

Environmental Report



Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group Neighbourhood Area

September 2016

Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Environmental Report

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Non-technical summary

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

The Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Parish have undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The Parish comprises of three small communities main settlements of Welsh Newton Common and Llanrothal itself. Majority of the population live in these three settlements and the remainder are scattered in homes and farms throughout the parish. The parish of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal lies in the south west of Herefordshire close to Monmouthshire. There are 316 people located in the parish of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal.

The Draft Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP includes three overall objectives and eight Welsh Newton Common objectives, four Welsh Newton Objectives and five Llanrothal objectives. This will be delivered by sixteen generally criteria based planning policies, settlement boundaries are proposed here. One site is allocated for former garage site in Welsh Newton. Welsh Newton and Llanrothal have considered alternative approaches were considered prior to drafting the plan, these alternatives can be found in Appendix 5.

The environmental appraisal of the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal 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.

One policy within the NDP has been added and several has policy WNL3 has been amended as well, these have been rescreened in D3. The conclusion set out in the Draft Environment Report is still valid. That is, the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal 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). Therefore, no further changes are recommended as a result of this SEA (stage D).

On the whole, it is considered that the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal 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.

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening has been carried out as the Group Parish falls within the catchment for the River Wye, which is a European site (Special Area of Conservation). The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on the River Wye SAC and Wye Valley Woodlands. All of the options, objectives and policies have been rescreened in the HRA to take into account the Wye Valley Woodlands SAC.

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

Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the effects of the policies within the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal 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 Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The NDP proposes one site allocation, which would be a small scale mixed use site. None of the settlements within the neighbourhood area are targeted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA1 and RA2 (4.15-4.16 identified settlements) of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). The NDP will provide general criteria based policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole. Settlement boundary has been allocated in Welsh Newton and Llanrothal this decision has arrived out of various consultations with local community to decide a boundary that is appropriate for their settlement.

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 Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP and it concluded that due to the range of environmental designations in and around the parish, there may be significant environmental effects and consequently an SEA would be required.

Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group Parish comprises the settlements of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal. The Group Parish lies in the south west of Herefordshire close to the Welsh border with Monmouthshire. The Parish incorporates three main small communities of Welsh Newton, Welsh Newton Common and Llanrothal. To the west of the parish are the river Monnow and the settlement of Llanrothal. This small settlement is scattered in nature and has numerous historic properties. Welsh Newton Common hosts the highest population in the Parish and comprises of a cluster of houses and farms. The Group Parish has a population of 316 (2011 census) formed of 133 households.
- 1.7 The neighbourhood area boasts many natural features, not least 5 Special Wildlife Sites, 11 ancient woodlands. There are numerous built heritage assets, too, including listed buildings, 2 Scheduled Monuments and non-designated assets. The parish area falls into the hydrological catchment area of the River Wye SAC and fall within the Wye Valley Woodland SAC, which means a full HRA scoping report is required.
- 1.8 The vision for Welsh Newton and Llanrothal is to retain the distinctive rural character of the area by ensuring that any new development is sustainable and well designed and has a positive impact on local wildlife and natural heritage assets.
- 1.9 The vision for Welsh Newton and Llanrothal in 2031 is supported by three overall objectives:

GO 1: • To support appropriate business and rural economic development

GO 2: • To promote access to open countryside

GO 3: • To Protect and Enhance the natural and built environment to benefit local wildlife

1.10 The Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP objectives are as follows:

- WNC1**-To meet the need for affordable, local needs housing
- WNC2**-Ensure future development is appropriate in scale to the rural setting
- WNC3**-To promote development which is sustainably designed and uses local materials.
- WNC 4**-To support temporary workers' accommodation
- WNC5**- To support sensitive conversions of rural existing buildings
- WNC6**- To protect and enhance the natural environment
- WNC7**- To promote local sustainability and community energy schemes.
- WNC8**-To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and the special characteristics of the area

1.11 The Welsh Newton NDP objectives are as follows:

- WN1**-To limit housing to "Exception housing" in line with Core Strategy policy RA3
- WN2**-To promote sustainable design and local materials
- WN3**-To support accessibility and promote local facilities
- WN4**-To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and special characteristics of the area

1.12 The Llanrothal NDP Objectives are as follows:

- L1**-To limit housing to 'exception housing' in line with the Core Strategy
- L2**-To promote sustainable design and local materials
- L3**- To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and special characteristics of the area
- L4**-To improve traffic management related on local roads
- L5**-To protect the Historic Environment

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.13 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.
- 1.14 The Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 1.15 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) has been adopted by full council on the 16th October 2015.
- 1.16 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).
- 1.17 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 considered 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.

- 1.18 Table 4.15 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Welsh Newton and Llanrothal among the settlements which it considers to be the focus for sustainable locations for proportionate growth in line with provisions of RA1. Welsh Newton listed on table 4.16 settlements can also be considered for proportionate growth but will for the provision of smaller market homes in which particular criteria must be met in terms of design, location, and landscape. As well as ensuring development within 4.16 settlements reflects local demand with the provisions of Policy RA2.
- 1.19 Once the Neighbourhood Plan is made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the Group Parish, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

- 1.20 The structure of the document is as follows:
- Section 2 – Explains the SEA methodology and summarises the comments received in respect of the SEA Scoping Report
 - Section 3 - Introduces the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal 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

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

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 Welsh Newton and Llanrothal 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.

The NDP steering group have provided options were considered prior to launching in to the drafting of the plan and have been assessed along in stage B of the SEA assessment.

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

2.4 Stage C involved preparing an Environmental Report. This report 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 Welsh Newton and Llanrothal SEA Scoping Report was available to four² statutory bodies for consultation from 30th October to 4th December 2014.

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

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: Approved A1,A2,A3,A4 of the documents reviewed as part of SEA Task A1. Also recommend that additional baseline data be sourced in respect of declaring phosphate levels within the SAC, geological conservation and additional or at least the following baseline information source of maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra's GIS package for environmental assets. The response is clear that a full HRA screen should be carried out due to proximity of the River Wye Special Area of Conservation. In regards to the HRA initial Screening, Natural England welcomes 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

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

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

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

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

Response: N/A

Draft Environmental Report Consultation

2.10 The Draft SEA was consulted on for a 6 week period from 26th October and 7th December 2015. The three statutory bodies listed above were consulted and comments received from Environment Agency can be found in the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Schedule of Responses in appendix 3a.

2.11 The document was available on Herefordshire Council's website for comment during the period highlighted above, but representations were sent to the Parish Council. However, none of the representations were directed at content or structure of the Draft Environmental Report.

2.12 None of the respondents to the consultation disputed or requested an amendment to the SEA of the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP Natural England only commented on the Environmental report, concurring with the SEA conclusion.

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

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

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

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

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

strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs

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

each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.

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

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

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

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

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics. There are 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 future trends cannot be predicted.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the Group Parish has an impact on the County as a whole is water quality; the River Wye, though currently meeting all its conservation objectives, will require effective management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream.
- 3.11 The NDP allocates the former garage site in Welsh Newton for development, as well as criteria-based policies. On this basis, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact. Impact on water quality and facilitation will be determined at planning application stage. The NDP will need to ensure that there is enough provision within the settlement to meet the housing target of 14, now 6 houses to be developed within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal. Since April 2014 a further 5 houses have been granted planning permission and has nearly reached their housing target on 6. Therefore Welsh Newton and Llanrothal will rely on windfall figures for

future development and development within the settlement boundary of Welsh Newton Common.

- 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 Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Plan SEA objectives are listed below.

SEA Objective	Baseline Data / Characteristic	Future Baseline trends
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. There are no SSSIs within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. There are no NNRs and SINCs within the parish and 15 SWS's. The Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Neighbourhood Area, falls inside the River Wye (including Lugg) SAC. This area is classed as the River Lugg sub Catchment for the purposes of the Nutrient Management Plan. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding phosphate targets.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal at present.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.
To improve quality of surroundings	Welsh Newton and Llanrothal have a population under 500 and have no formal play area. However Welsh Newton and Llanrothal fall within the Llangrove school catchment area.	-
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	There are numerous listed buildings and Scheduled monuments within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal parish. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk 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 CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ²)	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
To improve water quality	The parish falls within the catchment area for the Lower River Wye SAC. It is within the River Wye sub catchment area. The River Wye downstream of the confluence with the River Lugg is currently meeting the phosphate target (0.05 mg/l phosphate).	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group is regarded as one of the highest areas at risk of fluvial flooding in the Lower Wye sub-catchment. The Lower Wye catchment is a part of a large, linear ecosystem which acts as an important wildlife corridor, an essential migration route, and breeding area for many nationally and internationally important species.	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 Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group NDP.
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 2011-2014 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.
To conserve soil resources and quality	<i>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal. Central to these parishes is Grade 4 land (rated poor) surrounding the Grade 4 land is Grade 3 (rated moderate to good).</i> The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Principle wooded hills; wooded forest and wooded hills and farmlands	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.
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 and two Scheduled monuments within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal parish. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

4.1 The plan has been organised with a set of three general overarching policies for the whole neighbourhood area and then specific policies for each of the settlement areas. These emerging set of draft twenty objectives have been appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP have three overarching objectives for the three settlements of Welsh Newton, Welsh Newton Common and Llanrothal.

