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis	Evidence	2010	Technical Paper which supports the SHLAA by classifying the landscape sensitivity of the urban fringe on the edges of Hereford and the five market towns.	The document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna 	None of merit.
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 • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Shobdon NDP.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Shobdon itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.61 hectares of playing pitch area • 2.75 (75%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access: Shobdon Football Ground; Shobdon Cricket Ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies the Shobdon NDP.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	In terms of Shobdon itself, the assessment found that the existing play area by the village shop offers could do with expanding. Also assessed is the play area at the Birches, which offers provision for teenagers and has good play value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies the Shobdon NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study (WCS) examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>The neighbourhood area is situated in the Lugg River catchment and flood zones 2 & 3 run along the southern borders of the parish, to the east and south of Shobdon Airfield.</p> <p>Sub-catchments within this zone record a standard percentage run off of 35-40%, which is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control.</p> <p>The area has a moderately slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 9 - 11 hours.</p> <p>The WCS identifies a significant number of water bodies in the River Lugg catchment that have poor ecological status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Material assets • Population • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Shobdon 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 Shobdon NDP.</p>

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Shobdon

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	There are no SSSIs within the Neighbourhood Area	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or 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, but this indicator would not apply to this Neighbourhood Area, as the parish falls outside the catchment area for the River Wye SAC.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

This document is copyright of Herefordshire Council. Please contact the Neighbourhood Planning team if you wish to reuse it in whole or part.

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	Shobdon has: SWS: 3 ² There are no SSSIs, SINCs, NNRs, and LNRs within the parish.	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to protect or enhance the areas of value to nature conservation.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	NDP SEA/HRA Screening Notification Report (July 2012)
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	The neighbourhood area comprises the following types of landscapes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal settled farmlands. • Principal wooded hills. 	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004; updated 2009).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. Whilst there is no locally specific data available at present, there are numerous archaeological and historic sites in Shobdon according to the latest version of the register.	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (searched October 2014).
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	<i>Rapid Townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.</i> <i>Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis (2010) only considers sites on the urban fringe of Hereford and the five market towns.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

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

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

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	2010/11: None There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality	<i>There is no countywide data available at present.</i> 2011: The majority of land within the neighbourhood area was listed Grade 2 (Good) or Grade 3 (Good to Moderate) for its agricultural quality.	-	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.	West Midland ALC Map (Natural England 2011).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 3 SAMs, none of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	In 2011, there were 58 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register.	To maintain or enhance current status.	None of the incumbent listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; searched October 2014)

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Shobdon 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.	Objective 16
		Need to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging less polluting forms of transport.	
2	Biodiversity	Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.	Objectives 13 &15
		Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from development	
		Minimise loss of biodiversity and expand opportunities for wildlife everywhere.	
3	Climatic factors	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through planning, design and build.	Objective 16
4	Cultural heritage	Shobdon has 3 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and numerous 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
9	Water	Issues relating to availability of resources, foul drainage, pollution, and abstraction in a county which supports water dependent biodiversity of international and national importance, given the predicted climate change consequences for water availability and demanding projections for new housing.	Objectives 17 & 18

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

	Steady decline in the chemical quality of rivers over the last 10 years.	
--	--	--

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

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve air quality. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. 	Transport patronage by mode.	To encourage the take up of less polluting forms of transport.
Biodiversity, Flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain or enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance. Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species. Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces. 	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	N/A
				After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	Percentage of opportunities taken.

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management. • Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised. • Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users. 	<p>Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.</p>	N/A
				Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	<p>To protect or enhance the habitats of species identified.</p> <p>Zero net loss of habitats.</p>
				Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation.
				Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	The number of local sites under positive conservation management (Increase).

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce contributions to climate change To reduce vulnerability to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation. 	Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.	To contribute towards the national target.
				Total CO2 emissions per capita.	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve or enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and cultural heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings. Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area. Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place. Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area. 	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	To maintain or enhance current status in Shobdon.
				The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings across the Parish and particularly within a conservation area.	N/A

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Material assets Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve natural and man-made resources. To improve the quality of surroundings To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use natural resources and energy more efficiently. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. 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. 	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.
				Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	No specific targets identified.
				Agricultural land usage by quality	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.

