

# Habitats Regulations Assessment

Addendum Report for:

**Hampton Bishop Neighbourhood Area**

**March 2018**



# Hampton Bishop HRA

## HRA Screening Assessment

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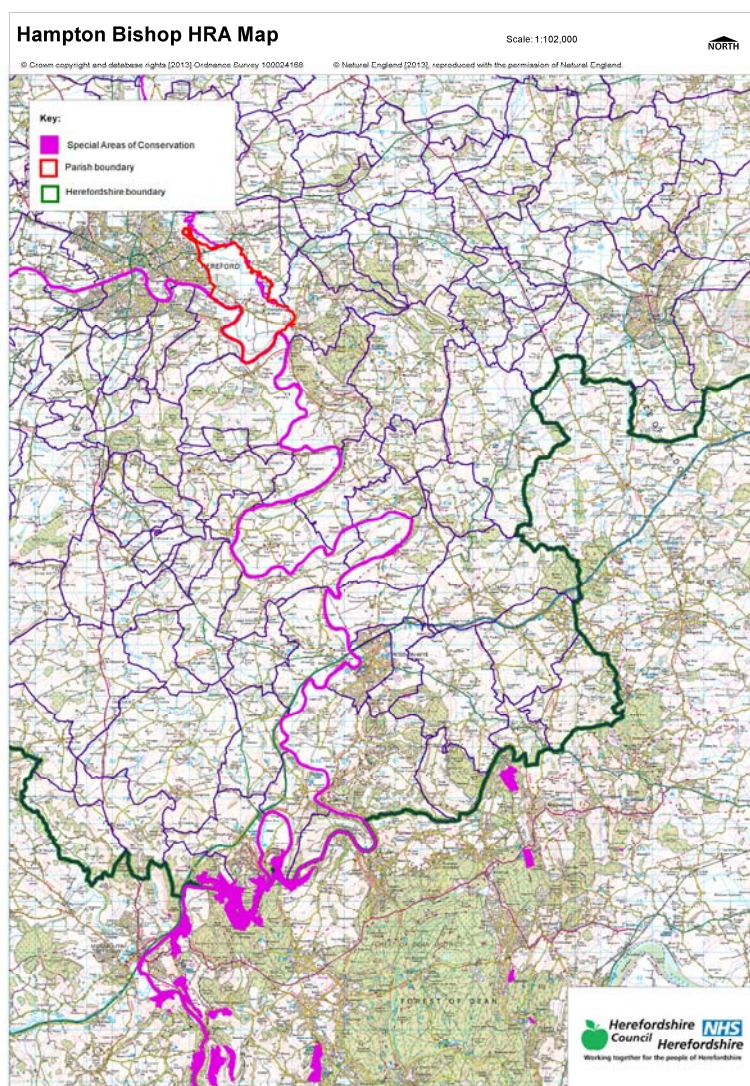
Appendix 1 – Initial Screening Report (May 2013)

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## 1 Introduction

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



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

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

## 3 Methodology

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

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

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

- 4.1 The initial Screening report (May 2013) found that the River Wye runs along the western and southern borders. The River Lugg runs along the eastern border and the Parish is within the River Lugg hydrological catchment area, therefore a full screening assessment is required.
- 4.2 For full details of the River Wye's attributes which contribute to and define their integrity and vulnerable data see Appendix 1 of the Hampton Bishop Initial Screening Report. The Initial Screening Report, May 2013, can be found in Appendix 1 of this HRA report. This information made it possible to identify the features of each site which determine site integrity, as well as the specific sensitivities of each site, therefore enabling later analysis of how the potential impacts of the Hampton Bishop Neighbourhood Plan may affect site integrity.
- 4.3 The initial options for the NDP were assessed to determine their environmental impact that could affect the River Wye SAC. Of the three overall options put forward, the 'no NDP' option was not considered viable for the Parish. The remaining two options did not propose direct growth as the plan is criteria based, therefore they would both be within the proportional growth targets of the Core strategy and are therefore unlikely to have a significant impact on the SAC.
- 4.4 As Hampton Bishop progresses from options onto their NDP policies, the Plan will need to identify ways in which the least effect on the River Wye SAC could be achieved, alongside taking forward the preferred option from the consultation from the community. The assessment matrix for the options can be found Appendix 2a.