- GO1. To Support Appropriate Business and Rural Economic Development
- GO2 To Promote Access to the Open Countryside
- GO3 To Protect and Enhance the Natural and Built Environment to Benefit Local Wildlife

Welsh Newton Common Objectives

- **WNC1**-To meet the need for affordable, local needs housing
- **WNC2**-Ensure future development is appropriate in scale to the rural setting
- **WNC3**-To promote development which is sustainably designed and uses local materials.
- **WNC 4**-To support temporary workers' accommodation
- **WNC5**- To support sensitive conversions of rural existing buildings
- **WNC6**- To protect and enhance the natural environment
- **WNC7**- To promote local sustainability and community energy schemes.
- **WNC8**-To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and the special characteristics of the area

Welsh Newton Objectives

- **WN1**-To limit housing to "Exception housing" in line with Core Strategy policy RA3
- **WN2**-To promote sustainable design and local materials
- **WN3**-To support accessibility and promote local facilities
- **WN4**-To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and special characteristics of the area

Llanrothal Objectives

- **L1**-To limit housing to 'exception housing' in line with the Core Strategy
- **L2**-To promote sustainable design and local materials
- **L3**- To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and special characteristics of the area
- **L4**-To improve traffic management related on local roads
- **L5**-To protect the Historic Environment

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 towards the baseline data.

4.4 Task B1 also required objectives to be SMART assessed. Some objective could benefit for additional reference to time periods and how they will be measured.

Key:	
+	Compatible
-	Possible conflict
0	Neutral

X	No relationship between objectives
?	Unclear, more information needed

4.5 The potential conflicts listed above can be largely attributed to the possible rise in vehicular movements in remote locations once the NDP objectives have been realised on the ground and the attendant impacts on air quality and both contributions and vulnerability to climate change.

NDP objectives	SEA objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Overall Objective 1: • To support appropriate business and rural economic development	+	+	+	+	X	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	X	?
Overall Objective 2: • To promote access to open countryside	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	X	X	X	X	+	X	+
Overall Objective 3: To Protect and Enhance the natural and built environment to benefit local wildlife	+	+	+	+	0	X	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	+	X	+
WNC1- To meet the need for affordable, local needs housing	0	+	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	0	0	?
WNC2- Ensure future development is appropriate in scale to the rural setting	0	+	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	0	0	?
WNC3- To promote development which is sustainably designed and uses local materials.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
WNC 4- To support temporary workers accommodation	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	0
WNC5- To support sensitive conversions of existing rural buildings	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	+	0	0	+
WNC6- To protect and enhance the natural environment	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	0	+	+	X	0	X	+
WNC7- To promote local sustainability and community energy schemes.	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	?	?	?	X	0	X	+
WNC8- To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and the special characteristics of the area	+	+	+	+	0	X	X	+	0	?	+	+	X	0	X	+
WN1- To limit housing to "Exception housing" in line with emerging core strategy policy RA3	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	?	?	X	0	0	+
WN2- To promote sustainable design and local materials	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	0	+
WN3- To support accessibility and promote local facilities	X	0	0	X	0	+	0	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	0	+
WN4- To protect and enhance local	+	+	+	+	0	X	X	+	0	0	+	+	X	0	X	+

distinctiveness and special characteristics of the area		+	+	+												
L1-To limit housing to 'exception housing' in line with the emerging core strategy policy RA3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+
L2-To promote sustainable design and local materials	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+
L3- To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and special characteristics of the area	+	+	+	+	0	X	X	+	0	0	+	+	X	0	X	+
L4-To improve traffic management on local roads	X	X	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
L5-To protect the Historic Environment	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	+

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

5.1 All options that were considered by Welsh Newton and Llanrothal 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 were are followed;

- Do nothing.
- Allocate sites for housing
- Manage future housing using a settlement boundary
- Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary.
- Manage future housing through a development management policy. [This is the approach that was adopted]

5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered by all three Parish Councils, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was considered the majority of the community would support the work undertaken for a Neighbourhood Plan.

5.4 The second option of allocation sites for housing was considered. A site has been considered for either employment or housing in Welsh Newton.

5.5 Pursuing this 2nd option would have given greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Welsh Newton Common, where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.

5.6 The third option of designating settlement boundaries would also have seen a positive effect on the baseline. The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This can aid the direction of further growth to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings. There is less certainty over the positive effects on the baseline as any growth will be adjudged by criteria based policy. Within the draft plan, the only place with a settlement boundary in the area is Welsh Newton Common considered along with designated greenspace within its

boundary. Welsh Newton and Llanrothal have not designated a settlement boundary around these smaller more dispersed settlements.

- 5.7 The option to designate a settlement boundary and allocation land was also favourable in terms of the SEA objectives but this was considered and rejected by the parishes for the combination of the reasons outlined within the above two options.
- 5.8 The final option of producing development management criteria policies was chosen by the parish councils. Criteria based policy does not give the same level of certainty as the other options as it will be more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However providing criteria is added to the policies to safeguard or mitigate against any harm, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline.

NDP Options and alternatives	SEA objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13
Option 1 Do nothing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Option 2 Allocate sites for housing	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Option 3 Manage future housing using a settlement boundary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Option 4 Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Option 5 Manage future housing through a development management policy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

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

6.2 The plan has been organised with a set of 16 policies for the whole neighbourhood area . These emerging set of draft policies have been appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA:

- Policy-WNL1-Protecting and enhancing the local landscape character.
- Policy-WNL2-Green infrastructure
- Policy-WNL3-Protecting and enhancing local wildlife and habitats.
- Policy-WNL4-Local Green space Protection
-
- Policy-WNL5-Building Design Principles
- Policy-WNL6-Welsh Newton Common Settlement Boundary and New Housing
- Policy-WNL7-Rural 'Exception' Housing
- Policy-WNL8-Extensions to Houses and Residential Conversions of Former Agricultural Buildings
- Policy-WNL9-Site Allocation-Former Garage site, Welsh Newton
- Policy-WNL10-New business development in former agricultural buildings
- WNL Policy 11-Polytunnels
- Policy-WNL12-Supporting New communications Technologies and Broadband
- Policy-WNL13-Supporting Community-Led Low Carbon Energy Schemes
- Policy-WNL14-Renewable Energy Schemes
- Policy-WNL15-Improving Local Footpaths, Bridleways, Cycle ways and other public rights of way
- Policy-WNL16-Provision and Protection Of Local Community Facilities

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 The Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Plan have designated one site for potential housing/employment site former garage site in Welsh Newton. The NDP includes a large settlement boundary for Welsh Newton Common that has potential to accommodate proportionate growth within the 4.16 settlement. Overall the plan is mostly criteria based so is likely to meet the residual housing target of 6 through windfall housing.
- 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 or neutral. Although some policies may have a different 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.

NDP Policies	SEA objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Policy-WNL1-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	+	x	+
Policy-WNL2-	+	+	+	x	+	0	+	+	x	x	x	+	x	+	x	+
Policy-WNL3-	+	+	+	x	+	x	+	+	x	x	+	+	x	+	x	+
Policy-WNL4-	+	+	+	+	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	+
Policy-WNL5-	0	0	0	0	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	0	+	0	0	+
Policy-WNL6-	+	+	+	+	x	+	x	x	x	x	+	+	+	x	+	+
Policy-WNL7-	x	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Policy-WNL8-	+	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	x	x	+
Policy-WNL9-	+	+	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	+
WNL Policy 10-	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	+
Policy-WNL11-	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	?	x	x	x	+
Policy-WNL12-	x	+	+	x	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	+
Policy-WNL13-	+	+	+	x	+	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	x	+
Policy-WNL14-	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	0	x	+	+	+
Policy-WNL15-	x	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	+

- 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 Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP are by and large 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.
- 6.10 Following the Draft plan consultation (Regulation 14) Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP steering group amending criteria in a majority of the policies in response to the comments received at regulation 14 consultation. The amendments were mainly minor wording changes to ensure consistency with the Framework and to provide more clarity for decision makers. A new policy-Green infrastructure (WNL2) was added and rescreened along with policy WNL3. After amending both of these policies moved closer towards the SEA baseline objectives.
- 6.11 It has been concluded that the rescreening made will not have a significant adverse impact on the SEA objectives and therefore the conclusions of the SEA remain the same as with the Draft Plan, no significant effect is likely from the implementation of the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal and Storrige NDP policies.
- 6.12 The full results of the re-assessed policies can be found in Appendix 7 and Appendix 8 of this Environmental Report.