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

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

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

Appendix 3



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

04 December 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: Almeley; Bishops Frome; Bishopstone Group; Brampton Abbots & Foy; Fownhope; Orleton & Richards Castle; Shobdon; Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group; Weston under Penyard; Wigmore Group.

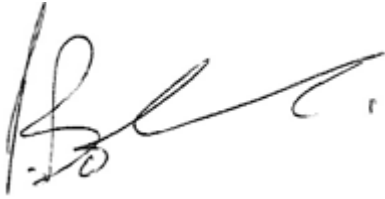
Thank you for your e-mail and the invitation to comment on the SEA Scoping Reports for the Neighbourhood Plans listed above. We have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents. However, having considered the above Neighbourhood Plans please note that overall our comments and recommendations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

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

Other than that we note the SEA Frameworks sections of the SEA's submitted are generally commendable in their approach of including references to historic landscape and townscape quality, the maintenance of the Herefordshire SMR and conservation and wherever possible enhancement of locally significant heritage assets.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

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

Pete Boland

Historic Places Adviser

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

Date: 16 December 2014
Our ref: Various
Your ref: Neighbourhood Area SEA Scoping



Mr J. Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council
Planning Services,
Blueschool House,
Blueschool Street
Hereford,
HR1 2ZB

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

T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Latham

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

Almeley (136042)
Bishops Frome (136965)
Bishopstone Group (136967)
Brampton Abbots & Foy (136970)
Fownhope (136972)
Orleton & Richards Castle (136975)
Shobdon (136978)
Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group (136979)
Weston under Penyard (136982)
Wigmore Group (136984)

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 30 October 2014.

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

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

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

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

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group

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

Wigmore Group

- [Shropshire Hills Management Plan 2014-2019](#)

All that refer to:

Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009- 2014, we advise referring to the more up to date [Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014 to 2018](#).

Wye Valley AONB Management Plan 2009-2014, we advise also referring to [Draft Wye Valley Management Plan 2014 -19](#).

Appendix A2 – Baseline information

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Almeley

Bishop's Frome

Shobdon

Under objective-13. “*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*”, proposed indicator- “*Net change to condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*”, it is stated under Current Status that “there are no SSSIs within the Neighbourhood area”. Whilst this statement is correct, consideration should be made of impacts to SSSIs outside the Neighbourhood Area which could be impacted by Neighbourhood Area plan.

Fownhope

Under objective-13. “*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*”, proposed indicator- “*Net change to condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*” SSSI's within the parish boundaries are listed. Consideration should be made of impacts to SSSIs (Woodshuts Wood and SSSI Scutterdine Quarry SSSI) outside the Neighbourhood Area which could be impacted by Neighbourhood Area plan.

Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group

In the section on the current status of 13: “Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth” there are no trends, targets, issues and constraints and baseline (information) source and would refer you to the other Neighbourhood Area Scoping Report we have been consulted on which do include these details.

All

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we advise an additional or at least the following baseline information source -Maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk). We note that some of the report refer to the Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11) as a baseline information source- could this be applied to all of them?

Water, air, soil and material assets

All

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

assistance.

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group
Fownhope
Shobdon
Weston under Penyard

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the baseline

All

Natural England welcomes the environmental issues identified.

Appendix A4 – SEA Framework

All

Under topic "*Nature Conservation*"- "*Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity*", we advise that any indicators chosen should allow for the monitoring of the effects of the plan on the objective concerned, and not the objective more generally. Thus, for example, condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest is not a useful thing to monitor, but impacts of the plan on Sites of Special Scientific Interest might be.