#### **5 Description of the Hampton Bishop Neighbourhood Development Plan**

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

Objective 1 – To help ensure that future development is designed and managed to reduce problems associated with poor surface water drainage and flooding in and around the village.

Objective 2 – To promote high quality design in new buildings and extensions in order to maintain and enhance the historic setting of the conservations area and the wider rural riparian landscape of the parish.

- 5.3 The NDP also sets out 11 general policies on various topics based on the objective headings above and also for the village, these include:
- HB1 Development in Areas of Flood Risk
  - HB2 Design for Flood Resilience and Resistance
  - HB3 Design to Reduce Surface Water Run Off
  - HB4 Protecting Heritage Assets and Archaeology
  - HB5 Hampton Bishop Settlement Boundary
  - HB6 Building Design Principles for New Development
  - HB7 Landscape and Design Principles
  - HB8 Green Infrastructure
  - HB9 Local Green Spaces
  - HB10 Development on the Urban Fringe of the City of Hereford
  - HB11 Improving Traffic Management and Accessibility in Hampton Bishop

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

- 6.1 Regulation 102 of the Habitats Regulations 2010 requires an appropriate assessment where a land use plan (not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects. In addition, in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulation 2012 a NDP cannot have a significant effect on any European Site whether alone or in combination with another Plan.
- 6.2 There are a number of potentially relevant plans and projects which may result in in-combination effects with the Core Strategy across Herefordshire, these plans have been reviewed and can be found in Appendix 2 of the pre-submission publication of the Herefordshire Local Plan – Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (May 2014). It is seen that as this NDP does not go over and beyond the requirements set out in the Core Strategy this review will also be substantial for the NDP.
- 6.3 The HRA for the Core Strategy also identifies that both the Water Cycle Study for Herefordshire, which indicates the potential for planned water abstraction requirements combined with pressures on European Sites from the Core Strategy policies, and the work on the Nutrient Management Plan, to ensure the favourable conservation status of the SAC in respect of phosphate levels as soon as possible and at the latest by 2027, have both been considered as part of the in-combination assessment.

## 7 Assessment of the ‘likely significant effects’ of the Hampton Bishop NDP

- 7.1 As required under Regulation 102 of the Habitats Regulations 2010, a screening assessment has been undertaken to identify the ‘likely significant effects’ of the NDP. A screening matrix was prepared in order to identify whether any of the policies in the Plan would be likely to have a significant effect on the River Wye SAC.
- 7.2 The findings of the screening matrix can be found in the screening matrix in Appendix 2 of this report. Colour coding was used to record the likely impacts of the policies on the European site and its qualifying habitats and species as shown in the table 1 below:

Table 1

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

- 7.3 The Screening matrix took the approach of screening each policy individually, which is consistent with current guidance documents. The results from the HRA report for the pre-submission version of the Herefordshire Core Strategy was also taking into consideration.

- 7.4 Mitigation of some of the identified potential effects could be achieved through implementation of the other policies within the NDP which require good practice measures during and after construction phases, such as more efficient use of water, reduction in waste and encouragement of recycling. The provision and encouragement of use of more sustainable transport measures when improving the transport infrastructure, will also help to reduce car traffic around the parish and surrounding areas.

