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Sustainability Appraisal of the Hereford Area Plan and Rural Area Site Allocation Development Plan Documents

Appendices

Prepared by LUC
May 2017

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Planning & EIA
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Landscape Planning
Landscape Management
Ecology
Mapping & Visualisation

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Contents

Appendix 1	5
Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes	5
Appendix 2	42
Maps	42
Appendix 3	63
Detailed SA Matrices of the Options for the Hereford Area Plan DPD	63
Appendix 4	108
Detailed SA Matrices of the Options for the Rural Area Site Allocations DPD	108
Appendix 5	180
Consultation Responses	180

Appendix 1

Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
INTERNATIONAL				
International				
<i>IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014)</i> ¹	To limit and/or reduce all greenhouse gas emissions which contribute to climate change	None	Plan should support reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.	Include sustainability objectives to support reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases.
<i>Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (2002)</i>	<p>Commitment to building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all.</p> <p>Areas of focus include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable consumption and production patterns. • Accelerate shift towards sustainable consumption and production – 10 year framework of programmed of action. • Reverse trend in loss of natural resources. • Renewable energy and energy efficiency. • Urgently and substantially increase Global share of renewable energy. • Significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. 	To promote greater resource efficiency, increase energy efficiency and develop new technology for renewable energy.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Declaration.	Include sustainability objectives to enhance the natural environment and promote renewable energy and energy/resource efficiency.
<i>Aarhus Convention (1998)</i>	<p>Established a number of rights of the public with regard to the environment. Local authorities should provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of everyone to receive environmental information. • The right to participate from an early 	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Convention.	Ensure that the public are involved and consulted at all relevant stages of SA production.

¹ IPCC (2014) Fifth Assessment Report on Climate Change

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>stage in environmental decision making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The right to challenge in a court of law public decisions that have been made without respecting the two rights above or environmental law in general. 			
<i>Bern Convention (1979)</i>	The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Bern Convention) was adopted in Bern, Switzerland in 1979, and came into force in 1982. The principal aims of the Convention are to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats (listed in Appendices I and II of the Convention), to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species) listed in Appendix III. To this end the Convention imposes legal obligations on contracting parties, protecting over 500 wild plant species and more than 1,000 wild animal species.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Convention.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity .
<i>Ramsar Convention – Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1971)</i>	To promote the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international co-operation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.	The number of Ramsar sites being designated in the UK.	Plan should promote the conservation and make wise use of all wetland areas.	Consider inclusion of objectives which aim to promote conservation and wise use of wetland areas .
EU Directives				
<i>SEA Directive 2001 Directive 2001/42/EC</i>	Provide for a high level of protection of the environment and contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the	The Directive must be applied to plans or programmes whose formal preparation begins after	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the	Requirements of the SEA Directive must be met in

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment	preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.	21 July 2004 and to those already in preparation by that date.	Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive at the national level.	Sustainability Appraisals.
<i>The Birds Directive 2009</i> Directive 2009/147/EC is a codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended	The preservation, maintenance, and re-establishment of biotopes and habitats shall include the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of protected areas. • Upkeep and management in accordance with the ecological needs of habitats inside and outside the protected zones. • Re-establishment of destroyed biotopes. • Creation of biotopes. 	No targets or indicators.	Sites and policies should make sure that the upkeep of recognised habitats is maintained and not damaged from development. Avoid pollution or deterioration of habitats or any other disturbances effecting birds.	Include sustainability objectives for the protection of birds.
<i>The Habitats Directive 1992</i> Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora	Promote the maintenance of biodiversity taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements. Conservation of natural habitats and maintain landscape features of importance to wildlife and fauna.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and maintain the natural environment and important landscape features.
<i>The Water Framework Directive 2000</i> Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for	Protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater.	No targets or indicators.	Develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and minimise the impact on water quality.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
community action in the field of water policy				
<i>The Floods Directive 2007</i> Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks	Establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods.	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments to be completed by December 2011. Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps to be completed by December 2013. Flood Risk Management Plans to be completed by December 2015.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives that relate to flood management and reduction of risk.
<i>The Drinking Water Directive 1998</i> Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	Protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Member States must set values for water intended for human consumption.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance water quality.
<i>The Bathing Water Quality Directive 2006</i> Directive 2006/7/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption	The revised Bathing Water Directive entered into force in March 2006. The overall objective of the revised Directive remains the protection of public health whilst bathing.	There is a requirement for all bathing waters to be classed as 'sufficient' by 2015.	Plan must adhere to the requirements of the Directive, as appropriate.	Sustainability objectives should reflect the Directive requirements and protect the quality of bathing waters.
<i>The Air Quality Directive 2008</i> Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	Avoid, prevent and reduce harmful effects of ambient noise pollution on human health and the environment.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in	Include sustainability objectives to maintain and enhance air quality.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
			the NPPF.	
<i>The Noise Directive 2000/14/EC</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the environmental problem by drawing up strategic noise maps. Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects and the measures considered to address noise. Addressing local noise issues by requiring authorities to draw up action Plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise where it is good. 	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to reduce noise pollution.
<i>The Waste Framework Directive 2008</i> Directive 2008/98/EC on waste	Prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness. The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation. Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without using processes that could harm the environment.	Sets targets for recycling rates; 50% recycling rates for household waste and 70% for C&D waste by 2020.	Plan should reflect the waste hierarchy. Plan should make provision for sufficient recycling facilities to ensure targets can be met and encourage the use of secondary aggregates.	Consider objectives to provide an adequate supply of suitable waste facilities, to reduce waste , and to reduce waste sent to landfill.
<i>The Landfill Directive 1999</i> Directive 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste	Prevent or reduce negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.	Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill to 75% of the 1995 level by 2010. Reduce this to 50% in 2013 and 35% by 2020.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to increase recycling and reduce the amount of waste.
<i>The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010</i>	This Directive lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is	The Directive sets emission limit values for substances that are harmful to air or water.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as	Include sustainability objective for reducing pollution.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)	not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.		more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	
<i>The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive 1994</i> Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste	Harmonise the packaging waste system of Member States. Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste.	By June 2001 at least 50% by weight of packaging waste should have been recovered, at least 25% by weight of the totality of packaging materials contained in packaging waste to be recycled with a minimum of 15% by weight for each packaging material.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to minimise the environmental impact of waste and promote recycling.
<i>The Nitrates Directive 1991</i> Directive 91/676/EEC on nitrates from agricultural sources.	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and prevent further such pollution.	Identification of vulnerable areas.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to reduce water pollution.
<i>The Urban Waste Water Directive 1991</i> Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste water treatment	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Directive as well as more detailed policies derived from the Directive contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to reduce water pollution.
EUROPEAN				

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
<p><i>EU Seventh Environmental Action Plan to 2020</i></p>	<p>The EU's objectives in implementing the programme are:</p> <p>(a) to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital;</p> <p>(b) to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy;</p> <p>(c) to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing;</p> <p>(d) to maximise the benefits of the Union's environment legislation;</p> <p>(e) to improve the evidence base for environment policy;</p> <p>(f) to secure investment for environment and climate policy and get the prices right;</p> <p>(g) to improve environmental integration and policy coherence;</p> <p>(h) to enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities;</p> <p>(i) to increase the Union's effectiveness in confronting regional and global environmental challenges.</p>	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Action Plan as well as more detailed policies contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to protect and enhance the natural environment and promote energy efficiency.</p>
<p><i>EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020</i></p>	<p>The European Commission has adopted an ambitious new strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. The six targets cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity • Better protection for ecosystems, and 	<p>Biodiversity loss is an enormous challenge in the EU, with around one in four species currently threatened with extinction and 88% of fish stocks over-exploited or significantly depleted.</p>	<p>Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Strategy as well as more detailed policies contained in the NPPF.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to value, protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>more use of green infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More sustainable agriculture and forestry • Better management of fish stocks • Tighter controls on invasive alien species • A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss 			
<i>European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)</i>	Economic and social cohesion across the community. Conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage. Balanced competitiveness between different tiers of government.	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Plan as well as more detailed policies contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to conserve natural resources and cultural heritage.
<i>European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2002)</i>	The convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning.	No indicators or targets.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Convention as well as more detailed policies contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect, manage and plan for landscape provision.
<i>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)</i> <i>Revision of the 1985 Granada Convention</i>	<p>Protection of the archaeological heritage, including any physical evidence of the human past that can be investigated archaeologically both on land and underwater.</p> <p>Creation of archaeological reserves and conservation of excavated sites.</p>	No indicators or targets.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the Convention as well as more detailed policies contained in the NPPF.	Include sustainability objectives to protect the archaeological heritage.

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NATIONAL				
White Papers				
<i>Fixing our Broken Housing Market</i> (DCLG, 2017)	The White Paper sets out the Government's strategy to address the housing market crisis by (1) planning for the right homes in the right places, (2) building homes faster, (3) diversifying the market, and (4) helping people now. It also stresses the importance of using land more efficiently for development including developing previously developed land to contribute to the supply of new housing.	No indicators or targets.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the White Paper which promote the protection of the Green Belt and reuse of previously developed land for housing.	Include sustainability objectives to promote the reuse of previously developed land and the protection of the Green Belt.
<i>The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature</i> (DEFRA, 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting and improving our natural environment; Growing a green economy; and Reconnecting people and nature. 	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will protect the intrinsic value of nature and recognise the multiple benefits it could have for communities.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the enhancement of the natural environment.
<i>Planning our Electric Future: A White Paper for Secure, Affordable and Low-Carbon Electricity</i> (DECC, 2011)	This White Paper sets out the Government's commitment to transform the UK's electricity system to ensure that our future electricity supply is secure, low-carbon and affordable.	15 per cent renewable energy target by 2020 and 80 per cent carbon reduction target by 2050.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will support renewable energy generation and encourage greater energy efficiency.	Include sustainability objectives to reduce carbon emissions and increase proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.
<i>Water for Life</i> (DEFRA, 2011)	Objectives of the White Paper are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paint a clear vision of the future and create the conditions which enable the water sector and water 	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will support the efficient use of water, and improvement of	Include sustainability objectives that relate to water quality and quantity.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>users to prepare for it;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver benefits across society through an ambitious agenda for improving water quality, working with local communities to make early improvements in the health of our rivers by reducing pollution and tackling unsustainable abstraction; • Keep short and longer term affordability for customers at the centre of decision making in the water sector; • Protect the interests of taxpayers in the policy decisions that we take; • Ensure a stable framework for the water sector which remains attractive to investors; • Stimulate cultural change in the water sector by removing barriers to competition, fostering innovation and efficiency, and encouraging new entrants to the market to help improve the range and quality of services offered to customers and cut business costs; • Work with water companies, regulators and other stakeholders to build understanding of the impact personal choices have on the water environment, water resources and costs; and 		water quality.	