7.0 Implementation and monitoring

- 7.1 Herefordshire Council as the Local Planning Authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan.
- 7.2 Indeed, Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the Local Planning Authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of any NDP that was subject to SEA, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.
- 7.3 Accordingly, Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes from the NDP policies and the results of these will be reported in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
- 7.4 The AMR runs from 1 April to 31 March each year and the topics covered therein include the following:
- Housing delivery;
 - Previously developed land
 - Housing completions
 - Affordable housing conditions
 - Employment land delivery.

8.0 Next steps

- 8.1 This report alongside the final NDP plan will be formally submitted to Herefordshire Council and will be subject to a 6 week consultation as part of Regulation 16. Following this Consultation the Plan will be submitted for examination

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)

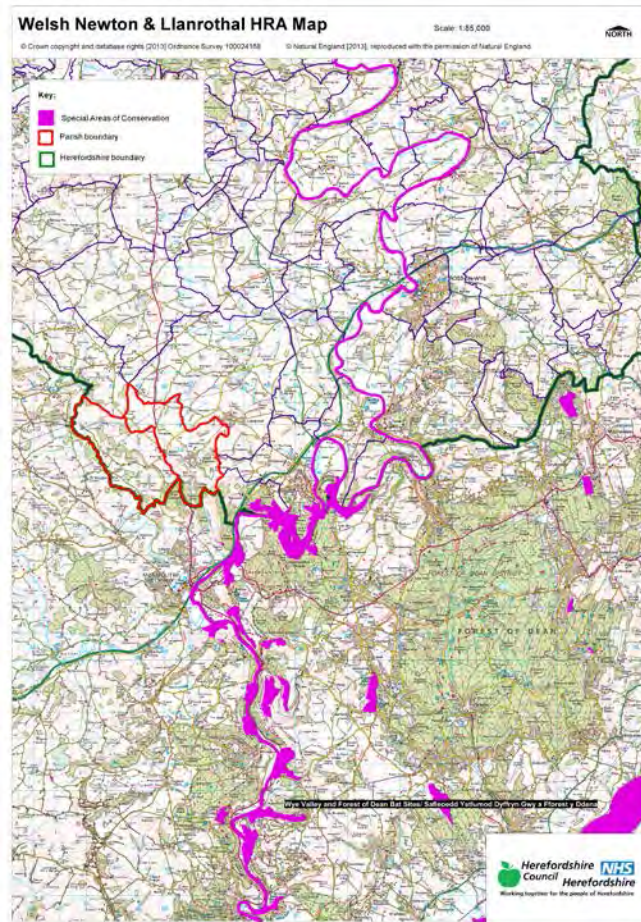
Neighbourhood Area:	Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	29/01/2013

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	The River Wye 1.3km away from the Group Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The east of the Group Parish is within the River Wye hydrological catchment area.
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	N	There is no mains drainage within the Group Parish

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 53.1km away from the Group 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 Group Parish
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------------

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 28.3km away from the Group Parish
------------------------------------------------------------	---	-----------------------------------------------------

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	The Group Parish is 12.7km 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?	Y	The Group Parish is 3.5km 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 Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group 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

Wye Valley Woodlands 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 Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group 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 Group Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	11	Daren Wood; Nantywain Wood (border); Graiglywelyn Wood; Skenchill and Cwm Woods; Spout Wood; Tregate Warren; Newton Wood; Buckholt Wood; St Wolstans Wood; Pyefinch Wood; Hazel Wood	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's within the Group Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's within the Group Parish	N
Conservation Areas	0	There are no Conservation Areas within the Group Parish	N
European Sites	0	There are no SAC's within the Group Parish	N
Flood Areas		The western boundary of the Group Parish is affected by Flood Zones 2 and 3	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings scattered all around the Group Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	5 (SWS)	Daren Wood; Nantywain Wood (border); Skenchill Wood and adjoining woodlands; Tump Wood; Woodland at Welsh Newton & Callow Hill	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	0	There are no long distance footpaths within the Group Parish	N
Mineral Reserves	0	There are no Minerals Reserves Sites within the Group Parish	N
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Group Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	0	There are no Registered or Unregistered Parks and Gardens within the Group Parish	N
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2	Pembridge Castle (uninhabited parts); Motte at Tegate Castle Farm	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	There are no SSSI's within the Group Parish	N

Decision Notification:

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group Neighbourhood Area:

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

Assessment date: 31/05/2013

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.

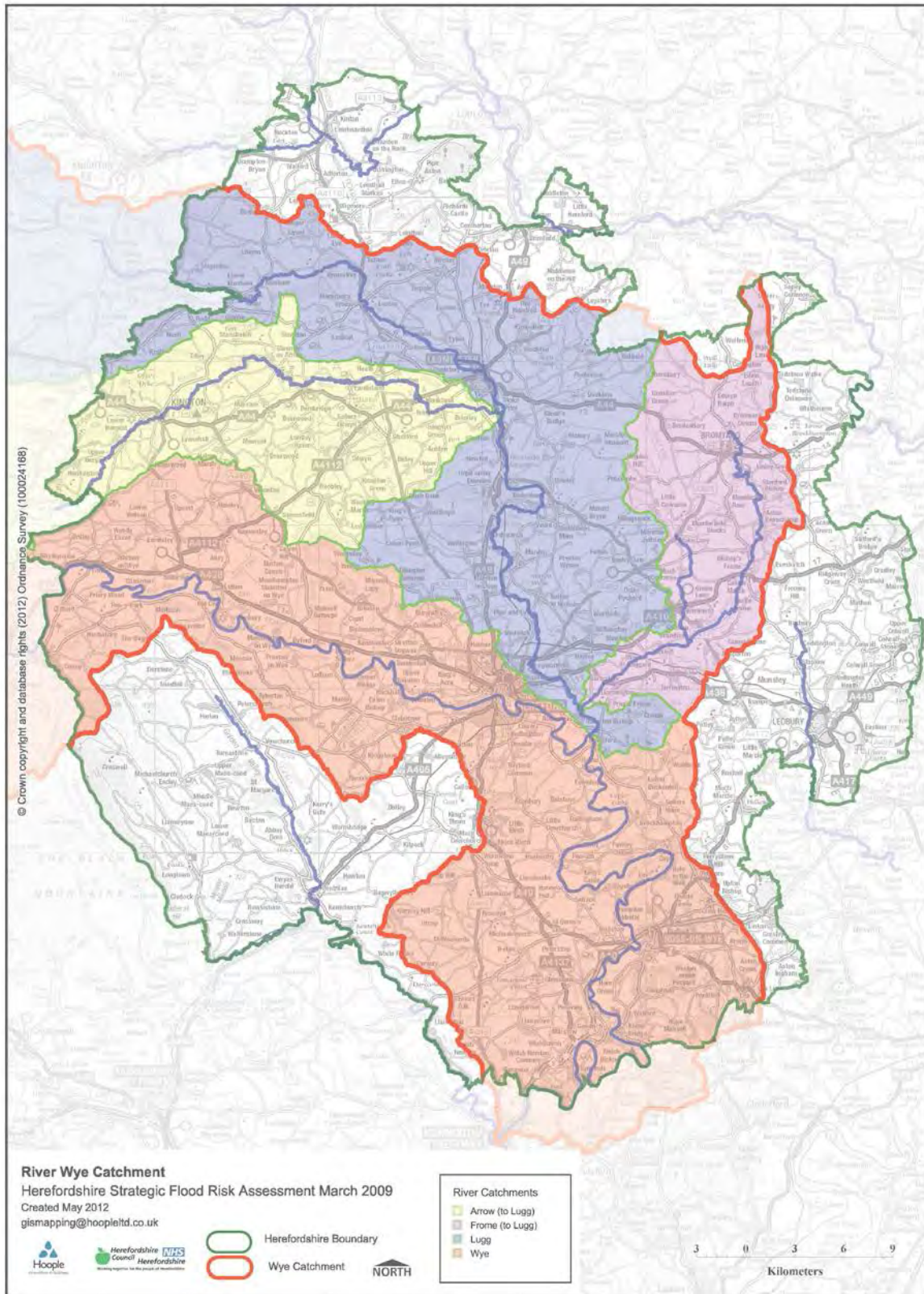
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