## **8 Conclusions from the Screening Matrix**

- 8.1 None of the Draft Hampton Bishop Plan (Autumn 2016) policies were concluded to be likely to have a significant effect on the River Wye SAC. Based on assumptions and information contained within the Hampton Bishop Plan, Herefordshire Core Strategy and the Pre-submission version / proposed modifications addendum of the HRA for the Core Strategy all of the NDP policies were found to be unlikely to result in significant effects on the River Wye SAC.
- 8.2 In many cases this is because the policy itself is criteria based and would not directly result in development. In a number of cases the policies also included measures to help support the natural environment, including biodiversity and therefore no significant effect conclusion could be reached. In addition, these policies have the potential to mitigate some of the possible adverse effects arising from other policies.
- 8.3 The plan is very much criteria based, and does not allocate sites for development.
- 8.4 Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) has stated for the Core Strategy that there is sufficient existing permitted headroom in the Sewerage Treatment Works serving the Hampton Bishop area, which is covered by the Eign STW, to continue to treat the water from the amount of housing provided for in the Core Strategy policies. In addition, the preparation of the Nutrient Management Plan for the River Wye SAC should ensure that development within Herefordshire which can be accommodated within existing water discharge permits would not be likely to have a significant effect upon the River Wye SAC.
- 8.5 It is unlikely that the Hampton Bishop Plan will have any in-combination effects with any Plans from neighbouring parish councils as the level of growth proposed is the same as that proposed for the Housing Market Area in the Herefordshire Core Strategy.
- 8.6 It is therefore concluded that the Hampton Bishop Plan will not have a likely significant effect on the River Wye SAC.
- 8.7 Any further amendments to policies will be rescreened if required and an addendum to this report will be produced.

# Appendix 1



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

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

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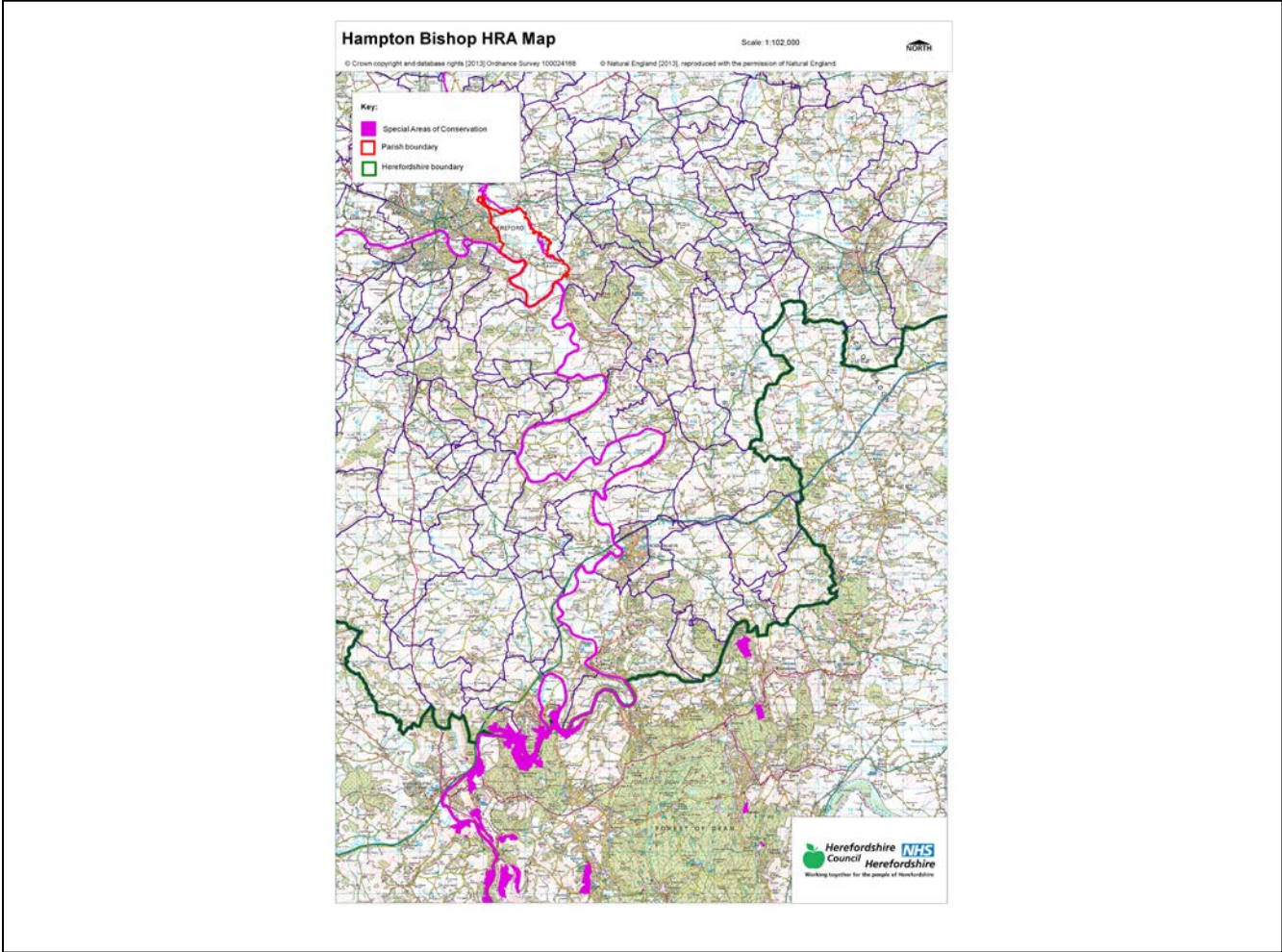
<b>Neighbourhood Area:</b>	Hampton Bishop Neighbourhood Area
<b>Parish Council:</b>	Hampton Bishop Parish Council
<b>Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:</b>	07/05/2013