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set out roles and responsibilities – including where Government will take a stronger role in strategic direction setting and assessing resilience to future challenges, as well as clear expectations on the regulators. 			
National Legislation				
<i>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</i>	<p>To improve the management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses.</p> <p>To protect water supplies.</p>	<p>Local Authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood maps and plans.</p> <p>Lead Local Flood Authorities to prepare Local flood risk management strategies.</p>	The DPDs should take account of flooding and water management issues and strategies.	Consider inclusion of an objective to reduce flood risk and other impacts on the water environment.
<i>Climate Change Act 2008</i>	The Climate Change Act 2008 introduced a statutory target of reducing carbon emissions.	Target of reducing carbon emissions by 80 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050, with an interim target of 34% by 2020.	Planning makes a significant contribution to both mitigating and adapting to climate change through its ability to influence the location, scale, mix and character of development. The DPDs should include policies that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions and greater resilience to the impacts of climate change.	Objectives should reflect the aims set in the Climate Change Act to reduce carbon emissions.
<i>Housing Act 2004</i>	Protect the most vulnerable in society and help create a fairer and better housing market.	No indicators or targets.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will help to create a	Include sustainability objectives to improve access to

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	Strengthen the Government's drive to meet its 2010 decent homes target.		fairer and better housing market.	good quality and affordable housing.
Regulations				
<i>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) (as amended)</i>	The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.	No targets or indicators specifically, or directly relevant to minerals plans.	Consider how the DPDs can contribute to meeting the regulations.	Include sustainability objectives relating to protection of European sites.
National Policies and Strategies				
DCLG (2012) <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>	Presumption in favour of sustainable development.	No targets or indicators.	Development plan has a statutory status as the starting point for decision making.	Sustainability appraisal should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.
	Building a strong, competitive economy.	No targets or indicators.	Set out clear economic visions for that particular area.	Include a sustainability objective relating to strengthening the economy.
	Promoting healthy communities.	No targets or indicators.	Promote safe and accessible environments with a high quality of life and	Include a sustainability objective relating to health and well-

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			community cohesion.	being.
	Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding, and coastal change.	No targets or indicators.	Use opportunities offered by new development to reduce causes/impacts of flooding.	Include a sustainability objective relating to climate change mitigation and adaption.
	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.	No targets or indicators.	Recognise the wider benefits of biodiversity.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment.
	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	No targets or indicators.	Sustain and enhance heritage assets and put them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.	Include a sustainability objective relating to the conservation of historic features.
	Facilitating the use of sustainable materials.	No targets or indicators.	Encourage prior extraction of minerals where practicable and environmentally feasible.	Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable mineral extraction.
DCLG (2015) <i>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites</i>	Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning. To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, 	No targets or indicators. The updated policy now includes: If a local planning authority cannot demonstrate an up-to-date 5 year supply of deliverable sites, this should be a significant material consideration in any	Ensure that the relevant considerations are taken into account when allocating traveller sites.	Include relevant sustainability objectives relating to social inclusion and environmental protection.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale. • That plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development. • To promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites. • That plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies. • To increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply. • To reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions. • To enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure. • For local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	<p>subsequent planning decision when considering applications for the grant of temporary planning permission.</p> <p>The exception is where the proposal is on land designated as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Belt • sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives • sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest • local green space • an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty • within a National Park (or the Broads) <p>Inappropriate development is harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved, except in very special circumstances.</p> <p>Traveller sites (temporary or permanent) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development. Subject to the best interests of the child, personal circumstances and unmet need are unlikely to clearly outweigh harm to the Green Belt and any other harm so as to establish very special circumstances.</p> <p>In exceptional cases, where a</p>		

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		local planning authority is burdened by a large-scale unauthorised site that has significantly increased their need, and their area is subject to strict and special planning constraints, then there is no assumption that the local planning authority is required to plan to meet their traveller site needs in full.		
DCLG (2014) <i>National Planning Policy for Waste</i>	<p>The National Planning Policy for Waste was adopted in October 2014 and sets out the need for local authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare local plans using a robust proportionate evidence base • Identify need for waste management facilities • Identify suitable sites and areas • Determine planning applications • Monitor and report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Take up in allocated sites and areas ○ Existing stock and changes in the stock of waste management facilities. ○ The amount of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal. 	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that take account of the National Planning Policy for Waste.	Include a sustainability objective relating to sustainable waste management.
DEFRA (2013) <i>National Waste Management</i>	Provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England, and	No targets or indicators.	Allocate sites and develop policies that	Include a sustainability

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<i>Plan for England</i>	<p>evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive.</p> <p>At the local authority level, the Waste Management Plan notes that waste planning authorities (county and unitary authorities in England) are responsible for producing local waste management plans that cover the land use planning aspect of waste management for their areas.</p>		take account of the National Waste Management Plan.	objective relating to sustainable waste management .
<p>HM Government (2013) <i>Waste prevention programme for England: Prevention is better than cure – The role of waste prevention in moving to a more resource efficient economy</i></p>	<p>The aim of the Programme is to improve the environment and protect human health by supporting a resource efficient economy, reducing the quantity and impact of waste produced whilst promoting sustainable economic growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage businesses to contribute to a more sustainable economy by building waste reduction into design, offering alternative business models and delivering new and improved products and services; • encourage a culture of valuing resources by making it easier for people and businesses to find out how to reduce their waste, to use products for longer, repair broken items, and enable reuse of items by others; • help businesses recognise and act upon potential savings through better resource efficiency and preventing waste, to realise opportunities for growth; and • support action by central and local government, businesses and civil society 	No targets or indicators.	Policies should take account of the strategic measures in the Programme.	Include SA objectives which seek to promote waste prevention .

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	to capitalise on these opportunities.			
HM Government (2009) <i>The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan</i>	Plan plots how the UK will meet the 34 percent cut in emissions on 1990 levels by 2020. The Plan shows how reductions in the power sector and heavy industry; transport; homes and communities; workplaces and jobs; and farming, land and waste sectors could enable carbon budgets to 2022 to be met.	The plan includes a 5-point Action Plan covering the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the public from immediate risk; • Preparing for the future; • Limiting the severity of future climate change through a new international climate agreement; • Building a low carbon UK; • Supporting individuals, communities and businesses to play their part. 	Plan should include policies that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions.	Objectives should reflect the aims set in the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan to reduce carbon emissions.
HM Government (2011): <i>The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future</i>	The Carbon Plan is a Government wide plan of action on climate change, including domestic and international activity.	The plan includes a range of sectorial plans and targets including low carbon industry.	Plan should include policies that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions such as diverting waste from landfill by driving it up the waste hierarchy and using alternate or low emission transport options where viable.	Include a sustainability objective relating to reducing carbon emissions.
DECC (2009) <i>The UK Renewable Energy Strategy</i>	Increase our use of renewable electricity, heat and transport, and help tackle climate change. Build the UK low-carbon economy, promote	15% of energy from renewable sources by 2020. Reducing UK CO2 emissions by 750 million tonnes by 2030.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will support renewable energy provision including electricity,	Include a sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	energy security and take action against climate change.		heat and transport.	renewable sources.
DEFRA (2013) <i>The National Adaptation Programme – Making the Country Resilient to a Changing Climate</i>	<p>The report sets out visions for the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built Environment – <i>“buildings and places and the people who live and work in them are resilient to a changing climate and extreme weather and organisations in the built environment sector have an increased capacity to address the risks and take the opportunities from climate change”.</i> • Infrastructure – <i>“an infrastructure network that is resilient to today’s natural hazards and prepared for the future changing climate”.</i> • Healthy and resilient communities – <i>“a health service, a public health and social care system which are resilient and adapted to a changing climate. Communities and individuals, including the most vulnerable, are better prepared to cope with severe weather events and other impacts of climate change. Emergency services and local resilience capability take account of and are resilient to, a changing climate”.</i> • Agriculture and Forestry – <i>“profitable and productive agriculture and forestry sectors that take the opportunities from climate change, are resilient to its threats and contribute to the resilience of the natural environment by helping maintain ecosystem services and protect and enhance biodiversity”.</i> • Natural Environment – <i>“the natural</i> 	No targets or indicators.	Policies should take account of the aims of the Programme.	Include SA objectives which seek to promote the implementation of adaptation measures to make the area more resilient to a changing climate.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p><i>environment, with diverse and healthy ecosystems, is resilient to climate change, able to accommodate change and valued for the adaptation services it provides”.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business – <i>“UK businesses are resilient to extreme weather and prepared for future risks and opportunities from climate change”.</i> • Local Government – <i>“Local government plays a central in leading and supporting local places to become more resilient to a range of future risk and to be prepared for the opportunities from a changing climate”.</i> 			
<p>DEFRA (GP3): <i>Underground, Under threat – Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice</i></p>	<p>To prevent pollution of groundwater.</p>	<p>To meet Water Framework Directive requirements for groundwater quality.</p>	<p>Plan should recognise the importance and vulnerability of groundwater resources and ensure that they are not detrimentally affected by waste development.</p>	<p>Include an objective to protect groundwater quality.</p>
<p>Environment Agency (2011) <i>The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England</i></p>	<p>This Strategy sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities.</p> <p>The strategic aims and objectives of the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“manage the risk to people and their property;</i> • <i>Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level – individual,</i> 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Policies should seek to reduce and manage the risk of all types of flooding.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives which seek to reduce the risk and manage flooding sustainably.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p><i>community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development”.</i> 			
<p>DEFRA (2008) <i>Future Water: The Government’s Water Strategy for England</i></p>	<p>Sets out how the Government want the water sector to look by 2030 and an outline of the steps which need to be taken to get there.</p> <p>The vision for 2030 is one where we, as a country have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>“improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology it supports, and continue to maintain high standards of drinking water quality from taps;</i> • <i>Sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water;</i> • <i>Ensure a sustainable use of water resources, and implement fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges;</i> • <i>Cut greenhouse gas emissions; and</i> • <i>Embed continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water users”.</i> 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Policies should aim to contribute to the vision set out in this Strategy.</p>	<p>Include SA objectives which seek to protect, manage and enhance the water environment.</p>
<p>Environment Agency (2009) <i>Water for People and the Environment: Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales</i></p>	<p>The Strategy vision for water resource “is for there to be enough water for people and the environment, meeting legitimate needs”.</p> <p>Its aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage water resource and protect the water environment from climate change. • Restore, protect, improve and value species and habitats that depend on 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Policies should reflect the aims of the strategy where relevant.</p>	<p>Include SA objective which seeks to promote water management and efficiency.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute to sustainable development through good water management. People to understand how water and the water environment contribute to their quality of life. 			
<p>DEFRA (2009) <i>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England</i></p>	<p>The vision is "by 2030, all England's soils will be managed sustainability and degradation threats tackled successfully. This will improve the quality of England's soils and safeguard their ability to provide essential services for future generations".</p> <p>The Strategy highlights the areas for priority including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better protection for agricultural soils. Protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon. Building the resilience of soils to a changing climate. Preventing soil pollution. Effective soil protection during construction and development. Dealing with our legacy of contaminated land. 	<p>No targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Ensure that site allocations and policies will help protect and enhance the quality of soils and seek to sustainably manage their quality for future generations.</p>	<p>Include SA objective which seeks to safeguard and enhance the quality of soil.</p>
<p>DEFRA (2007) <i>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</i></p>	<p>Make sure that everyone can enjoy a level of ambient air quality in public spaces, which poses no significant risk to health or quality of life.</p> <p>Render polluting emissions harmless.</p>	<p>Sets air quality standards for 13 air pollutants.</p>	<p>Develop policies that aim to meet the standards.</p>	<p>Include sustainability objectives to reduce pollution and protect and improve air quality.</p>
<p>DEFRA (2011) <i>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem</i></p>	<p>The strategy aims to guide conservation efforts in England up to 2020, and move from a net biodiversity loss to gain. The strategy includes 22 priorities which include actions for</p>	<p>The strategy develops ambitious yet achievable goals for 2020 and 2050, based on Aichi Targets set at the Nagoya UN Biodiversity</p>	<p>Develop policies that promote conservation and enhancements of biodiversity and ensure</p>	<p>Include sustainability objective that relates to biodiversity.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
<i>services</i>	<p>the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • Forestry; • Planning and Development; • Water Management; • Marine Management; • Fisheries; • Air Pollution; and • Invasive Non-Native Species. 	Summit in October 2010.	that site allocations take account of the aims of the strategy.	
DEFRA (2011) <i>Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy</i>	<p>Enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life for future generations. There are 4 shared priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable consumption and production; • climate change and energy; • natural resource protection and environmental enhancement; and • sustainable communities. 	Sets out indicators to give an overview of sustainable development and priority areas in the UK. They include 20 of the UK Framework indicators and a further 48 indicators related to the priority areas.	Ensure that site allocations and policies meet the aims of the Sustainable Development Strategy.	Include sustainability objectives to cover the Strategy's shared priorities.
DECC (2014) <i>Community Energy Strategy</i>	<p>Sets out plans to promote and facilitate the planning and development of decentralised community energy initiatives in four main types of energy activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating energy (electricity or heat) • Reducing energy use (saving energy through energy efficiency and behaviour change) • Managing energy (balancing supply and demand) • Purchasing energy (collective 	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will support community low carbon and renewable energy provision including electricity, heat and transport.	Include a sustainability objective relating to increasing energy provided from decentralised low carbon and renewable sources.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	purchasing or switching to save money on energy)			
DECC (2012) <i>The Energy Efficiency Opportunity in the UK</i>	<p>This is an Energy Efficiency Strategy aiming to realise the wider energy efficiency potential that is available in the UK economy. The Strategy identifies four barriers to energy efficiency which need to be overcome which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embryonic markets. • Information. • Misaligned financial incentives. • Undervaluing energy efficiency. <p>The Strategy draws attention to maximising the potential of existing dwellings by implementing 21st century energy management initiatives on 19th century homes.</p>	No targets or indicators.	Policies should seek to address the barriers identified within the Strategy and improve the existing building stock through appropriate adaptation measures.	Include SA objectives relating to energy efficiency and adaptation of the existing building stock.
DfT (2013) <i>Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration</i>	<p>The strategy's vision is for an inclusive, integrated and innovative transport system that works for everyone, and where making door-to-door journeys by sustainable means is an attractive and convenient option. Four key areas to address are highlighted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving availability of information; • simplifying ticketing; • making connections between different steps in the journey, and different modes of transport, easier; and • providing better interchange facilities. 	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will enhance public transport provision and encourage active modes of travel such as walking and cycling.	Include a relevant sustainability objective relating to sustainable transport.
Department of Health (2010) <i>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: our</i>	Protect the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improving the	No targets or indicators.	Ensure that site allocations and policies reflect the objectives	Include a sustainability objective relating to