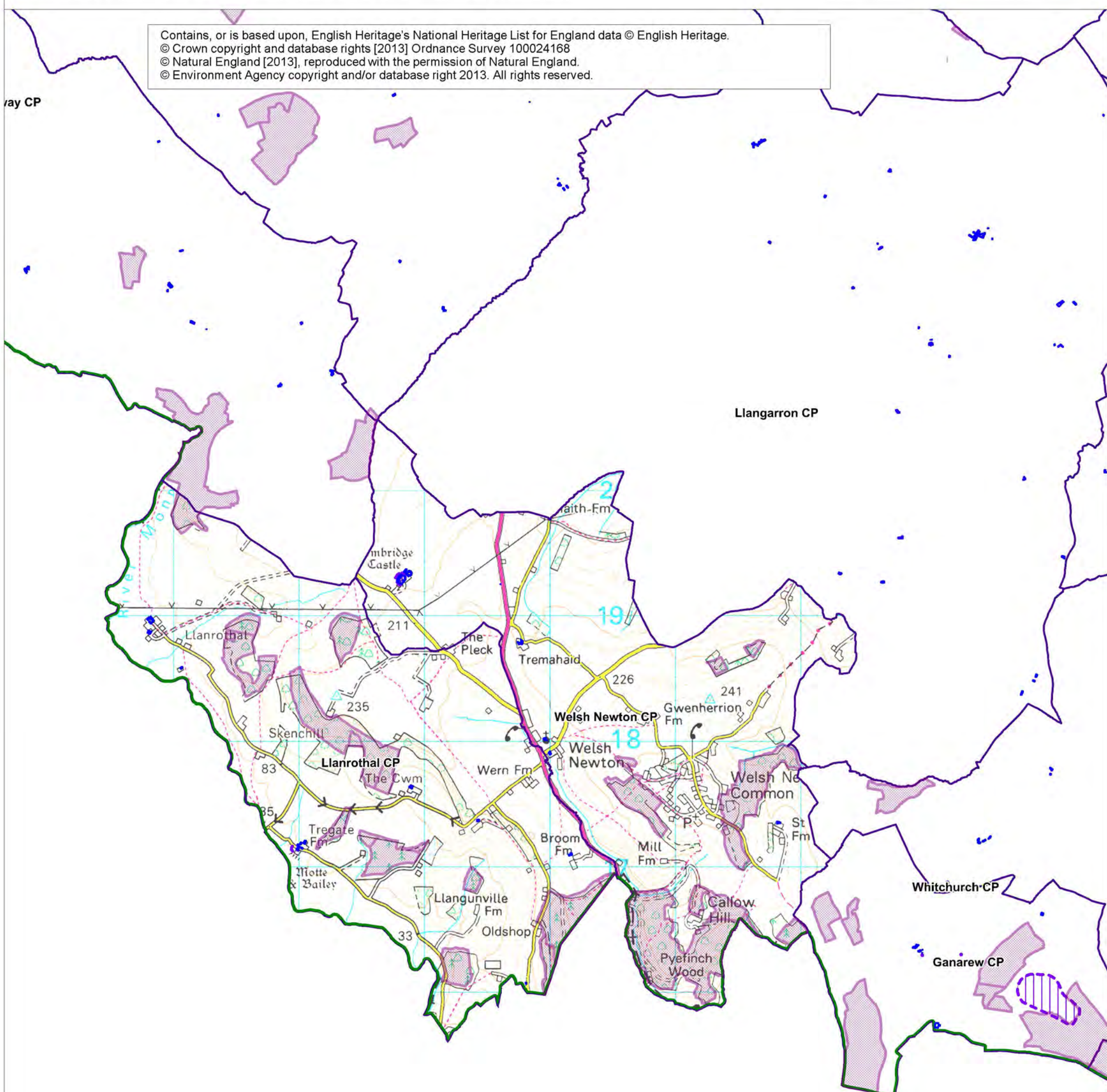


Welsh Newton & Llanrothal SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:30,500



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries

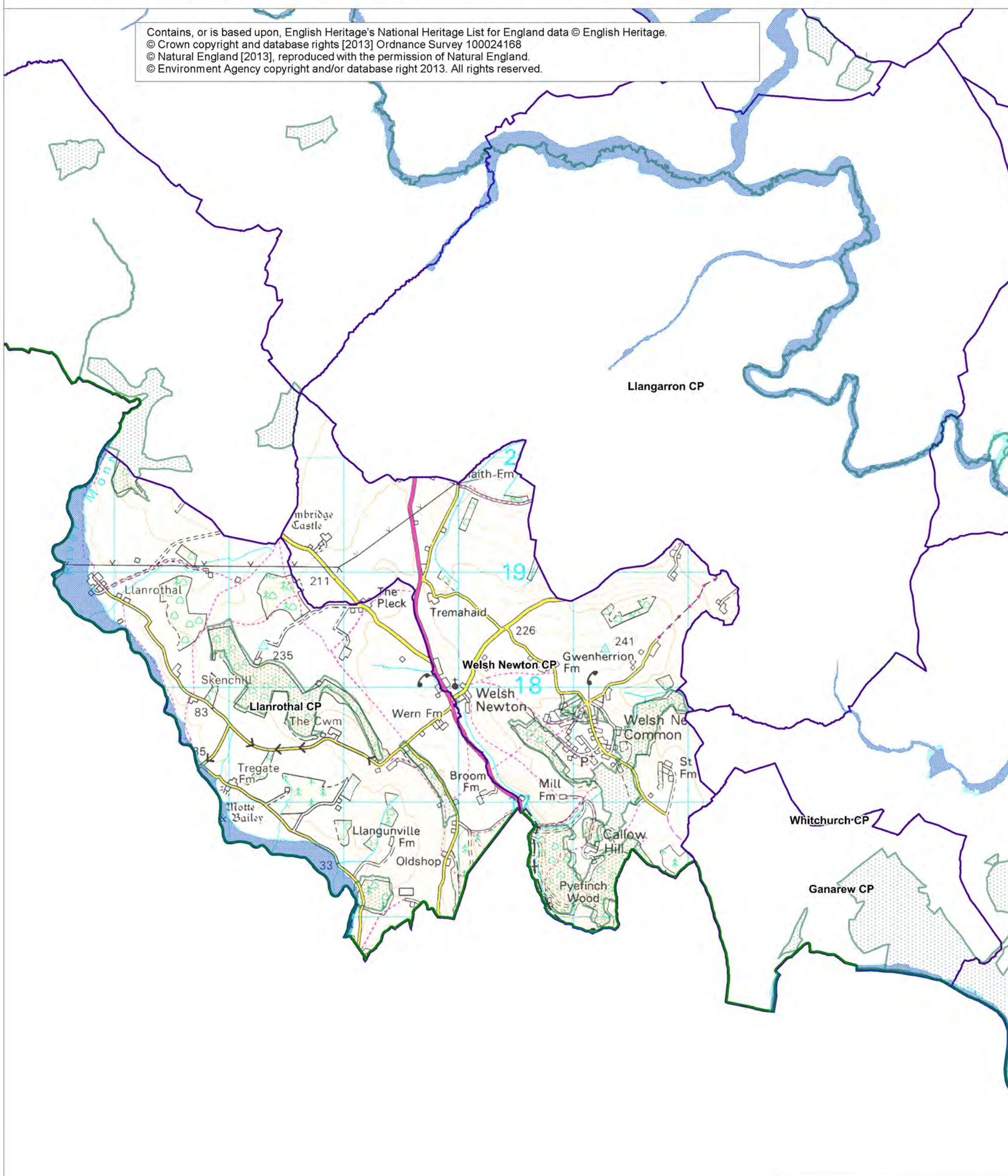
**Herefordshire
Council**

Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:30,500



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Key:

- Special Wildlife Sites
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Parish Boundaries