#### **Introduction**

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

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

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



**Initial HRA Screening**

**River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:**

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	Y	The River Wye runs along the western and southern borders. The River Lugg runs along the eastern border
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The Parish is within the River Lugg hydrological catchment area.
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	N	There is no mains drainage at Hampton Bishop

**Downton Gorge SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 33.28km away from the Parish
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**River Clun SAC:**

Does the Neighbourhood Area include: Border Group Parish Council or Leintwardine Group Parish Council?	N	River Clun does not border the Parish
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**Usk Bat Sites SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 42.15km away from the Parish
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**Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	The Group Parish is 18.7km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites
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**Wye Valley Woodlands SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley Woodlands Site?	N	The Parish is 21.6km away from the Wye Valley Woodlands
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**HRA Conclusion:**

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

**European Site**

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

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC

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

The following environmental features are within or in general proximity to the Hampton Bishop 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.

<b>SEA features</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>SEA required</b>
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's within the Group Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	1	Rotherwas Park Wood (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's within the Parish	Y
Conservation Areas	3	Hampton Bishop village is a Conservation Area. There is also Hampton Park Conservation Area on the western border of the Parish, and Mordiford Conservation Area along the eastern border of the Parish	Y
European Sites	1	The River Wye and River Lugg SAC runs along the Western, northern and eastern borders	Y
Flood Areas		The Whole of the Parish is within a Flood Zone except the north east of the Parish, and also the area around Court Farm	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	1 SINC 4 SWS	SINC: Land north of Hampton Park Road (border) SWS: River Wye; River Lugg; Rotherwas Park Wood (border); Lugg Meadows	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails (e.g. Herefordshire Trail)	1	Wye Valley Walk	Y
Mineral Reserves	1	Lugg Bridge Farm on Roman Road to Upper Lodge	Y
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	1 Registered 6 Unregistered	Registered: Sufton Court (border) Unregistered: Old Sufton; Longworth (border); Lugwardine Court (border); New Court, Lugwardine (border); Hampton Dene; Rotherwas Park (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	3	Ring Ditches and Rectilinear enclosures east of Tupsley; Churchyard cross in St Andrews Churchyard; Churchyard cross in Holy Rood Churchyard	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	3	River Wye (Unfavourable Recovering); River Lugg (Unfavourable Recovering); Lugg & Hampton Meadows (Favourable)	Y

**Decision Notification:**

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

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

**Assessment date: 04/06/2013**

**Assessed by: James Latham**

## Appendix 1: European Sites

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

<b>Downton Gorge</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> 10km for air quality associated with poultry units or other intensive agricultural practices.
<b>River Clun</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> Water quality is important to maintain the site feature. Parishes either side of the River Clun will be affected.
<b>River Wye</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>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>
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> Proximity: Developments should not be within 100m of the designated bank. Some developments beyond 100m may also have impacts based on proximity and these issues should be addressed where possible when developing NDP policy and choosing site allocations. 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: <a href="http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Otters_the_facts.pdf">http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Otters_the_facts.pdf</a> accessed 09/04/2013)