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
<i>Strategy for public health in England</i>	health of the poorest, fastest. Prioritise public health funding from within the overall NHS budget.		of the strategy.	health and well-being.
LOCAL				
Herefordshire Council (2015) <i>Herefordshire Core Strategy 2011 – 2031</i>	The Core Strategy provides the strategic planning framework for the county’s future development needs. It sets out a range of policies to identify what those needs are and how they can be met.	Preparation of Annual Monitoring Report.	Ensure that site allocations and policies will be in conformity with the Core Strategy, consider its objectives and add more detailed policies to guide development in certain areas.	The SA framework will include objectives to ensure a balanced approach taken to new development to ensure sustainability principles are met.
Herefordshire Council (2011) <i>Waste Strategy for Herefordshire and Worcestershire 2004-2034</i>	<p>Aims to reduce waste and restrict growth by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing packaging and facilitating more sustainable consumer behaviour • Re-use waste – through re-use schemes. • Retain waste –within the household through home composting and the use of home waste disposal units for kitchen waste where composting is unsuitable • Recycle waste – Through the provision of a single container to each household that will contain all dry recyclable material, to be collected fortnightly and automatically separated • Recovery of value from residual • Final disposal – into suitable landfill sites, which recover gas to generate energy as far as practicable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve the national reductions in household residual waste of 35% by 2015 and 45% by 2020. • Work towards achieving national recycling/composting levels of household waste of 45% by March 2015 and 50% by March 2020. • Continue to meet the requirements of the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003. • By 2015, or earlier if practicable, recover value from a 	The DPDs should support the waste hierarchy – reduce, reuse, recycle, other recovery and disposal.	The SA framework will include objectives which support the waste hierarchy.

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
		<p>minimum of 78% of municipal waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste landfilled in order to meet the yearly allowances set by Government under the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme. 		
<p>Herefordshire Council (2016) <i>Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 4 2016-2031</i></p>	<p>The LTP4 objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable economic growth – by building new roads linking new development to the transport network and by reducing short distance car journeys. • Provide a good quality transport network for all users – by being proactive in our asset management and by working closely with the public, Highways England and rail and bus companies. • Promote healthy lifestyles – by making sure new developments maximise healthier and less polluting forms of transport by delivering and promoting active travel schemes and by reducing short distance single occupant car journeys on our roads. • Make journeys easier and safer – 	<p>The Transport Plan 2016-2031 contains a range of monitoring indicators. Issues covered include the following: Congestion, accessibility, road traffic accidents, road and footway maintenance, conditions of highway structures, road flooding.</p>	<p>The DPDs should include policies which aim to reduce traffic growth, pollution and congestion.</p>	<p>The SA framework will include objectives that seek to achieve sustainable transport systems.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>by making bus and rail tickets compatible and easier to buy and use, by providing 'real time' information at well-equipped transport hubs, by improving signage to walking and cycling routes and by helping people feel safe during their journeys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to services for those living in rural areas – by improving the resilience of our road network and by working closely with all transport operators to deliver a range of transport options particularly for those without a car. 			
<p>Herefordshire Council (2005) <i>Biodiversity Action Plan</i> <i>This document is currently being reviewed and updated</i></p>	<p>Protect and enhance the county's biodiversity assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the condition of Council owned Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) • Prepare and implement a Biodiversity Action Plan complete with an effective monitoring, reporting and review system • Protect and enhance the biodiversity on Council owned land 	<p>Indicators and targets are included for each objective.</p>	<p>The DPDs should include policies to preserve and enhance, where possible, the wildlife and habitats of Herefordshire.</p>	<p>The SA framework will include objectives that seek to protect and enhance the county's biodiversity assets.</p>
<p>Herefordshire Council (2017) <i>Invest Herefordshire – Herefordshire's Economic Vision</i></p>	<p>The economic vision has four key roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to support the growth of the Herefordshire economy by identifying priority projects; • to attract investment to Herefordshire and guide it within 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase GVA per head by 10% in real terms from £19,500 to £21,500 by 2031. • Directly assist in the creation of 1,000 new 	<p>The DPDs should support economic growth.</p>	<p>The SA framework will include objectives to help to meet economic vision of the County.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>the County;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to raise the profile of Herefordshire and the investment opportunities; and, to provide Herefordshire with clear priorities for negotiations. 	<p>businesses by 2031.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create 10,000 new jobs by 2031. Provide 1,500 HE student places in county by 2025. Increase the total visitor spend by 7.5% by 2021. Increase the total number of annual visits by 10% to over 5.5 million visitors. A 30% reduction in Herford through traffic average journey times by 2031. 100% increase in the number of people cycling regularly by 2021 and a 200% increase by 2031. 		
<p>Malvern Hills AONB Partnership (2014) <i>Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-2019</i></p>	<p>Aims of the management plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and enhance the features which contribute to the distinctive landscapes of the area. To preserve, promote and wisely use the geodiversity of the AONB. To value, conserve, restore and wisely use nature To conserve and enhance the historic 	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The DPDs should be consistent with supporting the objectives in the Management Plan to conserve and enhance the Malvern Hills AONB.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives to enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>environment of the AONB, including the significance of its heritage assets, their setting and the historic character of the landscape.</p>			
<p>Wye Valley AONB Partnership (2015) <i>Wye Valley AONB Management Plan, 2015-2020</i></p>	<p>Aims of the management plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and, where necessary, enhance the natural beauty of the landscape in the Wye Valley AONB, with its natural and cultural features and processes and the Special Qualities and features of the Landscape Management Zones. • Conserve, and where appropriate enhance, the biodiversity of the AONB • Conserve and enhance sites that are important for the scientific and general understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of the geodiversity heritage of the AONB. • Conserve and sympathetically manage the historic environment and cultural heritage of the AONB and promote engagement with and understanding of it. • Ensure that all development with and impacting on the AONB is compatible with the aims of AONB designation. • Ensure all minerals development within the AONB is compatible with the aims of AONB designation • Ensure the most sustainable, 	<p>No specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>The DPDs should be consistent with supporting the objectives in the Management Plan to conserve and enhance the Wye Valley AONB.</p>	<p>The SA framework should include objectives to enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>effective and efficient use and supply of services and energy within and impacting on the AONB, compatible with the aims of AONB designation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure transport in the AONB is sustainable and integrated and compatible with the purposes of AONB designation. 			
<p>Environment Agency & Natural England (2014) <i>River Wye SAC Nutrient Management Plan (NMP)</i></p>	<p>The aims of the NMP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections of the River Wye SAC where the phosphate levels currently exceed the favourable condition target (River Lugg) will be subject to measures to reduce phosphate levels to those which are defined as favourable for the site. The design and timing of these measures should ensure that, taking these measures into account, new development within existing water discharge permits can occur without any significant adverse effect on the integrity of these sections of the River Wye SAC and without compromising the achievement of the reductions in phosphate levels required as soon as possible and at the latest by 2027; • Sections currently meeting the favourable condition phosphate target will be subject to measures to ensure that future inputs of phosphate will not at any time lead to any adverse effect on the integrity of the River Wye SAC as a consequence of currently available capacity at the permitted discharges 	<p>Phosphate levels in the River Wye (annual averages) to be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Wye from English/Welsh boundary to the River Lugg confluence - 0.03mg/l soluble reactive phosphorus (SRP) (I.e. the standard to achieve in the River Wye immediately upstream of the confluence with the River Lugg is 0.03mg/l SRP) • River Wye from the Lugg confluence downstream – 0.05mg/l SRP (I.e. the standard to achieve in the River Wye downstream of the confluence with the River Lugg is 0.05mg/l SRP) • River Lugg (from Leominster to Wye confluence) – 0.05mg/l SRP (I.e. the standard to achieve in the River Lugg immediately upstream of the confluence with the River Wye is 0.05mg/l SRP.) <p>A target of 0.03mg/l SRP has</p>	<p>The DPDs should be consistent with supporting the objectives in the Plan.</p>	<p>The SA framework will include an objective relating to water quality and to the conservation of sites of international importance to nature conservation.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>being utilised by new development; and</p> <p>The plan will attempt to identify further actions which will facilitate further development within the catchment that is in line with the policies within the emerging core strategy and other strategic planning documents within the catchments of the River Wye SAC.</p> <p>The objectives of the NMP include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source apportionment within the River Wye and River Lugg catchments to understand current phosphate contributions from the point and diffuse sectors, focusing on significant water company and point source discharges and on diffuse inputs from the agricultural sector; • Assessment of the additional phosphate loads from these sectors as a result of the planned growth within Herefordshire; and • Identification of the scale of potential phosphate reduction measures that could be required to aim to achieve compliance with the River Wye SAC targets for phosphates. 	<p>also been set for the River Lugg upstream of Leominster, which is designated as a SSSI, although it is not part of the SAC.</p>		
<p>Environment Agency (2015) Water for life and livelihoods: <i>The Severn River Basin District Management Plan</i></p>	<p>Improved water quality within the Severn River Basin which includes the River Wye catchment.</p>	<p>To meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of 	<p>Increasing percentage of river length achieving good environment status by target dates of 2021, 2027 and beyond</p>	<p>Consider inclusion of objective to protect and enhance water quality.</p>

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
		<p>waters;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to achieve good status for all waterbodies by 2021 or 2027; • Meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive protected areas; • Promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource; • Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water; • Progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment; • Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; • Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	2027.	
Herefordshire Council (2016) <i>Draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy</i>	<p>The objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand flood risks throughout Herefordshire. • Manage the likelihood and impacts of flooding. 	The Draft Local Flood Risk Management Strategy sets out a work programme to be undertaken, subject to funding coming forward.	The Plan should include policies consistent with sustainable flood risk management.	Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce the risk of flooding and the impact on society, the economy and the