**Herefordshire
Council**

Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

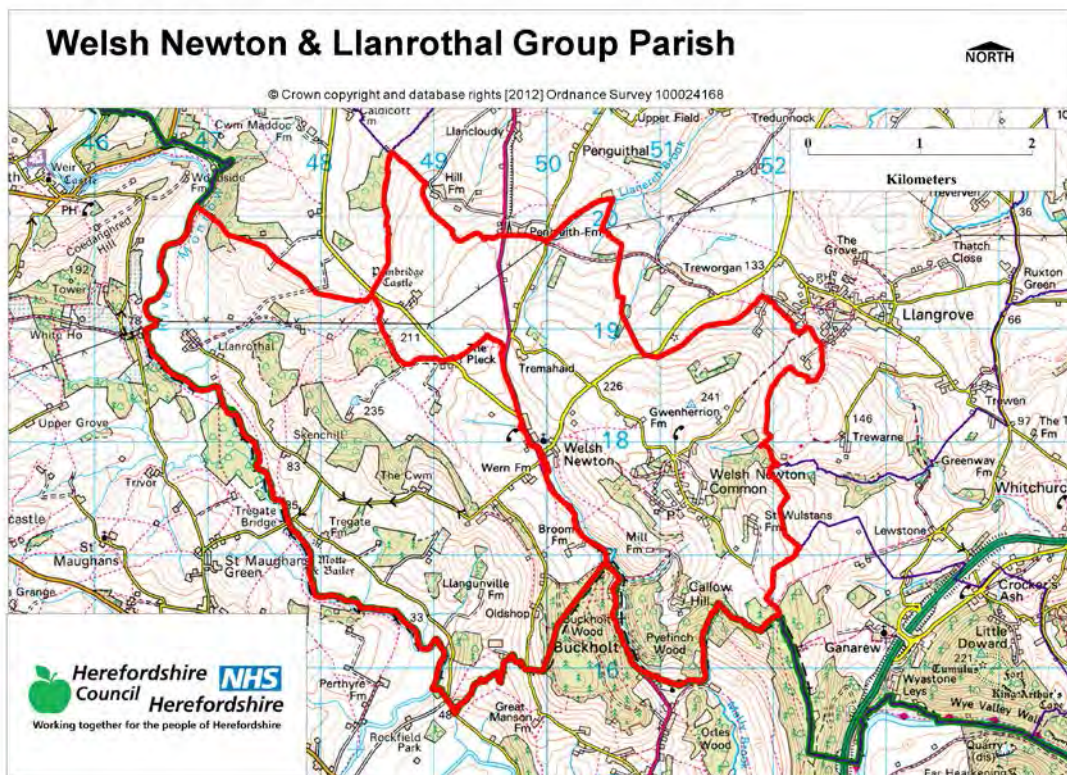
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



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

Parish Council Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group Plan

Date completed: September 2014

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

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			wild flora and fauna.			
The EC Water Framework Directive	European Union	2000	Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015	Aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Domestic Legislation	1981	The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)	Domestic Legislation	2000	Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs.	<p>The Act provides for a new right of access on foot to areas of open land comprising: Mountain (land over 600 metres); Moorland; Heath; Downland; Registered common land.</p> <p>There are provisions to consider extending the right in the future to coastal land, but not woodland despite some early publicity suggesting this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
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.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Domestic Legislation	2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	Provides that any public body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	European Union Strategy	2009	Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.	Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a better integrated approach to policy making. The Strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges, predominantly environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport • Sustainable production and consumption; • Public health threats; • Better management of natural resources; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; • Fighting global poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Population and human health 	The Neighbourhood Plan should take into account the objectives of the strategy. The aim of sustainable development should be implicit in its approach.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National planning policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets 	The NDP should take into account the relevant policies set within the NPPF.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.
Herefordshire Core Strategy, Pre-submission document 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2013	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Welsh Newton Common is classed as an RA2 settlement, this will be restricted to market homes which meet the needs of people with local</p>		<p>Welsh Newton Common falls under RA2 policy and should take into consideration the criteria set within this policy.</p> <p>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal falls within the Ross on Wye Housing Market area.</p> <p>There are no RA1 settlements within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				connections or affordable housing.		
Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015	Corporate	20 13	Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.	The document includes three key objectives, one which seeks to maintain access for rural residents and people without access to a car. Intrinsic to this is the retention of a 'core network' of bus services which focus on journeys between Hereford and the market towns, along with main transport corridors close to larger rural settlements. To this end, the strategy aims to increase the number of bus users by 1.3% (4,700 journeys) by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Population and human health 	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal neighbourhood area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Understanding Herefordshire Report	Built and natural environment	2014	<p>Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life</p> <p>Enable development for economy and housing to required levels.</p> <p>Growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>	An air quality management plan is in place to tackle this. Destination Hereford project is in place to give locals more sustainable transport options.	<p>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Have a more diverse range of transport options.</p>	None identified.

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Employment Land Study	Evidence	2012	Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.	<p>This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.</p> <p>There are no employment land allocations within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal at present and so the study does not identify sites which are worthy of continued protection from alternative uses. Nor does it make any recommendations in respect of employment need within the neighbourhood area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population and human health 	None of merit; however the NDP process may have to explore whether there is any employment need locally and if so whether there is any scope for providing employment land and premises.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development • Assessing sites for their housing potential; and • Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	In terms of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal no SHLAA assessment was undertaken.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing in Welsh Newton and Llanrothal.</p> <p>The settlements of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal did not have a SHLAA assessment undertaken; therefore a local site assessment exercise should be undertaken for these two villages.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal falls within the Ross on Wye HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 58 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017. <p>The study identifies that, in rural parts of the Ross on Wye HMA, there is a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 690 market houses • 490 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Ross on Wye HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows: 1 Bed - 54.4%, 2 bed – 18.4%, 3 bed – 28.2%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Ross on Wye HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study	Evidence	2012	Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.	<p>The delivery of 5,300 homes in the rural areas would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support growth in the rural population by 6% • Increase the number of households by 14.5% <p>Forecasts also predict that growth in the population of the rural areas is likely to be primarily through an increase in those aged over 75.</p> <p>Moderate growth is expected in the 30-44 and 60-74 age brackets.</p> <p>The Local Housing Requirements Study therefore anticipates continuing improvements in life expectancy; significant growth is expected of those in their 80s, with the existing population in their 40s and 50s moving into retirement. As a consequence, the rural areas will face an increasing urgency to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>This study provides an indication of housing requirements in the rural areas and the Ross on Wye HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group NDP, which could include policies to facilitate the provision of the right types of homes in the right places.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				provide more 3 bedroom homes, with more 1 and 2 bed homes required in the affordable sector.		
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	The settlement of Welsh Newton Common as an RA2 settlement, which means housing development will be restricted to market homes which meet the needs of people with local connections or affordable housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Welsh Newton and Llanrothal group NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA2.

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

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal, the study reveals that there are no playing pitch areas within this group parish.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	<p>The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP.</p> <p>Additional local evidence may be required to identify if there is a need for any secured playing pitch facilities within the Group Parish.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal is within the Ross on Wye area. Key findings that Ross on Wye area there is an:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive under provision of parks, amenity green space, outdoor sport and gardens. • Extensive over provision for natural and semi natural green space. • And an average provision for facilities for children and young people. <p>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP area for open space is not specifically referred to. But is mentioned in the Play facilities study.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The open space audit and assessment of does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Welsh Newton and Llanrothal.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	Welsh Newton and Llanrothal have a population under 500 and have no formal play area. However Welsh Newton and Llanrothal fall within the Llangrove school catchment area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group is regarded as one of the highest areas at risk of fluvial flooding in the Lower Wye sub-catchment. The Lower Wye catchment is a part of a large, linear ecosystem which acts as an important wildlife corridor, an essential migration route, and breeding area for many nationally and internationally important species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20-25% potentially moderately suitable for infiltration source control. • Lower Wye sub catchment has a 10.64 peak response time, which is moderately slow. • Lower Wye sub catchment has a 14.9 standard percentage run off. • Within the Lower Wye various 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group 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 Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group NDP.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>licences have been reviewed, affecting abstraction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Wye is stated as WRMU 1, being that there is no more water available for licensing. • The Lower Wye is identified as a nutrient sensitive water body under the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. 		

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Community Led Plan	Local evidence / delivery document	2011	The Community Led Plan is a locally produced document that is undertaken with high level of consultation with the community. It covers all aspects of Parish life and provides action plans of how to improve on the existing position of the community and the future requirements.	Six key themes were introduced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environment • Housing • Roads, roads safety and public transport • Crime and policing • Children and young people • Community assets, local resources and energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna 	The Community Led Plan provides information and theme that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group NDP

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. <i>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal have no SSSI's within the group parish.</i>	2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24 % Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%. Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)	Herefordshire's SSSIs are in extremely poor condition relative to England as whole, where 96.1% of all SSSI land was in favourable condition in April 2014. The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013). NE & DEFRA Website July 2014

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	The parish falls within the catchment area for the Lower River Wye SAC. It is within the River Wye sub catchment area. The River Wye downstream of the confluence with the River Lugg is currently meeting the phosphate target (0.05 mg/l phosphate).	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 and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	<p>The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire.</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p>	<p>There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species.</p> <p>Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP.</p> <p>Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans.</p>	<p>To protect and where possible enhance the habitats of protected species identified.</p> <p>No net losses.</p>	<p>Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.</p>	<p>Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)</p>