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

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

Shobdon
Weston under Penyard

We advise separating the topics Material assets and Landscape.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

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

Almeley
Bishop's Frome
Bishopstone Group
Fownhope

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

Welsh Newton & Llanrothal

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

Brampton Abbots and Foy
Weston under Penyard)

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

Orleton & Richards Castle
Shobdon
Wigmore Group

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

Gillian Driver

Miss Gililan Driver
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team

Appendix 4

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:		
+ =/++	Compatible/ Very comp	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	The following matrix appraises the emerging Shobdon 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 – Address traffic issues through the parish	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	Overall this objective has a positive impact upon the SEA objectives.	Any policy will need to ensure that it is not just limited to speed limits as this will not be a planning matter	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria.	
Objective 2 – provide a range and choice of affordable new homes to meet the needs of all sections of the community	?	+	+	+	0	-	?	X	?	X	X	?	?	X	X	?	Overall this objective has a positive impact upon the SEA objectives however there are some unknown factors which cannot be determined until the location of the new housing has been identified	Ensure that the site assessments for allocation of housing sites take into consideration the environmental impact.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria.	
Objective 3 – maintain a thriving local economy, by ensuring employment and enterprise opportunities are available.	?	+	?	+	X	?	?	?	X	X	?	?	?	X	X	?	Further details are required with regards to the type of business and location. Policy safeguards exist within both the Core Strategy and neighbourhood plan to mitigate any impacts upon the environment.	Many of these objectives could be positive if the business were kept local thereby reducing traffic, and had policy safeguards to ensure no adverse impact upon the environment.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria. This objective is specific and measurable via the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.	
Objective 4 – Support the provision of improved infrastructure	?	+	+	?	X	?	?	X	X	X	?	+	?	+	+	?	This objective has a fairly positive impact upon the SEA objectives however there are some unknown factors such as location for any new facilities and also the potential increase in traffic to the community facilities.	This objective will need to ensure any policy relating to it includes mitigation methods for any new development of community facilities	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria.	
Objective 5 – Maintain and enhance existing community, sports, recreational and social facilities whilst encouraging development of new facilities	X	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	?	X	?	+	+	+	This objective does not have a direct relationship with many of the SEA objectives, but the objectives that there is a relationship are compatible.		This objective meets the SMART criteria. This objective is specific and measurable via the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.	
Objective 6 – protect and maintain the natural and historic environment	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	X	X	?	+	X	?	?	+	This objective is generally compatible with the SEA objectives. Policy safeguards exist within both the Core Strategy and neighbourhood plan to mitigate any impacts upon the environment.		This objective meets the SMART criteria	

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

The following matrix appraises the emerging Shobdon NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. There are no SSSIs within Shobdon parish 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Staunton-on-Wye & District Group has: 3 SWS. 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 Shobdon at present. There are no conservation areas within the Parish.</p> <p>3-In terms of Shobdon itself, 3.61 hectares of playing pitch area, 2.75 (75%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access: Shobdon Football Ground; Shobdon Cricket Ground</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are a numerous archaeological and historic sites in Shobdon according to the latest version of the register.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%;Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-Shobdon parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12-Around the parish of Shobdon the soil classification is Grades 2 and 3. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67%2011-13: 57%.</p> <p>16-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 3 SAMs. None of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Shobdon parish at present. 3.The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Principal settled farmlands and principal wooded hills.</p>

NDP Options	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			
Not to undertake NDP but rely on Core Strategy policies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	Do nothing option is essentially 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
Do a NDP	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Prepare a NDP allows for certainty for the Parish, and ensures that local policies are in place to guide development.	All policies within the NDP would need to be in general conformity with the national policies and the Local Plan.	This option would meet the requirements of the Core Strategy in terms of SEA.
Allocate one large housing site	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+	?	+				+	This option would give certainty as it would be one area defined for development, and would allow for any environmental concerns to be alleviated through the site allocation and policy wording. However it could also provide more impact upon the environment as it would be a larger site and could impact more on the surroundings.	Ensure that environmental impacts are kept to a minimum through site assessment and policy wording, also the policy wording needs to safeguard the character and setting of the area is kept.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA .
Allocate several smaller housing sites	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	?	+	+				+	Utilising small groups of houses allows the character of the area to remain, but it also ensures through policy that additional environmental benefits can be met. The policy wording can ensure that the quality of the landscape and surroundings remain.	This option would be able to meet the housing requirements in the Core Strategy as it will allow greater capacity, any environmental concerns can be dealt with on a case by case basis.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