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Help the community help themselves. Manage flood warning, response and recovery. Promote sustainable and appropriate development. 			environment.
Herefordshire Council (2009) <i>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Herefordshire</i>	<p>The main objective of the SFRA is to provide flood information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> So that an evidence based and risk based sequential approach can be adopted when making planning decisions, in line with Planning Policy Statement 25 (Development and Flood Risk) – PPS25; That it is strategic in that it covers a wide spatial area and looks at flood risk today and in the future; That supports sustainability appraisals of the local development frameworks; and, That identifies what further investigations may be required in flood risk assessments for specific development proposals. 	No key targets or indicators.	The Plan must take into account the SFRA's sequential testing and guidance for selecting suitable sites for minerals development.	Consider inclusion of objectives related to flood risk.
Environment Agency Wales (2010) <i>The Wye and Usk Catchment Flood Management Plan and The Severn Catchment Flood Management Plan</i>	CFMP aims to promote more sustainable approaches to managing flood risk.	Indicators include: Coastal and fluvial flood frequency; Environment Agency annual indicative flood zone updates; Environment Agency quarterly indicative flood plain mapping	Plan should include policies consistent with sustainable flood risk management.	Consider inclusion of objectives to reduce the risk of flooding and the impact on society, the economy and the environment.
Herefordshire Council (2010) <i>Herefordshire Sustainable</i>	<p>The six themes of this plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and Young People 	No specific indicators or targets.	The DPDs will support the appropriate objectives of the	The SA framework will include objectives to support this

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
<i>Community Strategy –</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development and Enterprise • Environment • Healthier Communities and Older People • Safer Communities • Stronger Communities • There are also three guiding principles, which are: • Everyone is Someone • Safeguard our Future • Work across Boundaries 		strategy / plan	strategy / plan.
<i>Herefordshire Council (2010) Green Infrastructure Strategy Herefordshire</i>	<p>The objectives of the plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide an evidence base of green infrastructure assets based on a comprehensive analysis and understanding of: all natural resources and systems; all related land uses and human systems and activities, both past and current • To establish a vision for a sustainable future for Herefordshire’s environment and green infrastructure assets. • To identify and promote the economic, social and health benefits of a multifunctional environment, centred on a dynamic green infrastructure network. • To ensure comprehensive recognition of green infrastructure assets, 	Prepare Design Guidance for developers.	Include a policy that promotes the incorporation of green infrastructure into new developments.	The SA framework will include objectives to support this strategy / plan.

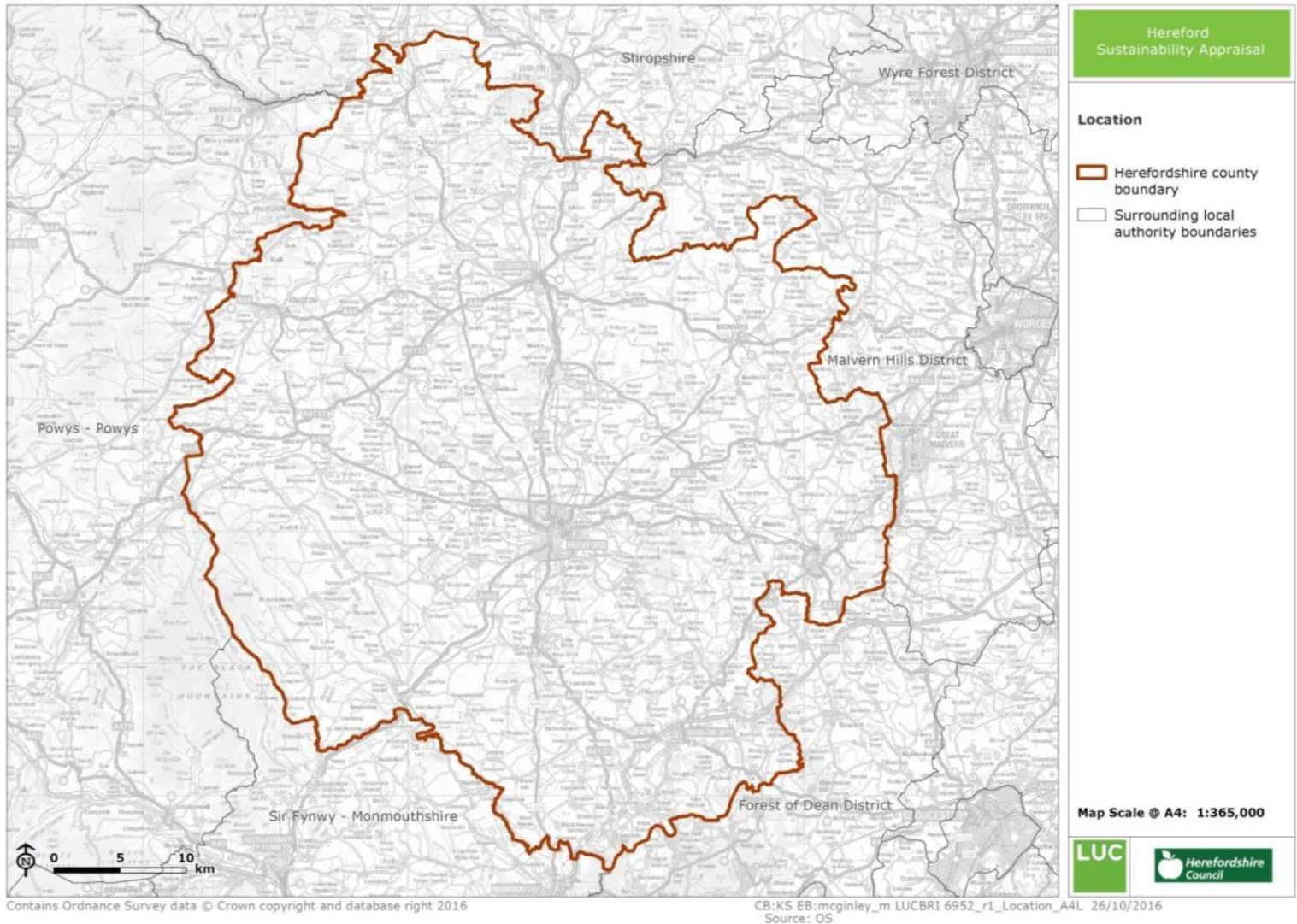
Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	<p>deficiencies and opportunities within the local planning framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish principles and policies that secure protection and promote the enhancement of existing green infrastructure, and identify opportunities and means of creating new, high quality green infrastructure. • To produce guidelines for developers, planners and land managers that will ensure the successful integration, implementation and ongoing management of green infrastructure. • To maximise the contribution green infrastructure provision can make towards mitigating the effects of and adapting to the implications of climate change, including flood risk management. • To identify specific projects and opportunities, including opportunities for funding, that best deliver green infrastructure and act as examples to others. • To realise the contribution green infrastructure can make to the reversal of habitat fragmentation and decline in biodiversity through investment in the restoration, creation and protection of priority habitats. • To realise the contribution green infrastructure can make to the protection and restoration of landscape character and cultural heritage, particularly the reversal in 			

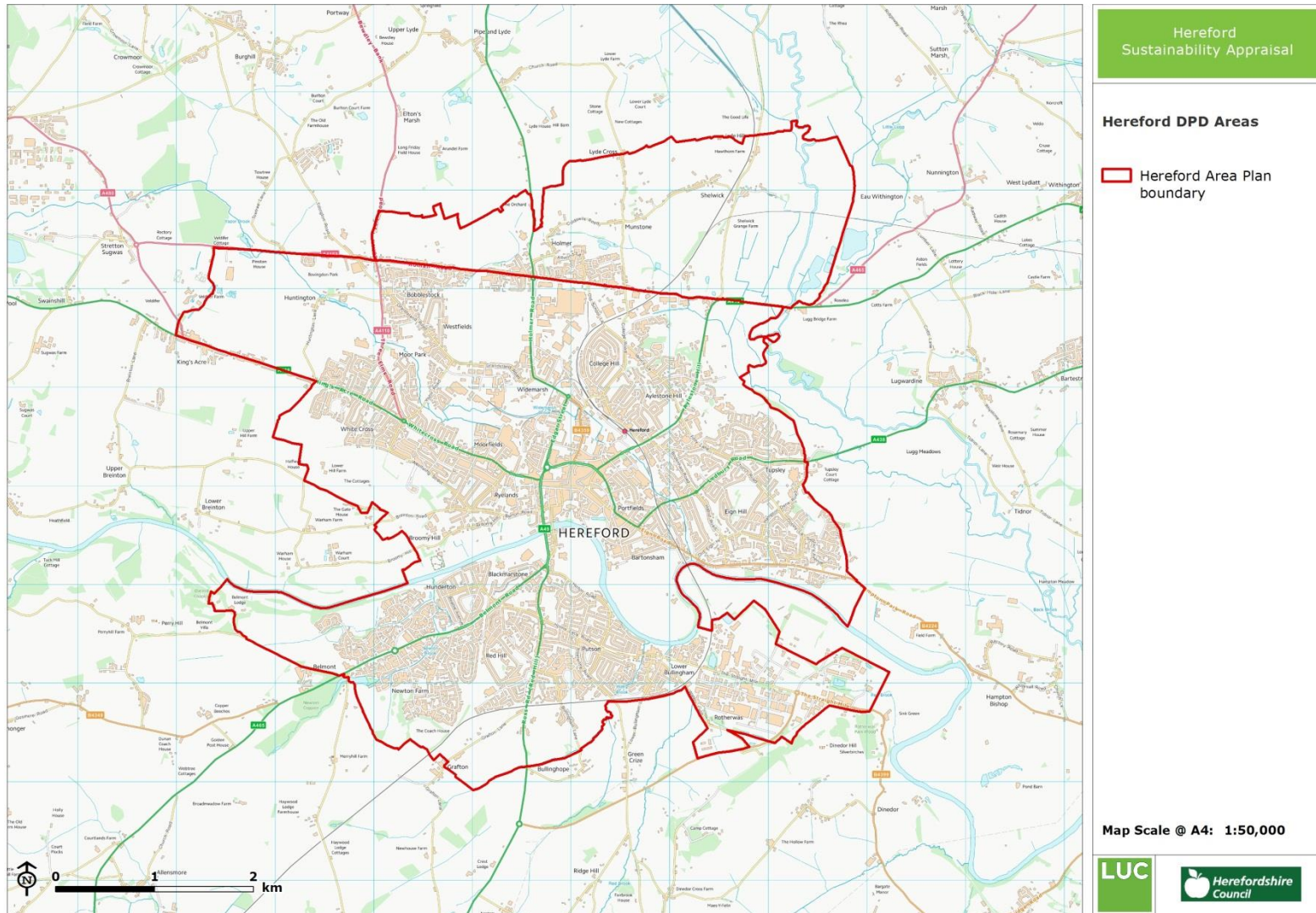
Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
	decline in condition of landscapes.			
Shropshire Council (2011) <i>Shropshire Local Development Framework: Adopted Core Strategy 2006-2026</i>	The Adopted Core Strategy 2006-2026 (2011) sets out Shropshire Council's vision, strategic objectives and the broad spatial strategy to guide future development and growth in Shropshire, until 2026. It aims to deliver more sustainable places at all levels and in both urban and rural settings. It places particular importance on ensuring that Shropshire's market towns and rural settlements become more sustainable and resilient.	The Core Strategy aims to deliver 27,500 new homes in the plan period and around 290ha employment land. Shropshire also has a Site Allocations and Management of Development Plan , adopted in 2015, which identifies specific sites for delivering development.	The DPDs should take account of the development proposed in the neighbouring authorities as effects may travel across administrative boundaries.	The SA should consider likely cumulative effects that may arise from the implementation of the DPDs and the neighbouring Local Plans.
Powys Council (at Examination stage) <i>Powys Local Development Plan 2011-2026</i>	The Powys Local Development Plan 2011-2026 sets out Powys County Council's policies for development and land use in Powys, excluding the Brecon Beacons National Park, up to 2026. The Council is currently consulting on proposed further changes to the LDP.	The LDP provides land to meet the housing requirement of 2,500 dwellings, including 949 affordable homes, over the plan period. The LDP also provides for 45ha employment land and includes policies to meet the needs of the local economy. The LDP also aims to support the character, distinctiveness and heritage of Powys.	The DPDs should take account of the development proposed in the neighbouring authorities as effects may travel across administrative boundaries.	The SA should consider likely cumulative effects that may arise from the implementation of the DPDs and the neighbouring Local Plans.
Monmouthshire Council (2014) <i>Monmouthshire Local Development Plan 2011-2021</i>	The vision of the Monmouthshire Local Development Plan 2011-2021 (adopted 2014) is to make Monmouthshire a place where people live in inclusive, cohesive, prosperous and vibrant communities, the distinctive character of the natural and built environment is protected and enhanced and where people enjoy more sustainable, healthy lifestyles.	The LDP makes provision for development of 4,950 dwellings over the plan period. In addition, the LDP provides for 37ha new employment land at Magor and around 5-6ha new employment land at Abergavenny, Chepstow and Monmouth.	The DPDs should take account of the development proposed in the neighbouring authorities as effects may travel across administrative boundaries.	The SA should consider likely cumulative effects that may arise from the implementation of the DPDs and the neighbouring Local Plans.
Forest of Dean District Council (2012) <i>Forest</i>	The Forest of Dean Adopted Core Strategy	The Core Strategy aims to deliver	The DPDs should take	The SA should