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	<p><i>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal</i> have:</p> <p>SSSI: 0 SWS: 5</p> <p>There are no SACs, NNRs, SINC and LNRs within the parish.</p>	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council Initial Screening Report for the Neighbourhood Plan 2013
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	<p>The Parish Area has the following landscape types:</p> <p>Principle wooded hills; wooded forest and wooded hills and farmlands</p>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more	Resource consumption and climate	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into	-	No specific targets identified, but	Should be monitored through AMR following the	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
efficiently.	change	County Site and Monuments Register.	this template. Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are numerous scheduled monuments in Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Parish according to the latest version of the register.		need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	(search September 2014).
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	Historic Landscape Character assessments have only been undertaken for Hereford City. Rapid townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Hereford. Rapid townscape Assessments (2010)

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 and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning aspects of local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings. There are no conservation areas within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched September 2014)
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%	The number of people cycling or travelling by bus as the main form transport to get to work declined between 2001 and 2011 –	To encourage the take up of lesser polluting modes 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	2011 Census

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
			Motorbike: 0.8% Taxi: 0.3% Other: 7% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present</i>	across England and Wales there was little change in either. Walking or driving a car or van on the other hand increased.		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.	
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate change.	Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	To contribute towards the national target.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: None <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	None identified.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality . LA to monitor the number of hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development.	<i>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal. Central to these parishes is Grade 4 land (rated poor) surrounding the Grade 4 land is Grade 3 (rated moderate to good).</i>	-	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	DEFRA 'Magic' website for land classification

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive	Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Figure steadily improved before going into decline: Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8%	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.	None identified.	The State of Herefordshire (2007) Water Framework Directive (2000)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i>							
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years, though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11) and (2011-2013)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. However, this data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	There were 70 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2014.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	None of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search September 2014)

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Group baseline

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

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

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

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

Template A4: SEA Framework

SEA Scoping Stage A, Task A4 - SEA Framework SEA Objectives, Indicators, Targets

Parish Council Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Plan

Date completed: September 2014

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

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

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

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
Air and Climate	<p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p> <p>Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.</p>	<p>To improve air quality</p> <p>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation. 	<p>Transport patronage by mode</p> <p>Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.</p> <p>Total CO2 emissions per capita</p>	<p>To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.</p> <p>To contribute towards the national target.</p> <p>To reduce the overall carbon emissions.</p>
Water	<p>Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-</p>	<p>To improve water quality</p> <p>To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change. 	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.</p>	<p>To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
	<p>being, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p>	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems. Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate. Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses. 	<p>Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality</p> <p>Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.</p>	<p>To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality as set out in the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>To meet the targets set out in the Nutrient Management Plan (2014)</p>
Soil	<p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p> <p>Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</p>	<p>To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or 	<p>Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.</p> <p>Amount of land identified as best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.</p>	<p>To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.</p> <p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.		
Population and Human Health	Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	To improve health of the population To reduce crime and nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings. Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management. Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised. Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users. 	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design	No specific targets identified.
Material Assets	Use natural resources and energy more	To conserve natural and manmade resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non- 	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
	efficiently. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.		<p>renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build. Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques. 	<p>of locally important buildings within a conservation area.</p> <p>Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.</p> <p>Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.</p> <p>Agricultural land usage by quality</p>	<p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.</p>

Appendix 3

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



Mr J. Latham
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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 meet, as set out in the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, which states that 'The making of the neighbourhood development plan is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site'.

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 Gillian Driver
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

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

Our ref:
Your ref:

Telephone 0121 625 6887
Fax 0121 625 6820

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.

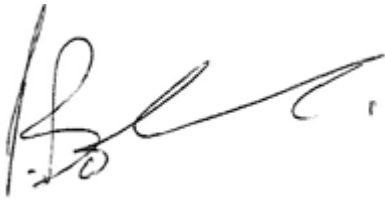
Thank you for your e-mail and the invitation to comment on the SEA Scoping Reports for the Neighbourhood Plans listed above. We have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents. However, having considered the above Neighbourhood Plans please note that overall our comments and recommendations 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 at the end.

Pete Boland

Historic Places Adviser

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

Appendix 3a

Date: 14 December 2015
Our ref: 170645
Your ref: Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group



Mr J Latham
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

Re: Welsh Newton & Llanrothal Group Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA and HRA

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 03 November 2015.

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.

**THE CONSERVATION OF HABITATS AND SPECIES REGULATIONS 2010 (AS AMENDED)
(HABITATS REGULATIONS)**

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report

The HRA Initial screening report identified two Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the River Wye and Wye Valley Woodlands SAC, which needed to be included in the HRA. The assessment of impacts on the River Wye SAC is out of date as the Herefordshire Core Strategy has now been adopted and the HRA should be amended to reflect this change. We note that only The River Wye SAC has been considered. The HRA will need to be changed to include an assessment of the impacts on the Wye Valley Woodlands SAC. Please updated the HRA before re-consulting us.

Draft Stretton Sugwas Environment Report

Natural England welcomes the production of an Environmental Report. Having reviewed the report Natural England confirms that it meets the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) European Directive and national regulations, and that we concur with its conclusions.

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

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



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

Yours sincerely

Gillian Driver

Miss Gillian Driver
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team

Appendix 4

Template B1: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP Objectives review against SEA objectives

Parish Council Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal group parish.

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Neighbourhood development Plan

Date completed: October 2015

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:		
+	Compatible	S – Specific:	NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations	The following matrix appraises the emerging welsh Newton and Llanrothal 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				
Overall Objective 1: • To support appropriate business and rural economic development	+	+	+	+	X	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	X	?	The general objective to support appropriate business and rural economic development overall may well meet the relevant SEA criteria, but needs more detail particularly where nature conservation, climate change, water and flood risk and resource use.	The objective could explain how business and rural development will help water resources, flood risk, nature conservation and climate change.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To support appropriate business and rural economic development within the plan period.
Overall Objective 2: • To promote access to open countryside	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	X	X	X	X	+	X	+	The general objective to promote access to the open countryside meets the relevant SEA criteria.	-	This objective is specific, and development is measurable if compared against SEA objectives. Is attainable, achievable and realistic if implemented properly? Could specify time frame in which this objectives is to be achieved by.	To promote access to open countryside within the plan period.
Overall Objective 3: To Protect and Enhance the natural and built environment to benefit local wildlife	+	+	+	+	0	X	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	Overall the objective to promote and enhance the natural and built environment to benefit local wildlife promotes local biodiversity and conforms with the Core Strategy	-	This objective is specific, and development is measurable if compared against SEA objectives. Is attainable, achievable and realistic if implemented properly? Could specify time frame in which this objectives is to be achieved by.	To Protect and Enhance the natural and built environment to benefit local wildlife.
WNC1- To meet the need for affordable, local needs housing	0	+	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	0	0	?	Overall the objective to meet affordable, local needs housing may well meet SEA criteria, but more information needed regarding the criteria for sustainable and local building materials. This can be clarified at planning application stage.	Specify how affordable housing development has an impact on environment - regarding, soil, waste, traffic impact and use of resources. Consider specific reference to WNC6 and WNC3, WN2 and L2 as these would improve scores for SEA Objectives 1, 7,8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To meet the need for affordable, local needs housing within the plan period.
WNC2- Ensure future development is appropriate in scale to the rural setting	0	+	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	0	0	?	The objective to ensure future development is appropriate to scale to the rural setting may well meet SEA criteria, but more information needed regarding the	Specify how this objective has an impact on environment - regarding, soil, waste, traffic impact and use of resources. Consider specific reference to WNC6 and WNC3, WN2	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Ensure future development is appropriate in scale to the rural setting within the plan period.

																	criteria for sustainable and local building materials, This can be clarified at planning application stage.	and L2 as these would improve scores for SEA Objectives 1, 7,8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16.			
WNC3- To promote development which is sustainably designed and uses local materials.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	The objective to promote development which is sustainably designed and uses local materials meets all of the relevant SEA criteria.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To promote development which is sustainably designed, and uses local materials within the plan period.	
WNC 4- To support temporary workers accommodation	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	The objective to support temporary workers accommodation meets the majority of the SEA criteria with either positive or neutral scores. Further clarification to determine impact on water facilitation and resources can be determined at planning application stage.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To support temporary workers accommodation within the plan period.	
WNC5- To support sensitive conversions of existing rural buildings	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	+	0	0	+	The objective to support sensitive conversions of rural existing buildings meets the majority of the relevant SEA criteria, but could do with more detail on climate change and water issues. This could be clarified at planning application stage. Overall due to the scale and nature of this objective, is unlikely to have a significant effect.	Consider referencing Objectives WNC6 and WNC3, WN2 and L2 as these would improve scores for SEA Objectives 1, 7,8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To support sensitive conversions of existing rural buildings within the plan period.	
WNC6- To protect and enhance the natural environment	+	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	0	+	+	X	0	X	+	The objective to protect and enhance the natural environment meets all of the relevant SEA criteria.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To protect and enhance the natural environment within the plan period.	
WNC7- To promote local sustainability and community energy schemes.	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	?	?	?	X	0	X	+	+	The objective to promote local sustainability and community energy schemes has overall neutral impact. Impact on water resources and facilities can be determined at planning	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To promote local sustainability and community energy schemes within the plan period.