### Usk Bat Site

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

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

### Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

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

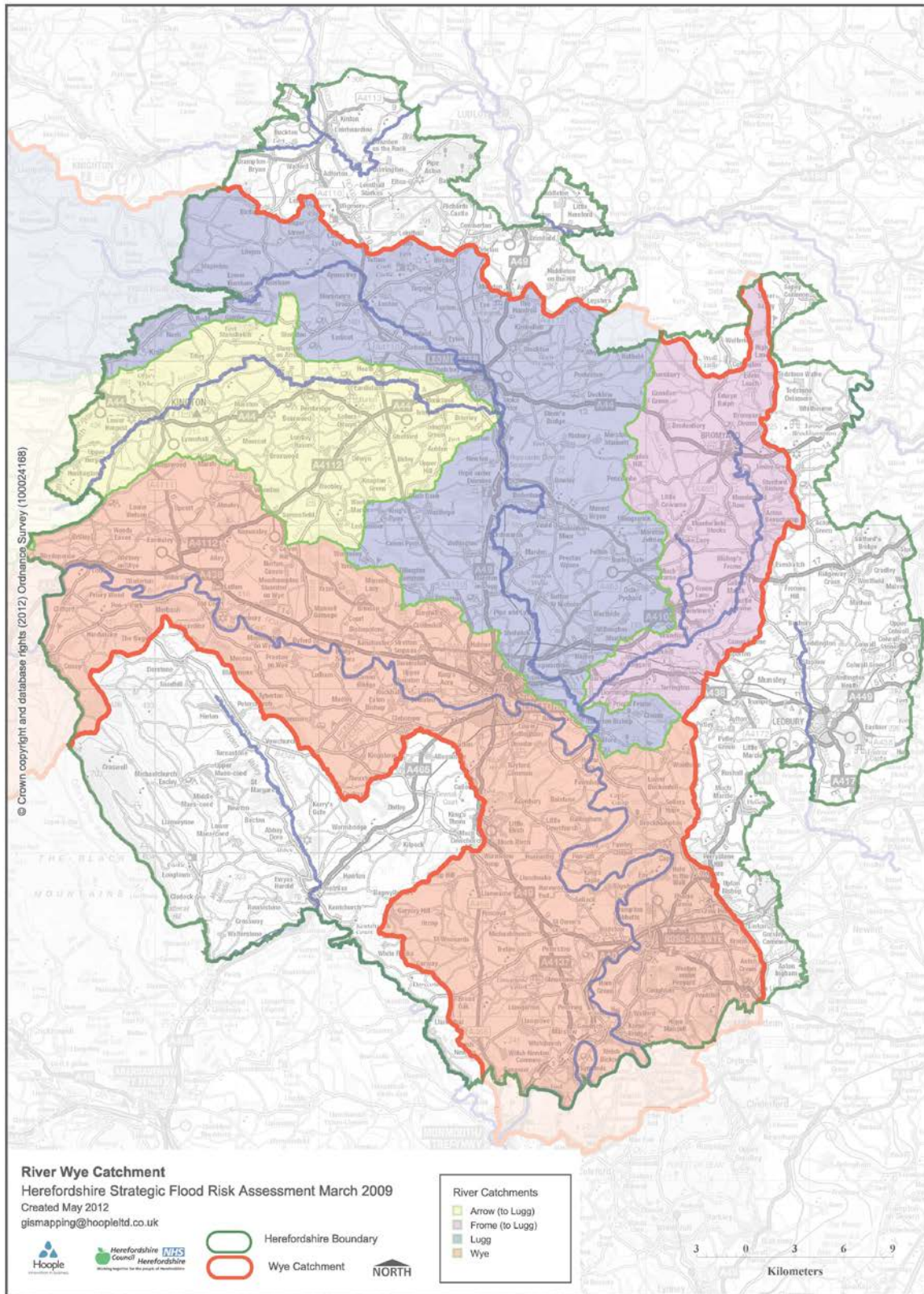
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

### Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

## Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map





# Appendix 2

NDP options	HRA Screening of Emerging NDP options				
	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the option	Likely effect if option implemented. Could they have Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on European Sites?	European Sites potentially affected	Mitigation measures to be considered, as necessary, through redraft of option and to be considered as part of Appropriate Assessment	Could the policy have likely significant effects on European sites (taking mitigation into account?)
Option 1 a) Prepare a NDP	Producing a NDP would result in greater certainty and would meet the requirements of the Core Strategy.	Core Strategy HRA has examined the likely significant effects of the Core Strategy rural policies in May 2014 and concluded that there are no LSE but acknowledges the role of neighbourhood plans to provide additional certainty.	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC.	n/a	No; policy criteria can be added to any policy to mitigate.
b) Do nothing	Not producing a neighbourhood plan would result in any future growth decisions within the parish being made based on the strategic policies within the Core Strategy.  Proportional housing and employment growth in accordance with the Core Strategy.	Core Strategy HRA has examined the likely significant effects of the Core Strategy rural policies in May 2014 and concluded that there are no LSE but acknowledges the role of neighbourhood plans to provide additional certainty.	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC.	n/a	n/a

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Option 2 Village boundary  A/ Use a settlement boundary to manage development at Hampton Bishop	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.	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 any likely effects.	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC	n/a	No; policy criteria can be added to any settlement boundary criteria policy to mitigate.
B/ Do not use a settlement boundary to manage village development	There is less certainty without a settlement boundary as any growth will be adjudged by criteria based policy.	Policies within the NDP will need to be criteria based, which can have mitigation criteria included.	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC	n/a	No; policy criteria can be added to any allocation policy to mitigate.
Option 3 Housing Delivery  A/ Allocate further sites for housing other than what is on commitment sites	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.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within the River Wye catchment. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies.	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC	n/a	No; policy criteria can be added to any allocation policy to mitigate.
B/ Deliver housing through managed windfall development, with no site allocation	Reduced certainty, but housing capacity would need to be identified within the NDP therefore	Impact would depend upon location and scale. Need to ensure sufficient safeguards are in place to	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC	n/a	Impact would depend upon location and scale. Need to ensure sufficient safeguards are in place to prevent

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other than the commitment sites	safeguards through other policies would be required.	prevent significant effect occurring.			significant effect occurring.
Option 4 Type of Village boundary  A/ Restrictive boundary, limiting development to that identified in the Plan	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside	Impact would depend upon location and scale. Need to ensure sufficient safeguards are in place to prevent significant effect occurring.	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC	n/a	Impact would depend upon location and scale. Need to ensure sufficient safeguards are in place to prevent significant effect occurring.
B/ Permissive boundary, including areas of open land for possible later development	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside	Impact would depend upon location and scale. Need to ensure sufficient safeguards are in place to prevent significant effect occurring.	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC	n/a	Impact would depend upon location and scale. Need to ensure sufficient safeguards are in place to prevent significant effect occurring.

NDP objectives	HRA Screening of Emerging NDP options				
	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the option	Likely effect if option implemented. Could they have Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on European Sites?	European Sites potentially affected	Mitigation measures to be considered, as necessary, through redraft of option and to be considered as part of Appropriate Assessment	Could the policy have likely significant effects on European sites (taking mitigation into account?)
Objective 1 – To help ensure that they future development is designed and managed to reduce problems associated with poor surface water drainage in and around the village.	Development of design principles and assessment against flooding criteria for an new development or extension	No, as long as mitigation measures against sewerage options are addressed	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC.	Ensuring that pollution aspects that have been an issue in the past with flooding events are rectified in criteria of policies	No
Objective 2 – To promote high quality design in new buildings and extensions in order to maintain and enhance the historic settling of the Conservation Area and wider riparian landscape of the Parish.	Development of robust design principles to ensure the area retains its character.	No	N/A	N/A	No