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

The following matrix appraises the emerging Shobdon NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. There are no SSSIs within Shobdon parish 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Staunton-on-Wye & District Group has: 3 SWS. 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 Shobdon at present. There are no conservation areas within the Parish.</p> <p>3-In terms of Shobdon itself, 3.61 hectares of playing pitch area, 2.75 (75%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access: Shobdon Football Ground; Shobdon Cricket Ground</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are a numerous archaeological and historic sites in Shobdon according to the latest version of the register.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7%;Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-Shobdon parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12-Around the parish of Shobdon the soil classification is Grades 2 and 3. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67%2011-13: 57%.</p> <p>16-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 3 SAMs. None of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Shobdon parish at present. 3.The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Principal settled farmlands and principal wooded hills.</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 S1: Promoting a sustainable community	+	+	+	+	X	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, and seeks to mitigate against the effects of housing development on the environment and local area, and will look to achieve measures to reduce traffic impact.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy for sustainable communities.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy S2: Development Strategy	+	+	?	?	0	?	?	X	X	X	0	?	X	X	X	?	This policy has a mixed effect on the baseline but this is due to the unknown factors of where the housing is likely to go. Other policies within the NDP cover the detail of housing requirements and mitigate against this policy.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in relation to the settlement boundaries and housing development within policy RA2.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Policy S3: Highways & transport infrastructure	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy for transportation.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Policy S4: Meeting Housing needs within Shobdon village	+	+	?	+	0	?	?	X	X	X	0	?	X	X	X	?	This policy has a mixed effect on the baseline but this is due to the unknown factors of where the housing is likely to go. Other policies within the NDP cover the detail of housing requirements and mitigate against this policy.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in relation to the settlement boundaries and housing development within policy RA2.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Policy S5: Phasing of development	+	+	?	?	X	?	X	X	X	X	+	?	X	X	X	+	This policy would help to introduce the development at a gradual scale throughout the plan period thereby maintaining the character of the area. However there will be still some unknown factors due to location of development.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in relation to delivery of housing	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Policy S6: Provision of affordable housing	+	+	?	?	0	?	?	X	X	X	0	?	X	X	X	?	This policy has a mixed effect on the baseline but this is due to the unknown factors of where the housing is likely to go. Other policies within the NDP cover the detail of housing requirements and mitigate against this policy.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in relation to affordable housing.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Policy S7: Design Criteria for residential development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	X	X	X	+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, and seeks to mitigate against the effects of housing development on the environment.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy for housing proposals.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Policy S8: Supporting local business	+	+	+	+	?	?	X	X	?	?	?	?	X	X	X	+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline. Reusing redundant buildings for employment use will help the baseline. Encouraging tourism could increase traffic into the parish therefore this is an unknown	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