																	application stage.				
WNC8 -To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and the special characteristics of the area	+	+	+	+	0	X	X	+	0	?	+	+	X	0	X	+	The objective to protect and enhance local distinctiveness and the special characteristics of the area meets many of the relevant SEA criteria and has a very positive effect.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and the special characteristics of the area within the plan period.	
WN1 -To limit housing to "Exception housing" in line with emerging core strategy policy RA3	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	?	?	X	0	0	+	The objective to limit housing in line with emerging core strategy policy RA3 meets many of the SEA criteria with a marginally neutral score. Impact on traffic and water resources and facilities can be determined at planning application stage.	Suggest referencing Objectives WN2, and WN4 as these will improve many of the neutral or question mark scores.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To limit housing to "Exception housing" in line with emerging core strategy policy RA3 within the plan period.	
WN2 -To promote sustainable design and local materials	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	0	+	The objective to promote sustainable design and local materials scores very positively across all of the SEA criteria.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To promote sustainable design and local materials within the plan period.	
WN3 -To support accessibility and promote local facilities	X	0	0	X	0	+	0	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	0	+	The objective to support accessibility and promote local facilities scores well across the SEA criteria with either neutral, positive or not applicable scores.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To support accessibility and promote local facilities within the plan period.	
WN4 -To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and special characteristics of the area	+	+	+	+	0	X	X	+	0	0	+	+	X	0	X	+	The objective to protect and enhance local distinctiveness meets the SEA criteria with largely positive, very positive or neutral scores.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and special characteristics of the area within the plan period.	
L1 -To limit housing to 'exception housing' in line with the emerging core strategy policy RA3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+	The objective to limit housing to exception housing in line with the emerging core strategy meets all of the relevant SEA criteria. Impact on water resources can be determined at planning application stage.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To limit housing to 'exception housing' in line with the emerging core strategy within the plan period.

L2-To promote sustainable design and local materials	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+	The objective to promote sustainable design and local materials meets all of the relevant SEA criteria.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To promote sustainable design and local materials within the plan period.
L3- To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and special characteristics of the area	+	+	+	+	0	X	X	+	0	0	+	+	X	0	X	+	The objective to protect and enhance local distinctiveness meets the SEA criteria with largely positive, very positive or neutral scores.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To protect and enhance local distinctiveness and special characteristics of the area within the plan period.
L4-To improve traffic management on local roads	X	X	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	The objective to protect traffic management related on local roads meets all of the relevant SEA criteria.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To protect traffic management related on local roads within the plan period.
L5-To protect the Historic Environment	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	+	The objective to protect the Historic Environment meets all of the relevant SEA criteria.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	To protect the Historic Environment within the plan period.

Template B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP options and alternatives - Draft Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Neighbourhood Plan (October 2015 version) options and alternatives review against SEA objectives

Parish Council Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: October 2015

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

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. <i>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal have no SSSI's within the group parish.</i> The parish falls within the catchment area for the Lower River Wye SAC. It is within the River Wye sub catchment area. The River Wye downstream of the confluence with the River Lugg is currently meeting the phosphate target (0.05 mg/l phosphate).</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. River Wye SAC is south of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal group parish. There are 5 SWSs and no NNRs or SINCs within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no conservation area outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal. There are no conservation areas within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal.</p> <p>3-In terms of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal itself have no formal playing pitch or play areas.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there is two scheduled ancient monuments in Welsh Newton and Llanrothal, 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 C02 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduction of 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- The parish falls within the Lower Wye river catchment. The Lower Wye is identified as a nutrient sensitive water body under the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. It is also considered as WRMU 1, being that there is no more water available for licensing.</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</p>

<p>updated conservation data.</p> <p>12- In Welsh Newton and Llanrothal is Grade 4 land (rated poor) in the centre of these parishes, surrounding the centre is Grade 3 (rated moderate to good)</p> <p>13.14.15-No baseline data available</p> <p>16-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. The SAM is currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register, as generally satisfactory but with localised problems. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal group parish at present.</p>

NDP Options and alternatives	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy in terms of SEA
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	NA	NA	NA	13			
Option 1 Do nothing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	Do nothing option is essential not to produce a neighbourhood plan and rely on the criteria policies within the Core Strategy to guide further development. Specific policies and proposals for the parishes would not exist.	All developments would need to be in conformity with the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and policies met the SEA objectives.	n/a
Option 2 Allocate sites for housing	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	+				+++	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option could have a positive effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Welsh Newton, where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Option 3 Manage future housing using a settlement boundary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This can aid the direction of further growth to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings. There is less certainty over the positive effects on the baseline as any growth will be adjudged by criteria based policy.	Any settlement boundary would need to be designated to ensure that sufficient capacity was included to permit the proportional growth requirements within Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

<p>Option 4</p> <p>Allocate sites and identify a settlement boundary</p>	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	+++	+++	+	+++	+				++	<p>Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside This option could have a positive effect on the baseline.</p>	<p>Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Welsh newton, where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.</p>	<p>This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.</p>
<p>Option 5</p> <p>Manage future housing through a development management policy</p>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	<p>Criteria based policy does not give the same level of certainty as the other options as it will be more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However provide criteria is added to the policy to safeguard or mitigate against any harm, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline.</p>	<p>Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.</p>	<p>This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA</p>

Template B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP polices -Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP

Parish Council Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal group parish.

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Neighbourhood development Plan

Date completed: October 2015

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

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. <i>Welsh Newton and Llanrothal have no SSSI's within the group parish.</i> The parish falls within the catchment area for the Lower River Wye SAC. It is within the River Wye sub catchment area. The River Wye downstream of the confluence with the River Lugg is currently meeting the phosphate target (0.05 mg/l phosphate).</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. River Wye SAC is south of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal group parish. There are 5 SWSs and no NNRs or SINC's within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no conservation area outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal. There are no conservation areas within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal.</p> <p>3-In terms of Welsh Newton and Llanrothal itself have no formal playing pitch or play areas.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there is two scheduled ancient monuments in Welsh Newton and Llanrothal, 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 C02 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduction of 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- The parish falls within the Lower Wye river catchment. The Lower Wye is identified as a nutrient sensitive water body under the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. It is also considered as WRMU 1, being that there is no more water available for licensing.</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- In Welsh Newton and Llanrothal is Grade 4 land (rated poor) in the centre of these parishes, surrounding the centre is Grade 3 (rated moderate to good)</p> <p>13.14.15-No baseline data available</p> <p>16-There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. The SAM is currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register, as generally satisfactory but with localised problems. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Welsh Newton and Llanrothal group parish at present.</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	13	14	15	16			
Policy-WNL1-Protecting and enhancing local landscape character.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	X	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. But need to specify how development will have an impact on nuisance during construction. Point 15, views part is restrictive and subjective which would be hard to enforce.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. However must stipulate what safeguards there are against nuisance and crime from the development.	Overall his policy meets the Core Strategy requirements. Part 15, restricts development with protected views and would be hard to enforce at planning application level.
Policy-WNL2-Protecting and enhancing local wildlife and habitats.	+	+	+	X	+	0	+	+	X	X	X	+	X	+	X	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in protecting and enhancing the local landscape character.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
Policy-WNL3-Local Green space Protection	+	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in protecting and enhancing the local green space protection.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
Policy-WNL4-Building Design Principles	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in protecting building design principles.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
Policy-WNL5-Welsh Newton Common Settlement Boundary and New Housing	0	0	0	0	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	0	+	0	0	+	Due to the small scale of the development and criteria to ensure the natural environment is protect it is unlikely to have a negative and have a neutral impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in regarding the local heritage list.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.