Strategy, Plan or Programme	Key objectives relevant to DPDs and SA	Key targets and indicators relevant to DPDs and SA	Implications for the DPDs	Implications for SA
<i>of Dean Adopted Core Strategy</i>	2012-2026 (2012) is the principal document in the Forest of Dean's Local Development Framework. The vision of the Core Strategy is to make the Forest of Dean a thriving, sustainable community with a high quality environment, a developing local economy, housing which meets the needs of residents and safer communities.	5,162 dwellings and approximately 85ha employment land by 2026. New housing and employment provision is to be focused in Lydney, Cinderford, Coleford and Newent.	account of the development proposed in the neighbouring authorities as effects may travel across administrative boundaries.	consider likely cumulative effects that may arise from the implementation of the DPDs and the neighbouring Local Plans.
Malvern Hills District Council, Worcester City Council and Wychavon District Council (2016) <i>South Worcestershire Development Plan</i>	The South Worcestershire Development Plan (2016) sets the strategic planning policies for the administrative areas of Malvern Hills District council, Wychavon District Council and Worcester City Council (South Worcestershire Councils), from 2006 to 2030. Objectives of the plan relate to economic success shared by all, stronger, safer communities, a better environment and improving health and wellbeing.	The Development Plan provides for about 28,400 dwellings and about 280ha employment land over the plan period.	The DPDs should take account of the development proposed in the neighbouring authorities as effects may travel across administrative boundaries.	The SA should consider likely cumulative effects that may arise from the implementation of the DPDs and the neighbouring Local Plans.