																		factor on the baseline.		
Policy S9: Renewable and low carbon energy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	x	+	+	x	x	x	+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, this policy will help to follow the trends and reach targets set in the baseline.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.	
Policy S10: Surface and foul water drainage	+	+	+	+	x	x	+	+	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, and seeks to mitigate against the effects of housing development on the environment, particularly in relation to surface water flooding.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy for safeguarding against surface water flooding	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Policy S11: Accessibility to community facilities	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	x	?	+	x	x	x	+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, and seeks to mitigate against the effects of any new community development would have on the environment.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.	
Policy S12: Broadband infrastructure	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	x	x	x	+	Overall this policy has mainly a neutral impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in supporting broadband infrastructure.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.	
Policy S13: Protection and provision of open space	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	Overall this policy has a positive effect on the baseline, retaining the character of the area and ensuring a valued open space is protected.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.	
Policy S14: Retaining the natural environment and landscape	+	+	+	+	0	0	x	x	?	x	+	+	x	x	x	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact upon the baseline as the policy seeks to have regard to environmental constraints.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy regarding landscape and the environment.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.	
Policy S15: Protecting local heritage	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	x	x	x	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact upon the baseline as the policy seeks to have regard to environmental and heritage within the Parish.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy regarding heritage assets.	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.	
5 small scale housing sites identified within the settlement boundary	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	x	x	x	+	?	+	x	x	+	Overall these sites are within the settlement boundary and therefore close to facilities and public transport routes. However there are still some unknown factors such as design of development, energy efficient etc. however there are policy safeguards within this NDP and the Core strategy	Overall these sites meet the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy regarding housing delivery	This policy would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA	

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

Key:

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

Policy S1: Promoting a sustainable community

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

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

surroundings				the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will promote sustainable development through the plan period.	
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 will promote sustainable development through the plan period.	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will promote sustainable development through the plan period.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will promote sustainable development through the plan period.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will promote sustainable development through the plan period.	
To improve water	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	

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

quality				objectives and will promote sustainable development through the plan period.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will promote sustainable development through the plan period.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will promote sustainable development through the plan period.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will promote sustainable development through the plan period.	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will promote	

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

resources				sustainable development through the plan period.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will promote sustainable development through the plan period. Policy safeguards exist to ensure long term effects are positive.				

Policy S2: Development Strategy

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	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 will seek to meet the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet	

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

townscapes				the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy.	
To improve quality of surroundings	?	?	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing requirements set out in 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 will seek to meet the housing requirements set out in 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 will seek to meet the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	

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

				objectives and will seek to meet the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy.	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	

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

To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing requirements set out in the Core Strategy.				

Policy S3: Highways and Transport infrastructure

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, and will seek to address traffic and highway issues within the Parish	
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 will seek to address traffic and highway issues within the Parish	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, and will seek to address traffic and highway issues within the Parish	
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 will seek to address traffic and highway issues within the Parish	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, and will seek to address traffic and highway issues within	

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

				the Parish	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, and will seek to address traffic and highway issues within the Parish	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, and will seek to address traffic and highway issues within the Parish	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	x	x	n/a	

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

To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, and will seek to address traffic and highway issues within the Parish	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, and will seek to address traffic and highway issues within the Parish				

Policy S4: Meeting housing needs within Shobdon 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)	Long term (11 years +)		

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

		years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.	
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 will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.	
To improve quality of surroundings	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.	
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 will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.	
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above	

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

environment				the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	

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

To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and will seek to meet the housing needs of the parish.				

Policy S5: Phasing of development

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and phasing the development will help to keep the character of the area	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and phasing the development will help to keep the character of the area	
To improve quality of surroundings	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and phasing the development will help to keep the character of the area	
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 and phasing the development will help to keep the character of the area	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and phasing the development will help to keep the character of the	

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

				area	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and phasing the development will help to keep the character of the area	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and phasing the development will help to keep the character of the area	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of	x	x	x	n/a	

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

the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and phasing the development will help to keep the character of the area	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and phasing the development will help to keep the character of the area.				

Policy S6: Provision of 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 +)		

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and in terms of providing affordable housing provision.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and in terms of providing affordable housing provision.	
To improve quality of surroundings	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and in terms of providing affordable housing provision.	
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 and in terms of providing affordable housing provision.	
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and in terms of providing affordable housing provision.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and in terms of providing	

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

				affordable housing provision.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and in terms of providing affordable housing provision.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and in terms of providing affordable housing provision.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and in terms of providing affordable housing provision.	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of	x	x	x	n/a	

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

the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and in terms of providing affordable housing provision.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and in terms of providing affordable housing provision.				