Policy-WNL6- Rural 'Exception' Housing	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X	+	+	RA2, RA3, RA5 and H2 will comply with the SEA baseline. But need to include further local information regarding 'rural housing'.	Need more local detail specify on local criteria further.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
Policy-WNL7- Extentions to Houses and Residential Conversions of Former Agricultural Buildings	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in extensions to houses and residential conversions of former agricultural buildings.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
Policy-WNL8- Site Allocation- Former Garage site, Welsh Newton	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	X	X	+	Could specify on how development will have an impact on soil and water quality. Impact on water and soil resources can be determined at planning application stage.	Need further detail to explain impact on water and soil quality.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
Policy-WNL9- New business development in former agricultural buildings	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy regarding new business development in former agricultural buildings.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
WNL Policy 10- Polytunnels	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	+	This policy has generally a neutral impact on the baseline data. This policy considers impact of landscape character and fluvial flooding in relation to poly tunnel siting.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy regarding poly tunnel development.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
Policy-WNL11- Supporting New communications Technologies and Broadband	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	+	Broadband cable could potentially disrupt soil and have a detrimental impact on soil quality.	Specify on what safeguards there are for preserving soil quality.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
Policy-WNL12- Supporting Community-Led Low Carbon Energy Schemes	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in supporting community led low carbon energy schemes.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
Policy-WNL13- Renewable Energy Schemes	+	+	+	X	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in supporting renewable energy schemes.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.
Policy-WNL14- Improving Local Footpaths, Bridleways, Cycle ways and	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	0	X	+	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in improving local, footpaths, bridleways and cycle ways.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.

other public rights of way																						
Policy-WNL15-Provision and Protection Of Local Community Facilities	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X		X	+	+	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Clarify on the potential environmental and social/ economic impact the new community development will have on its surrounding.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements.		

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

Parish Council Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal

Date completed: October 2015

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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Policy Policy-WNL1-Protecting and enhancing the local landscape character.

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. Part 15, restricts development with protected views and would be hard to enforce at planning application level.	N/A

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. This policy strives to be in keeping with the current landscape character.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	Overall his policy meets the Core Strategy requirements. Part 15, restricts development with protected views and would be hard to enforce at planning application level.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. This policy strives to be in keeping with the current village character.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To improve water quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X		N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy protecting and enhancing the character of the rural and built landscape and built environment is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives and is likely to have a positive effect towards the environmental objectives.. Point 15, views part is restrictive and subjective which would be hard to enforce over the short, medium and long term.				

Policy WNL2-Protecting and enhancing local wildlife and habitats.

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

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

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy protecting and enhancing local wildlife and habitats is not over and above the Core Strategy the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives and is likely to have a long, medium positive effect on the surrounding environment.				

Policy-WNL3-Local Green space Protection

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

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

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

Policy-WNL4-Building Design Principles

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

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

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

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effects	moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.
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Policy-WNL5-Welsh Newton Common Settlement Boundary and New Housing

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

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

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

Policy-WNL6-Rural 'Exception' Housing

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

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

Policy-WNL7-Extensions to Houses and Residential Conversions of Former Agricultural Buildings

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

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

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

Policy-WNL8-Site Allocation-Former Garage site, Welsh Newton

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. Can be determined further at planning application stage.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. Can be determined further at planning application stage.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. Can be determined further at planning application stage.	N/A
To improve health of the population	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative	Overall this policy Site Allocation-Former Garage site is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. Majority of the SEA objectives can be tested in a				

effects	later stage of the site development process.
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Policy-WNL9-New business development in former agricultural buildings

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

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

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To improve health of the population	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy New business development in former agricultural buildings is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

WNL Policy 10-Polytunnels

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

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

Policy-WNL11-Supporting New communications Technologies and Broadband

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

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

To improve health of the population	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy Supporting New communications Technologies and Broadband is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

Policy-WNL12-Supporting Community-Led Low Carbon Energy Schemes

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

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

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To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative	Overall this policy Supporting Community-Led Low Carbon Energy Schemes is not over and above the Core				

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effects	Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.
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Policy-WNL13-Renewable Energy Schemes

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

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

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

Policy-WNL14-Improving Local Footpaths, Bridleways, Cycle ways and other public rights of way

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

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

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To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative	Overall this policy improving Local Footpaths, Bridleways, Cycle ways and other public rights of way is not over				

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effects	and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.
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Policy-WNL15-Provision and Protection Of Local 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)	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

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

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

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

Parish Council Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: October 2015

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective / Policy	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production of waste.	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Overall Objective GO1	+	+	+	+	X	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	X	?
Overall Objective GO2	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	X	X	X	X	+	X	+
Overall Objective GO3	+	+	+	+	0	X	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	+	X	+
Welsh Newton Common Objective WNC1	0	+	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	0	0	?
Welsh Newton Common Objective WNC2	0	+	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	+	0	0	?
Welsh Newton Common Objective WNC3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Welsh Newton Common Objective WNC4	0	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	0

Welsh Newton Common Objective WNC5	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	+	0	0	+
Welsh Newton Common Objective WNC6	++	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	0	+	+	X	0	X	+
Welsh Newton Common Objective WNC7	0	0	0	0	+	0	++	++	0	?	?	?	X	0	X	++
Welsh Newton Common Objective WNC8	+	+	+	+	0	X	X	+	0	?	+	+	X	0	X	+
Welsh Newton Objective WN1	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	?	?	?	X	0	0	+
Welsh Newton Objective WN2	+	++	++	+	0	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	0	+
Welsh Newton Objective WN3	X	0	0	X	0	+	0	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	0	+
Welsh Newton Objective WN4	+	++	++	++	0	X	X	+	0	0	+	+	X	0	X	+
Llanrothal Objective L1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	+
Llanrothal Objective L2	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	+
Llanrothal Objective L3	+	++	++	++	0	X	X	+	0	0	+	+	X	0	X	+
Llanrothal Objective L4	X	X	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Llanrothal Objective L5	X	++	+	++	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	++
WNL Policy 1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	X	+

WNL Policy 2	+	+	+	X	+	0	+	+	X	X	X	+	X	+	X	+
WNL Policy 3	+	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	+	X	+
WNL Policy 4	+	+	+	+	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+
WNL Policy 5	0	0	0	0	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	0	+	0	0	+
WNL Policy 6	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X	+	+
WNL Policy 7	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WNL Policy 8	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	?	?	+	?	X	X	+
WNL Policy 9	+	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+
WNL Policy 10	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	+
WNL Policy 11	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	X	X	X	+
WNL Policy 12	X	+	+	X	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+
WNL Policy 13	+	+	+	X	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	+
WNL Policy 14	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	0	0	X	+	+	+
WNL Policy15	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	Overall the policies and the options for the Welsh Newton and Llanrothal NDP have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data, and consequently there is no reason why it should have a negative impact on the baseline. All of the policies and objectives are in general conformity with the Core Strategy Objectives and contain many safeguards to ensure that the potential adverse effects on environmental assets can be avoided or mitigated against.																
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	Potential development may create additional permanent traffic and construction traffic in the town affecting air quality , however as it is on a small scale over a lengthily time period it is unlikely to cause significant environmental damage.																

Appendix 5

Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Options

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

Appendix 6

Template C2: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

Parish Council Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: October 2015

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA (insert chapter, section, page references, as necessary)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives; between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<p>Chapter 1. 1-1.4,1.12.</p> <p>Chapter 2 Methodology, Chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3</p> <p>Chapter 3 paragraph 3.5-3.7</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraph 3.1</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>
<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and Chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>

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

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

<p>where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the methodology used. • Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. • Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the Neighbourhood Development Plan resulting from the SEA. 	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Paragraph 2.9</p> <p>Paragraph 2.9</p> <p>Page 2 / Appendix 5 / Chapter 4/ Chapter 5 / Chapter 6</p>
<p>Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<p>Paragraph 2.9</p> <p>Chapter 8</p>
<p>Decision-making and information on the decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. • Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<p>Chapter 8</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p>

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

Template D1: SEA Consultation Feedback

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

Parish Council Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Neighbourhood Plan

Details of consultation: *this could include how the consultation was advertised and what information was provided*

Consultation date: 26 October to 7 December 2015

Consultation title: Regulation 14

Response Date	Consultee	Summary of Comments	Response to Comments
3 rd November 2015	Natural England	Natural England welcomes the production of an Environmental Report. Having reviewed the report Natural England confirms that it meets the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) European Directive and national regulations, and that we concur with its conclusions.	Duly noted.

Appendix 8

Template D3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the amended Neighbourhood Development Plan policies and sites

Parish Council Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Welsh Newton and Llanrothal Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: September 2016

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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Policy WNL2

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 (10 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

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To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve health of the population	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Summary in relation to baseline	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy protecting and enhancing local wildlife and habitats is not over and above the Core Strategy the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives and is likely to have a long, medium positive effect on the surrounding environment. The changes to this policy post reg 14 help the policy move closer to the SEA baseline objectives.				

Policy WNL3 Protecting and enhancing local wildlife and habitats.

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 (10 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	x	x	x	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A

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

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nuisance				above the Core Strategy.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Summary in relation to baseline	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy protecting and enhancing local wildlife and habitats is not over and above the Core Strategy the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives and is likely to have a long, medium positive effect on the surrounding environment. The changes to this policy post reg 14 help the policy move closer to the SEA baseline objectives.				