Appendix 2

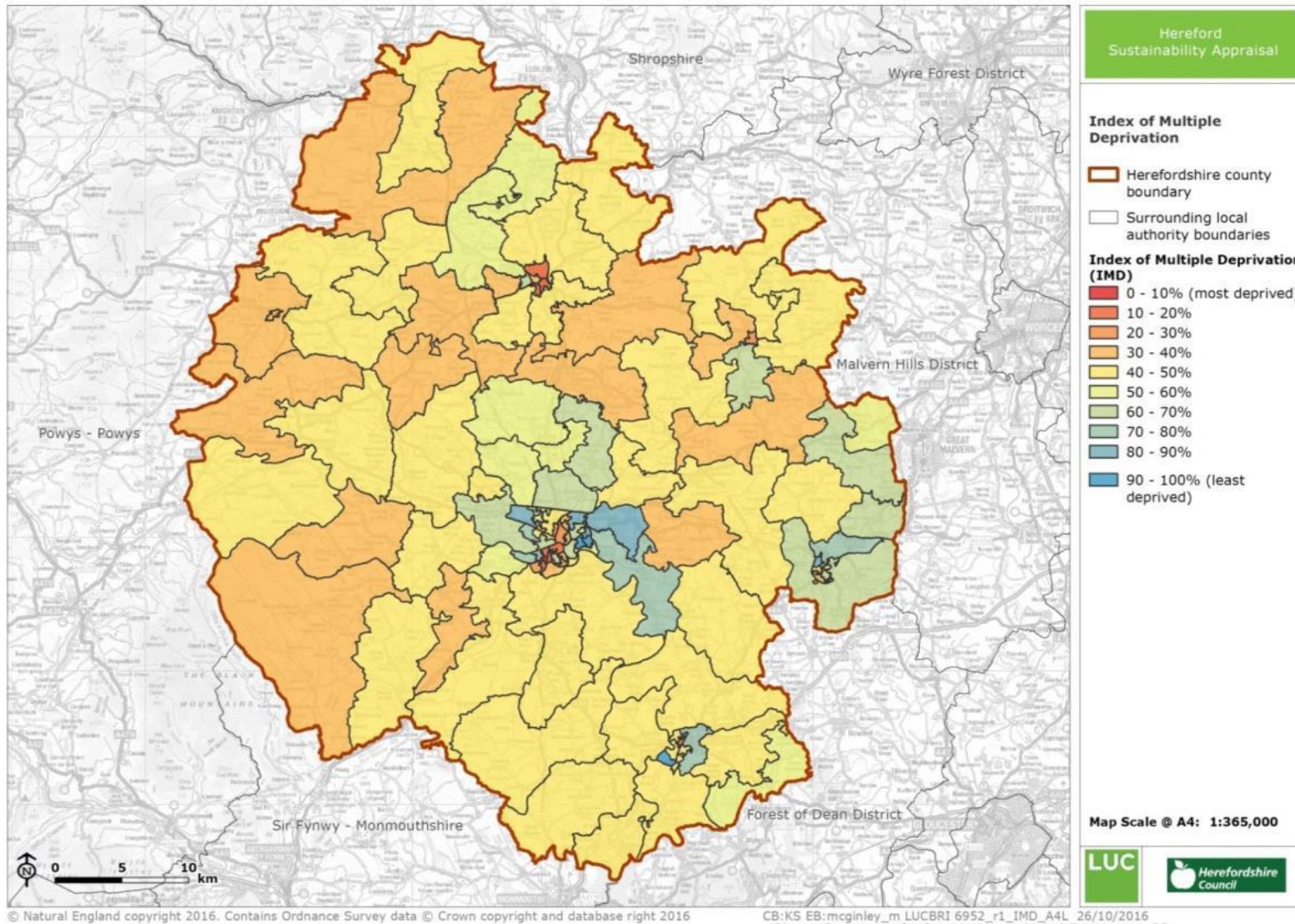
Maps

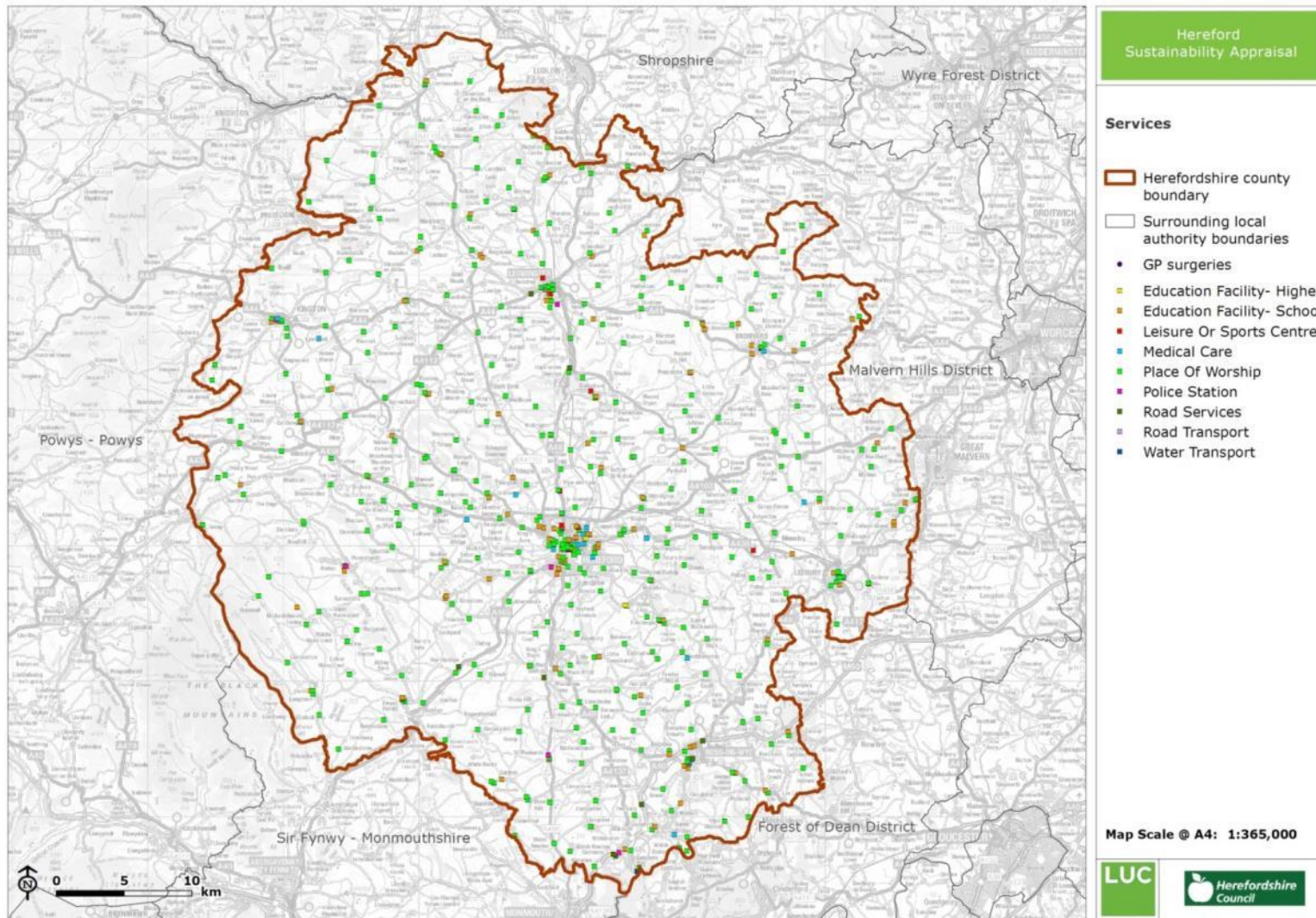




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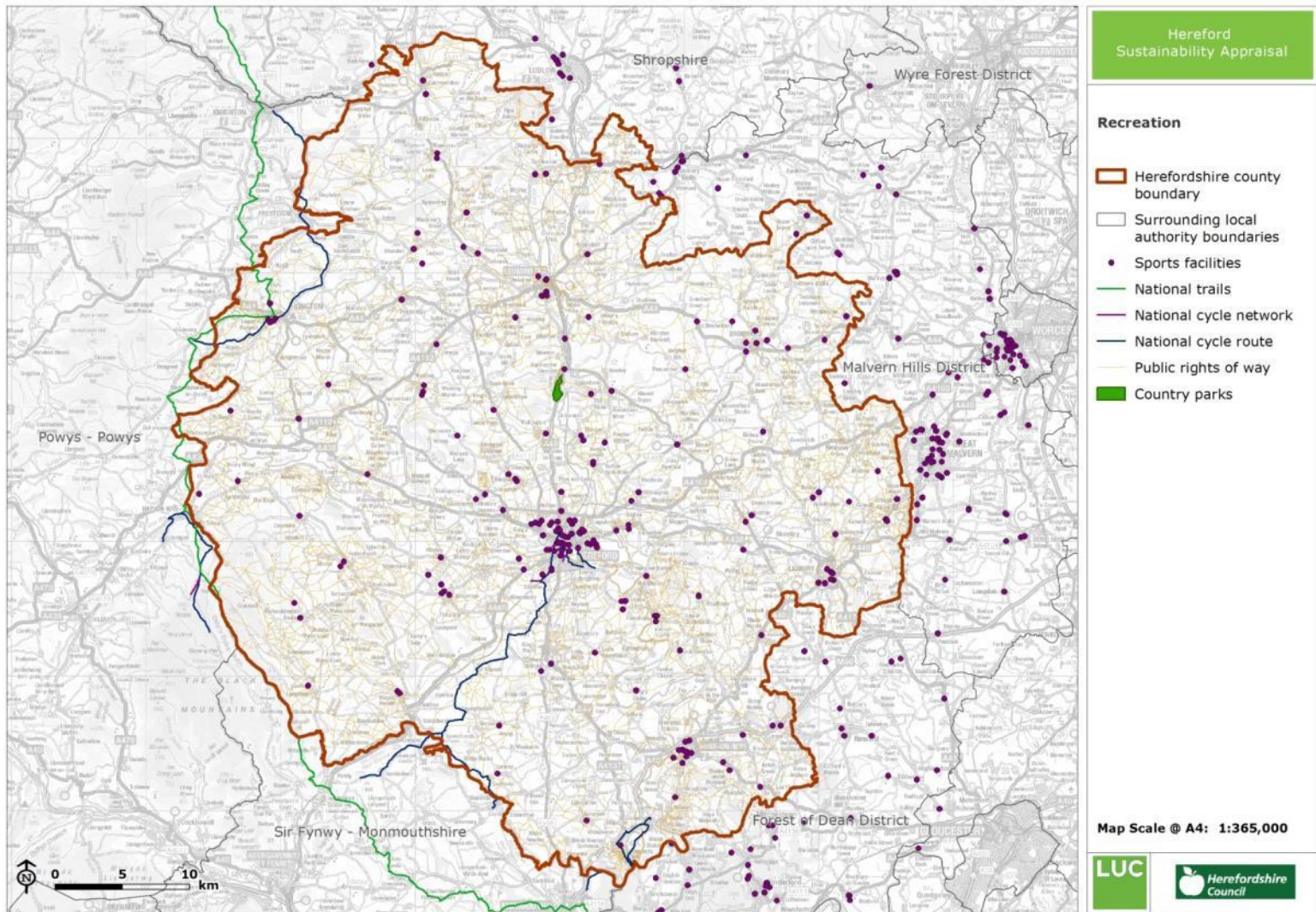
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Source: OS, HC

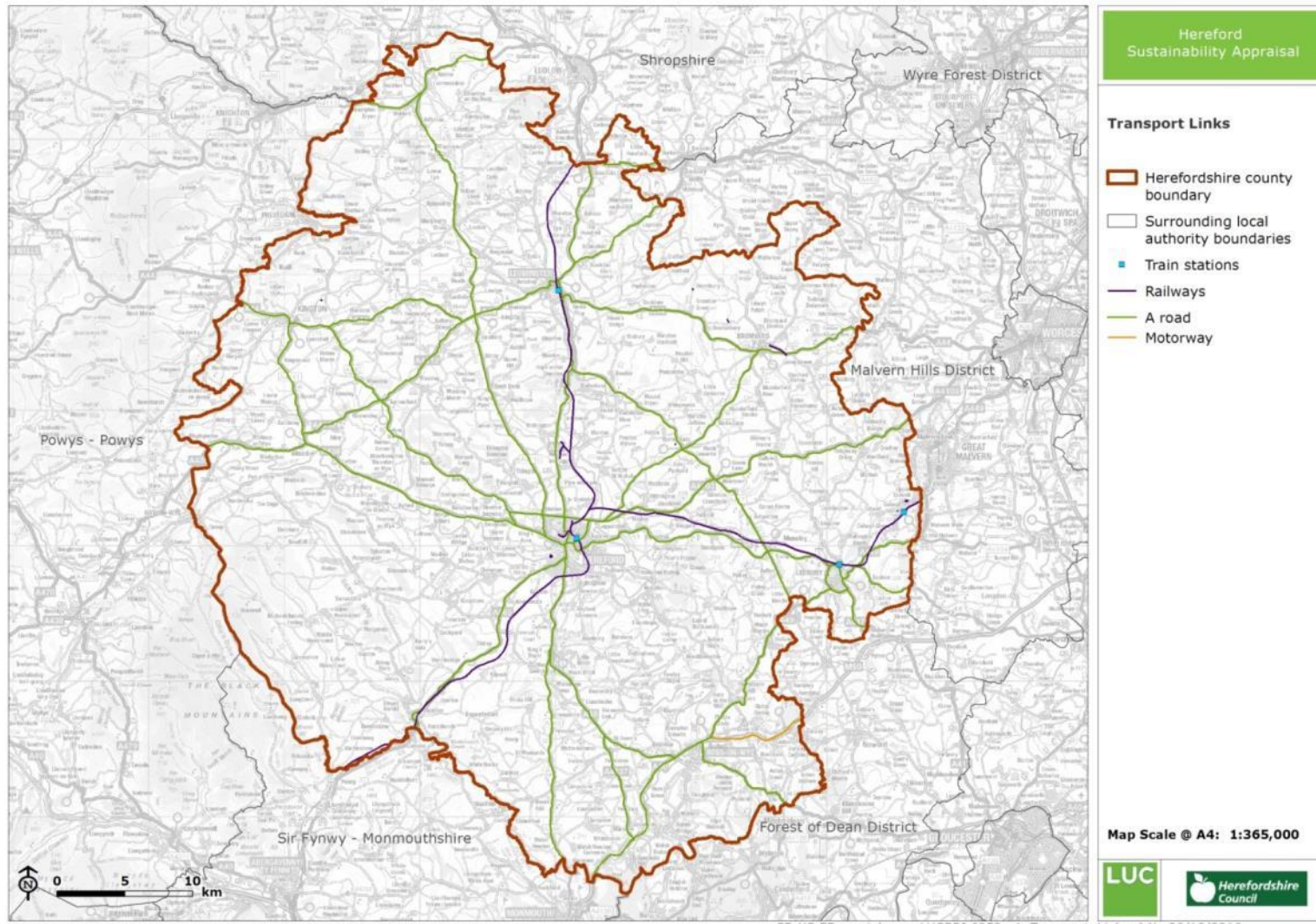


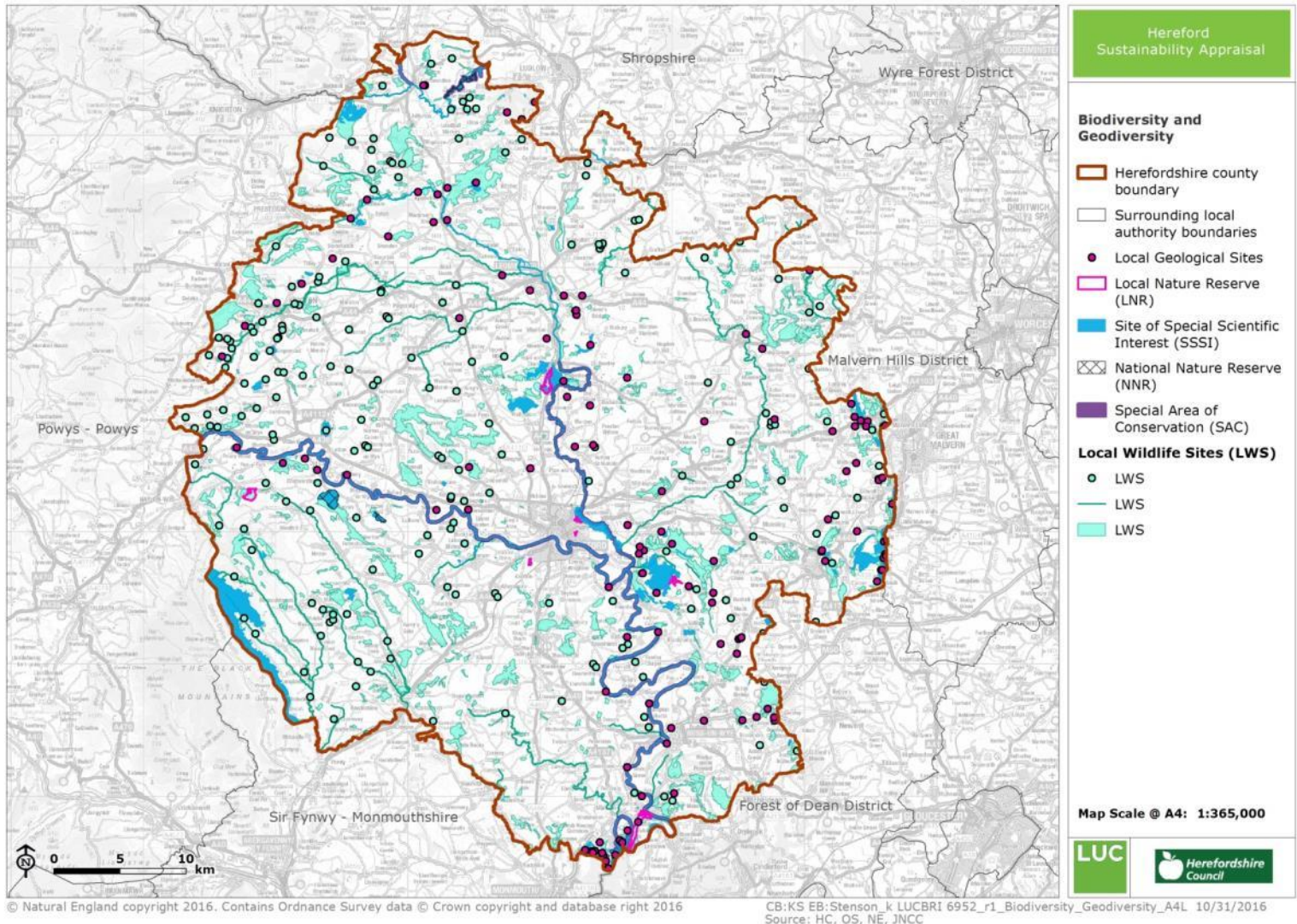


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CB:KS EB:mcginley_m LUCBRI 6952_r1_Services_A4L 26/10/2016
Source: NE, OS







Hereford Sustainability Appraisal

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

- Herefordshire county boundary
- Surrounding local authority boundaries
- Local Geological Sites
- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- National Nature Reserve (NNR)
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)

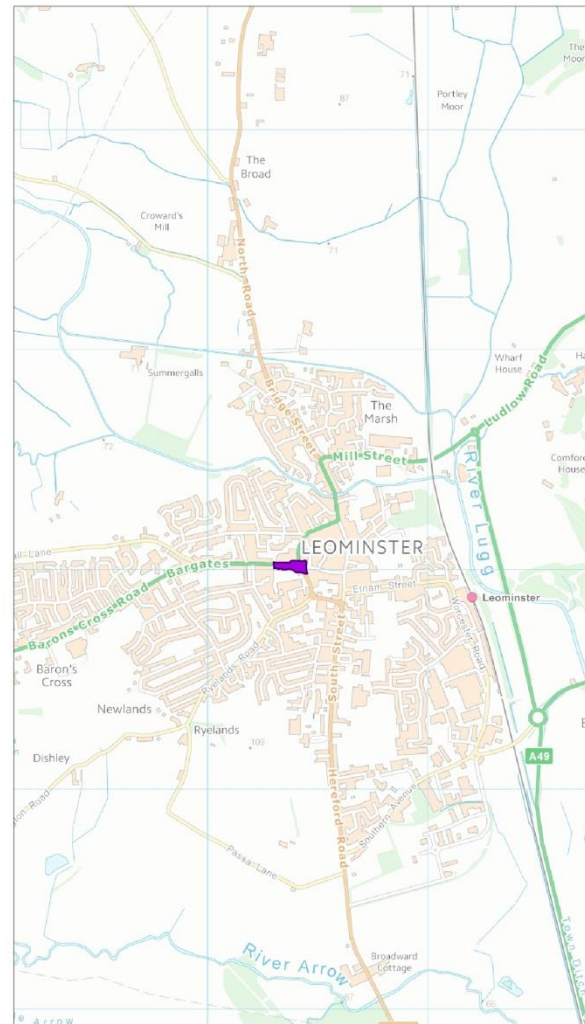
- LWS
- LWS
- LWS

Map Scale @ A4: 1:365,000





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CB:KS EB:mcginley_m LUCBRI 6952_r1_Air_Quality_A4L 20/02/2017
Source: OS, HC