Policy S7: Design criteria for residential development

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
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 and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the	

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

				effect of development	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the	

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

				effect of development	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and help to mitigate against the effect of development				

Policy S8: Supporting local business

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

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

		years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish	
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 and will help to support businesses within the parish	
To improve air quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above	

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

environment				the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish	

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

To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to support businesses within the parish.				

Policy S9: Renewable an low carbon energy

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide mitigation against any effects of development.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide mitigation against any effects of development.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide mitigation against any effects of development.	
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 and will help to provide mitigation against any effects of development.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide mitigation against any effects of	

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

				development.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide mitigation against any effects of development.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide mitigation against any effects of development.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide mitigation against any effects of development.	
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide mitigation against any effects of development.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	

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

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

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

Policy S10: Surface and foul water drainage

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 and will help reduce the effects of surface water flooding.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help reduce the effects of surface water flooding.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help reduce the effects of surface water flooding.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	

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

the historic environment and cultural heritage				and will help reduce the effects of surface water flooding.	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help reduce the effects of surface water flooding.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help reduce the effects of surface water flooding.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help reduce the effects of surface water flooding.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	

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

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

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

Policy S11: Accessibility to community facilities

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 and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	

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

the historic environment and cultural heritage				and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	

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

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to retain facilities in the parish for community use.				

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

Policy S12: Broadband 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	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	

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

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

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

To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to supply the infrastructure for broadband.				

Policy S13: Protection and provision of open space

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional areas of open space	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional areas of open space	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional areas of open space	
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 and will help to provide additional areas of open space	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional areas of open space	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional	

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

				areas of open space	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional areas of open space	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional areas of open space	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional areas of open space	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional areas of open space	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	

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

To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional areas of open space	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to provide additional areas of open space				

Policy S14: Retaining the natural environment

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development on the Parish.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development on the Parish.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development on the Parish.	
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 and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development on the Parish.	
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development	

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

				on the Parish.	
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 and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development on the Parish.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve water quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development on the Parish.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development on the Parish.	

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development on the Parish.	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development on the Parish.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and this policy will help to mitigate against the effect of development on the Parish.				

Policy S15: Protecting local heritage

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation
----------------------	---	----------------------------	-----------------------------------

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

	terms of the three time periods)				opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to protect the historic environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to protect the historic environment	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to protect the historic environment	
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 and will help to protect the historic environment	

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

To improve air quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	n/a	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	n/a	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to protect the historic environment	
To minimise the production of waste	x	x	x	n/a	
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	n/a	

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

To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	n/a	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to protect the historic environment	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA and will help to protect the historic environment.				

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
--------------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------------

SEA Objective / Policy	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Objective 1 – Address traffic issues through the parish	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+
Objective 2 – provide a range and choice of affordable new homes to meet the needs of all sections of the community	?	+	+	+	0	-	?	X	?	X	X	?	?	X	X	?
Objective 3 – maintain a thriving local economy, by ensuring employment and enterprise opportunities are available.	?	+	?	+	X	?	?	?	X	X	?	?	?	X	X	?
Objective 4 – Support the provision of improved infrastructure	?	+	+	?	X	?	?	X	X	X	?	+	?	+	+	?

Objective 5 – Maintain and enhance existing community, sports, recreational and social facilities whilst encouraging development of new facilities	X	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	?	X	?	+	+	+	
Objective 6 – protect and maintain the natural and historic environment	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	X	X	?	+	X	?	?	+	
Policy S1: Promoting a sustainable community	+	+	+	+	X	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+
Policy S2: Development Strategy	+	+	?	?	0	?	?	X	X	X	0	?	X	X	X	X	?
Policy S3: Highways & transport infrastructure	?	+	+	+	+	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+
Policy S4: Meeting Housing needs within Shobdon village	+	+	?	+	0	?	?	X	X	X	0	?	X	X	X	X	?
Policy S5: Phasing of development	+	+	?	?	X	?	X	X	X	X	+	?	X	X	X	X	+
Policy S6: Provision of affordable housing	+	+	?	?	0	?	?	X	X	X	0	?	X	X	X	X	?
Policy S7: Design Criteria for residential	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	X	X	X	+