NDP Policies	HRA Screening of Emerging NDP options				
	Likely activities (operations) to result as a consequence of the option	Likely effect if option implemented. Could they have Likely Significant Effects (LSE) on European Sites?	European Sites potentially affected	Mitigation measures to be considered, as necessary, through redraft of option and to be considered as part of Appropriate Assessment	Could the policy have likely significant effects on European sites (taking mitigation into account?)
HB1 Development in Areas of Flood Risk	Guidance and structures implemented to ensure that development does not take place on areas at risk of flooding	N/A	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC.	N/A	No, this policy's is not likely to lead to any development that would affect the SAC and mitigation measures for this are covered in the policy itself.
HB2 Design for Flood Resilience and Resistance	Improved design of any new dwellings in windfall sites or extensions for resilience against the impact of flooding	N/A	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC.	N/A	No, this policy's is not likely to lead to any development that would affect the SAC and mitigation measures for this are covered in the policy itself, any building would enhance mitigation against damage or impact on SAC.
HB3 Design to Reduce Surface Water Run Off	Installation of SUDS where possible and sustainable measures	N/A	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC.	Ensure that any systems or measures put in place do strictly adhere to the	No, this policy's is not likely to lead to any development that

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	such as green roofs, living roofs and blue roofs as well as water attenuation facilities where possible.			policy as this will ensure that mitigation measures will be in place. This is particularly important in terms of SUDS and any pollution issues with surface run off	would affect the SAC and mitigation measures for this are covered in the policy itself, any building would enhance mitigation against damage or impact on SAC. This policy could result in the development of renewable energy infrastructure which depending on its location may have potential effect on the River Wye, sufficient policy safeguards are in place within both the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and NDP to avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects on the River Wye.
HB4 Protecting Heritage Assets and Archaeology	Protection of any designated and non-designated heritage assets to help retain character of historic landscape	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
HB5 Hampton Bishop Settlement Boundary	Guidance on general principles for development within the	N/A	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC.	Ensure that more detail is provided when any planning stage is	No, but overall should not have an adverse effect if mitigation

	settlement boundary to support controlled growth.			reached, should be assessed on a case by case basis. Whilst this policy would allow for, and encourage the re-use of buildings there could be additional policy criteria in place to ensure that proposed uses are appropriate and to avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects.	measure in policy and supporting policies are taken into account strictly.
HB6 Building Design Principles for New Development	Policy sets out design criteria for all prospective developments or extensions	N/A	N/A	N/A	No, this policy will not lead to development; rather, it aims to ensure that new development coming forward under the other NDP policies contributes to sustainable development and the enhancement of the surrounding area through design. In terms of extensions to existing dwellings, this policy also allows for extensions to existing dwellings so long as certain design criteria are met, many schemes fall within the scope of the permitted development regime



					anyway.
HB7 Landscape and Design Principles	The protection of the village character, wildlife, and established trees alongside the installation of signage and prevention of disruption of the visual impact of the landscape of the parish.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No, this policy's is not likely to lead to any development that would affect the SAC.
HB8 Green Infrastructure	Protection of the existing eco-system and implementation of sustainable enhancements.	N/A	N/A	N/A	No, this policy's is not likely to lead to any development that would affect the SAC and mitigation measures for this are covered in the policy itself.
HB9 Local Green Spaces	Provision of identified green spaces	N/A	N/A	N/A	No, this policy's is not likely to lead to any development that would affect the SAC
HB10 Development on the Urban Fringe of the City of Hereford	Development possibly outside of the settlement boundary and potentially near the River Wye SAC	Possible unspecified development near the River Wye SAC area.	River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC.	Further assessment into positioning and sensitively to boundaries, although noted as high and medium landscape sensitivity, they wider effect should be carefully considered on a case by case basis.	If mitigation measures are adhered to there should be no significant negative impact or effects on the River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC.

HB11 Improving Traffic Management and Accessibility in Hampton Bishop	<p>Improve accessibility.</p> <p>Reduce vehicle speeds along B4224.</p> <p>Enable safe crossing the B4224.</p> <p>Providing more cycle provision and accessibility for all.</p> <p>Enhancements of public transport services and bus stops.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	No, this policy will lead to development of some access ways but is not likely to lead to any development that would affect the SAC