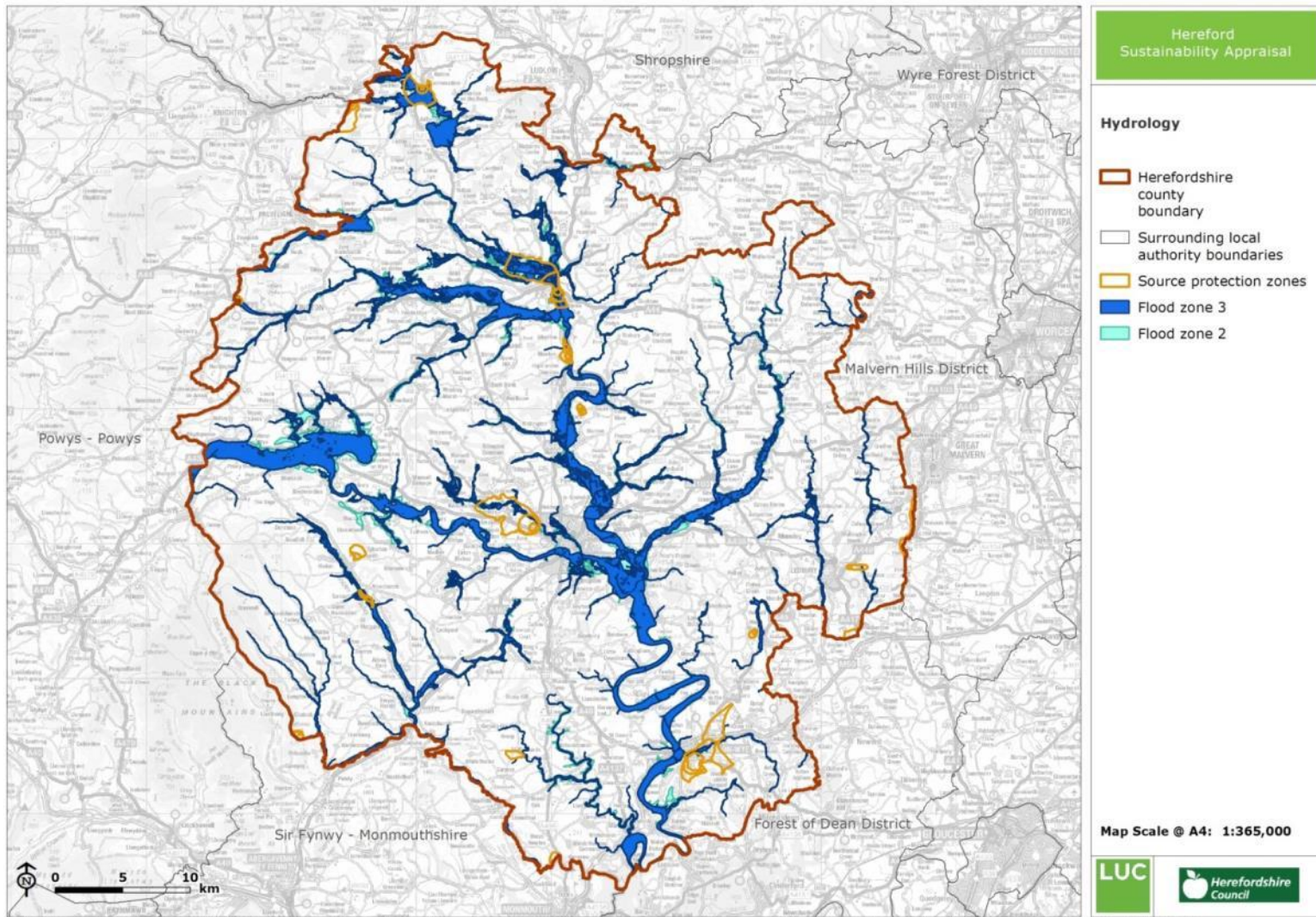
Hereford Sustainability Appraisal

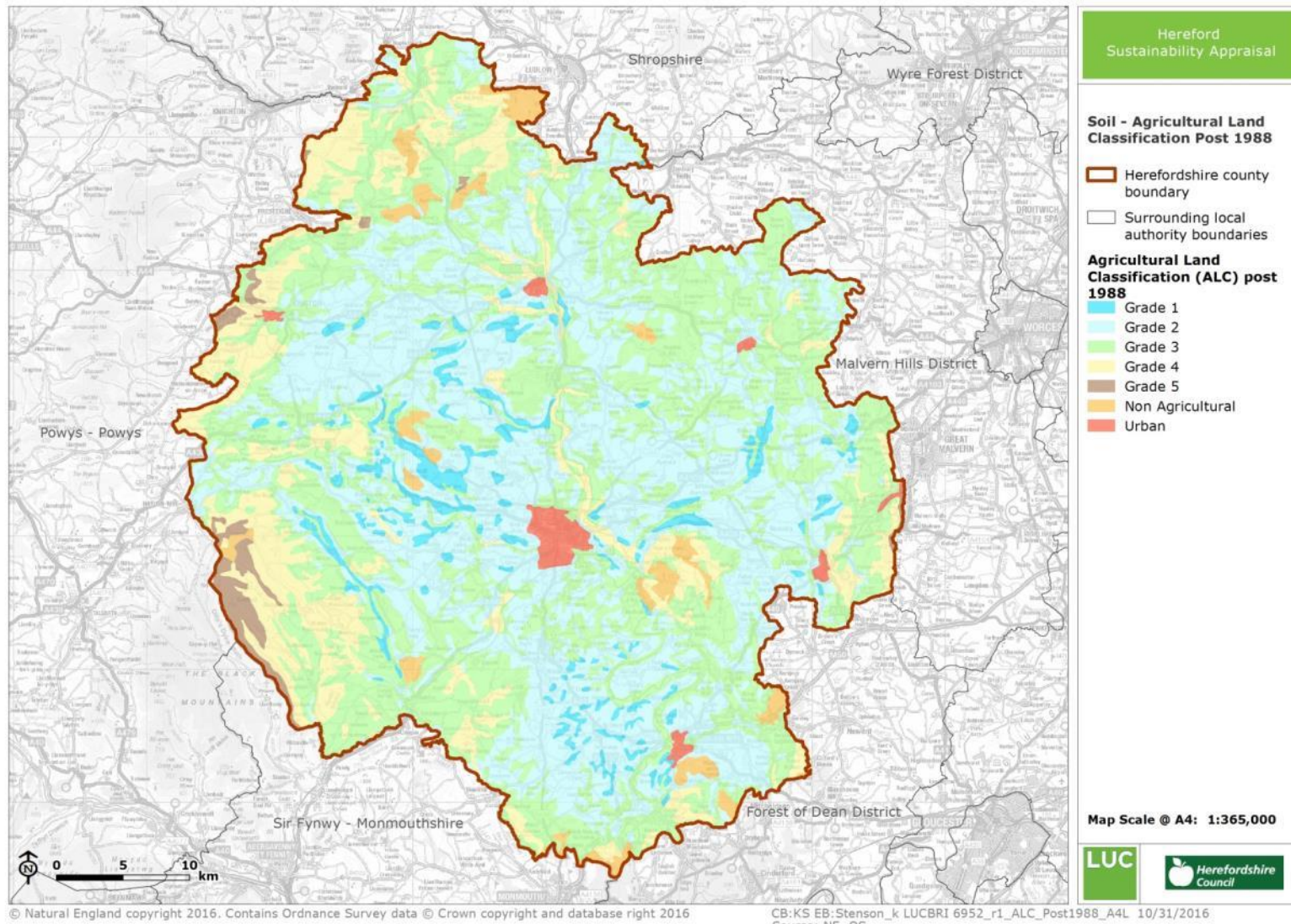
Air Quality

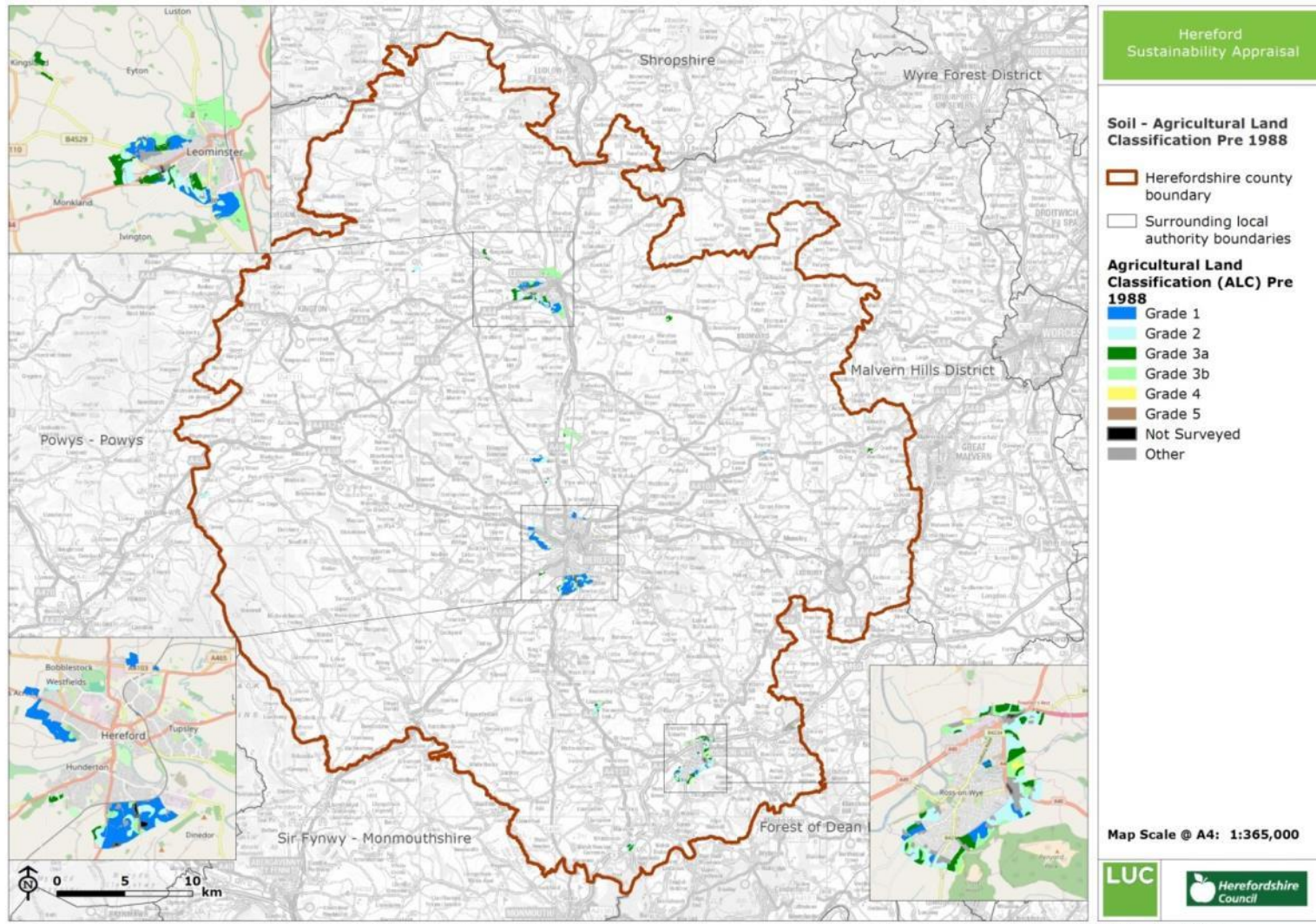
- Herefordshire county boundary
- Air Quality Management Area