development																	
Policy S8: Supporting local business	+	+	+	+	?	?	x	x	?	?	?	?	x	x	x	+	
Policy S9: Renewable and low carbon energy	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	++	0	x	+	+	x	x	x	+	
Policy S10: Surface and foul water drainage	+	+	+	+	x	x	+	+	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	+	
Policy S11: Accessibility to community facilities	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	x	?	+	x	x	x	+	
Policy S12: Broadband infrastructure	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+	x	x	x	+	
Policy S13: Protection and provision of open space	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	
Policy S14: Retaining the natural environment and landscape	++	++	++	+	0	0	x	x	?	x	+	+	x	x	x	+	
Policy S15: Protecting local heritage	++	++	+	++	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	x	x	x	+	
Housing Site I – Land to the north of Moor Meadow	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	x	x	x	+	?	+	x	x	+	
Housing Site ii – Land to the south of bar meadow	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	x	x	x	+	?	+	x	x	+	
Housing Site iii – Land to the east of Shobdon Primary school	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	x	x	x	+	?	+	x	x	+	
Housing Site iv – Land at	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	x	x	x	+	?	+	x	x	+	

the north-west end of The Grove																	
Housing Site v – Land to the rear of CALVI, Canterbury road	+	?	?	+	?	?	?	x	x	x	+	?	+	x	x	+	
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	
	On balance the plan aiming to converse and enhance the natural environment.	On balance the plan aims to protect and enhance the environment around Shobdon parish and the setting and character of the village	The plan aims improve the quality of the surroundings and encourage additional facilities	The plan aims to protect and enhance the environment around Shobdon and the setting and character of the village	The Plan's objectives and policies do not specifically detail reducing the need to travel and therefore this could be strengthened to improve air quality.	The Plan's objectives and policies do not specifically detail reducing the need to travel and therefore this could be strengthened to improve air quality.	Policies include provisions to reduce the contributions to climate change such as design and renewable energy.	Policies are included to reduce the risks of flooding.	Policies are in conformity with the requirements of the Core Strategy.	Policies are in conformity with the requirements of the Core Strategy.	Policies are included to reduce the risks of flooding.	Policies aim to conform to the locational policies within the Core Strategy.					Policies exist to conserve or reuse existing resources.
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	<i>Overall the Shobdon Neighbourhood Plan will contribute to meeting the SEA objectives and having a positive impact on the baseline. Policies have been drafted in general conformity with the Core Strategy objectives and contain many policy safeguards to ensure that the effects on environmental assets can be avoided or mitigated against. None of the policies are over and above those already assessed for the Core Strategy.</i>																
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	<i>The Shobdon Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have any significant cumulative effects on the SEA objectives.</i>																

Appendix 5

Shobdon NDP options

In deciding to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan the Parish Council was aware of the alternatives which were:

- i) Not to prepare a plan but rely upon Herefordshire Core Strategy which would allow developers to bring forward sites in Shobdon as they see fit in order to meet and potentially exceed the target for new housing set for the parish.
- ii) The Parish Council to support the establishment of a local Steering Group to prepare a neighbourhood plan where the local community could be involved. Do a NDP

Housing site options

Allocate one large site

Allocate a number of smaller sites

Appendix 6

Objectives and context	Where referenced in NDP/SEA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1 (paras 1.8 – 1.9). • Sections 2 and 3; and Tables A2 and A3 • Section 3 (para 3.7). • Section 3 (para 3.5). • Section 3 (paras 3.8 – 3.12)
Scoping	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.6 – 2.7) and Appendix 3 • Sections 2 and 4 • Sections 2 and 4

Alternatives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	Section 5 (5.1 to 5.5)
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 B4 (Appendix 4) • Section 4 • Section 4 • Section 2
Mitigation measures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated. • Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6 • 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 Following draft consultation Following draft consultation
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