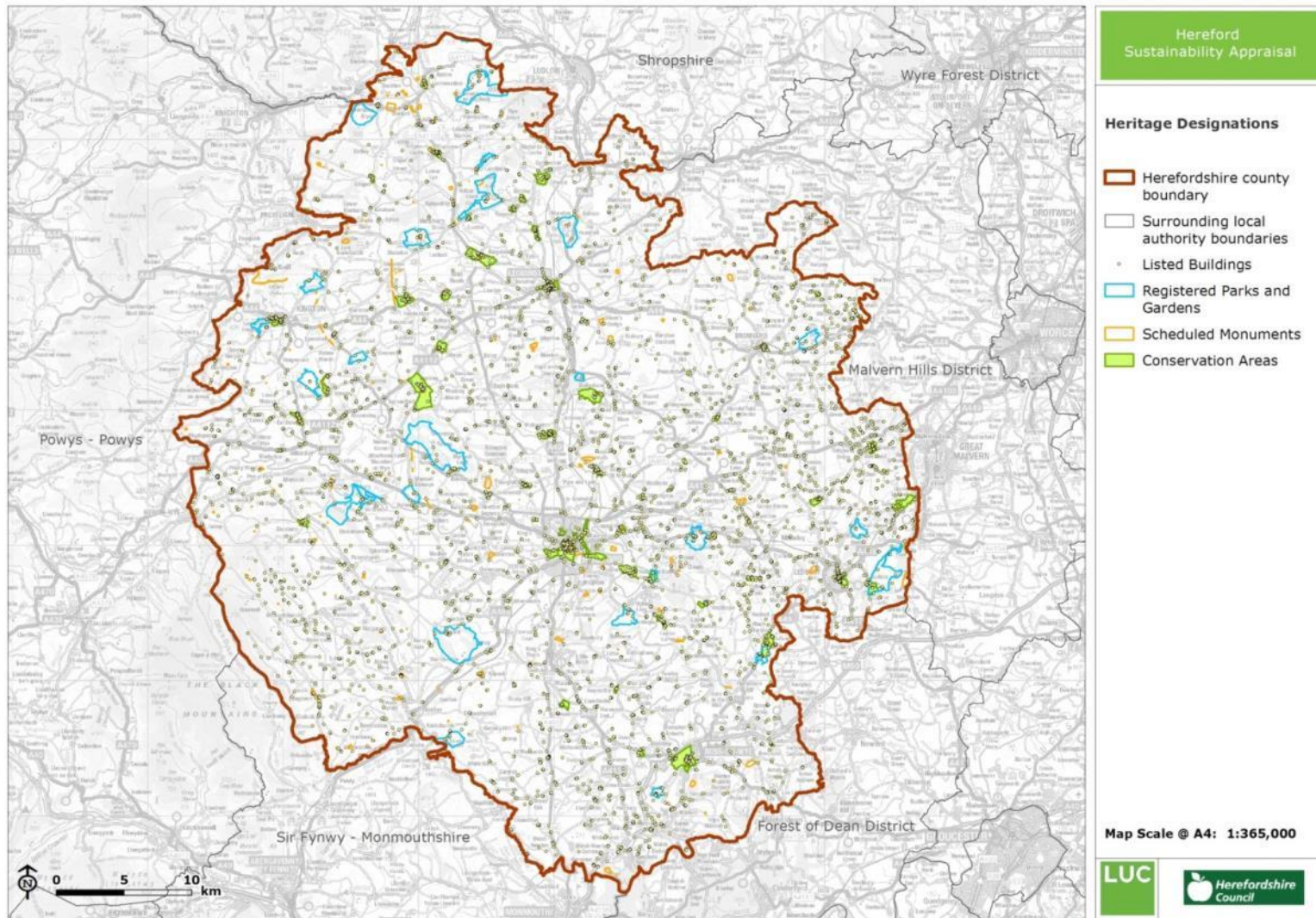
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LUC **Herefordshire Council**



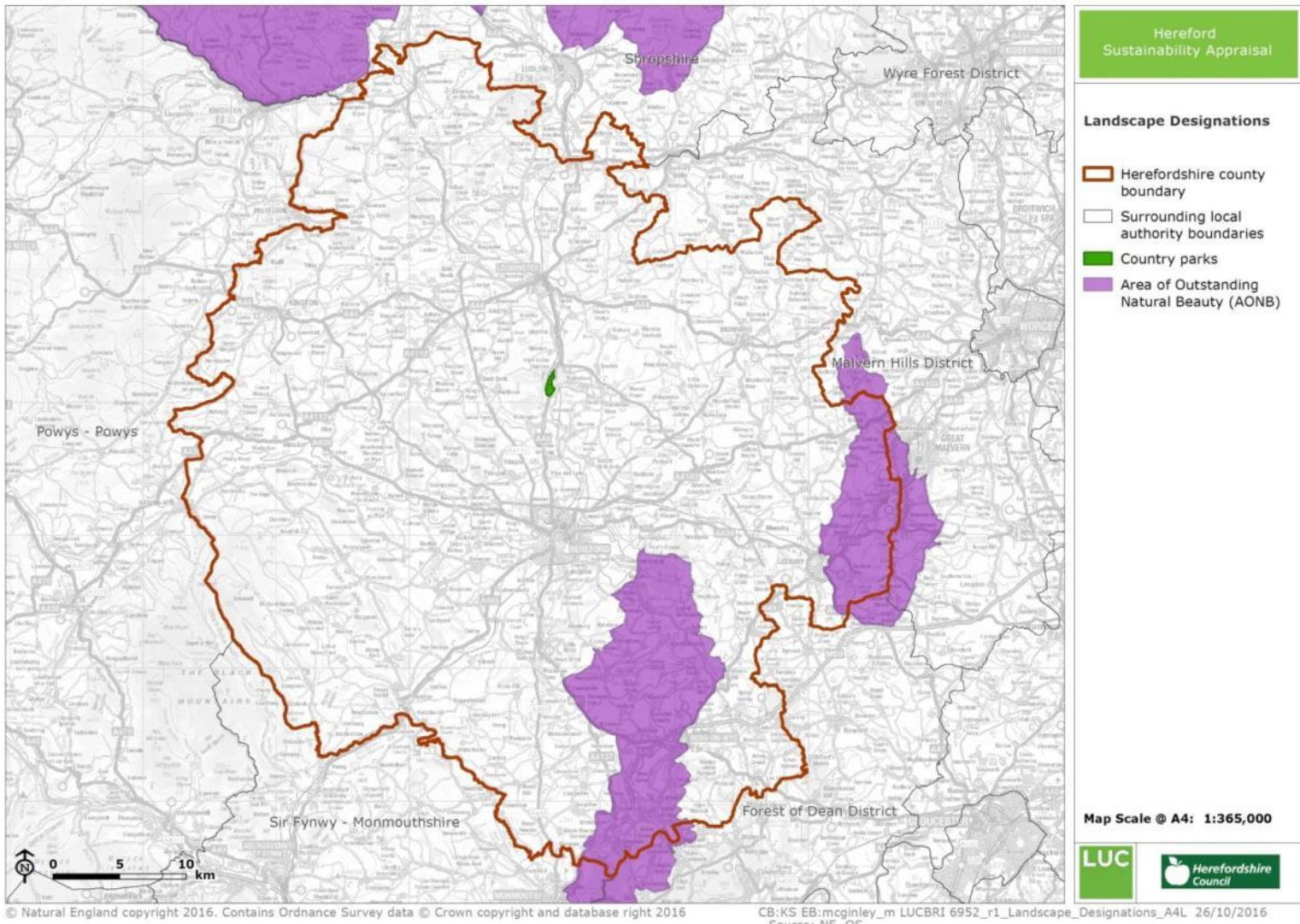


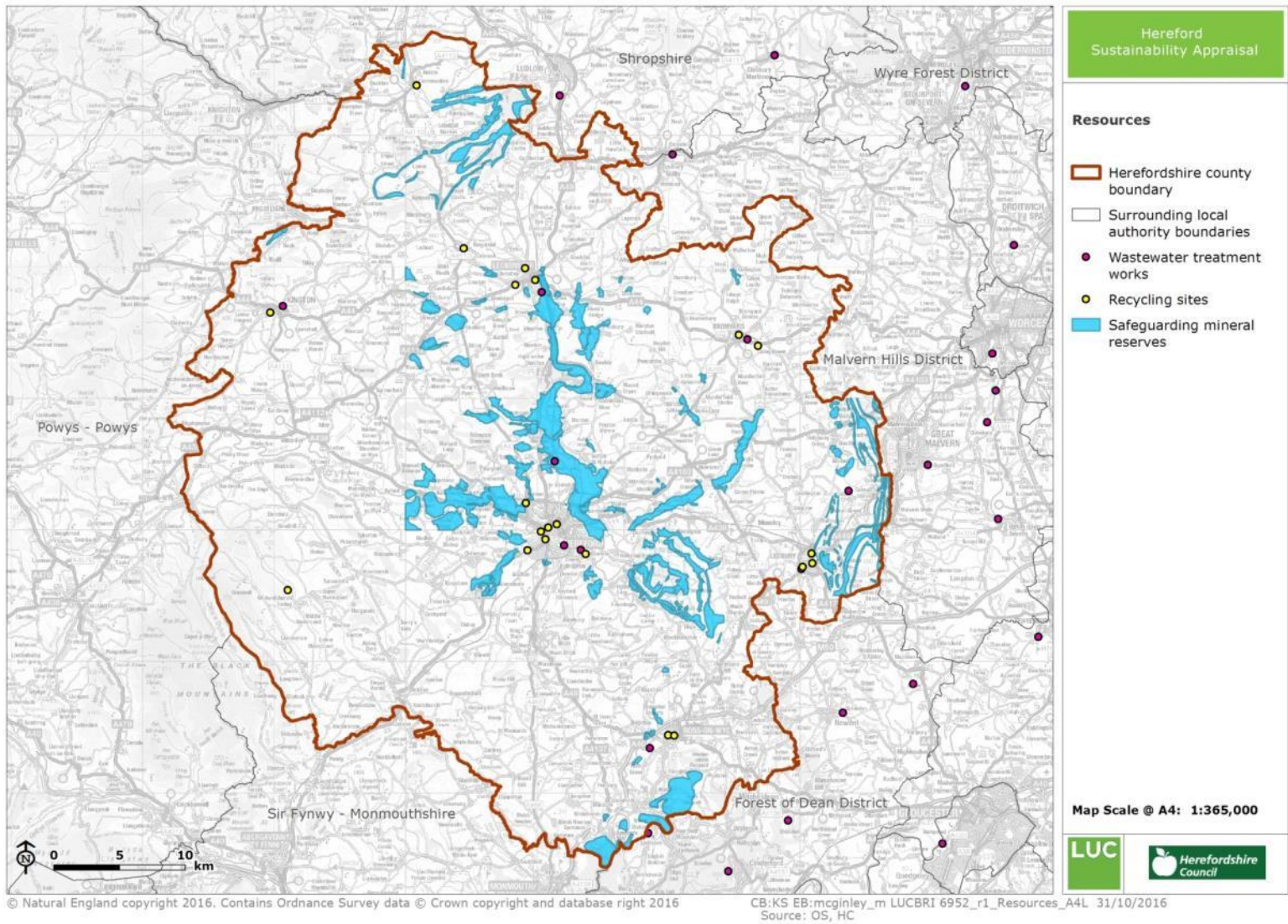




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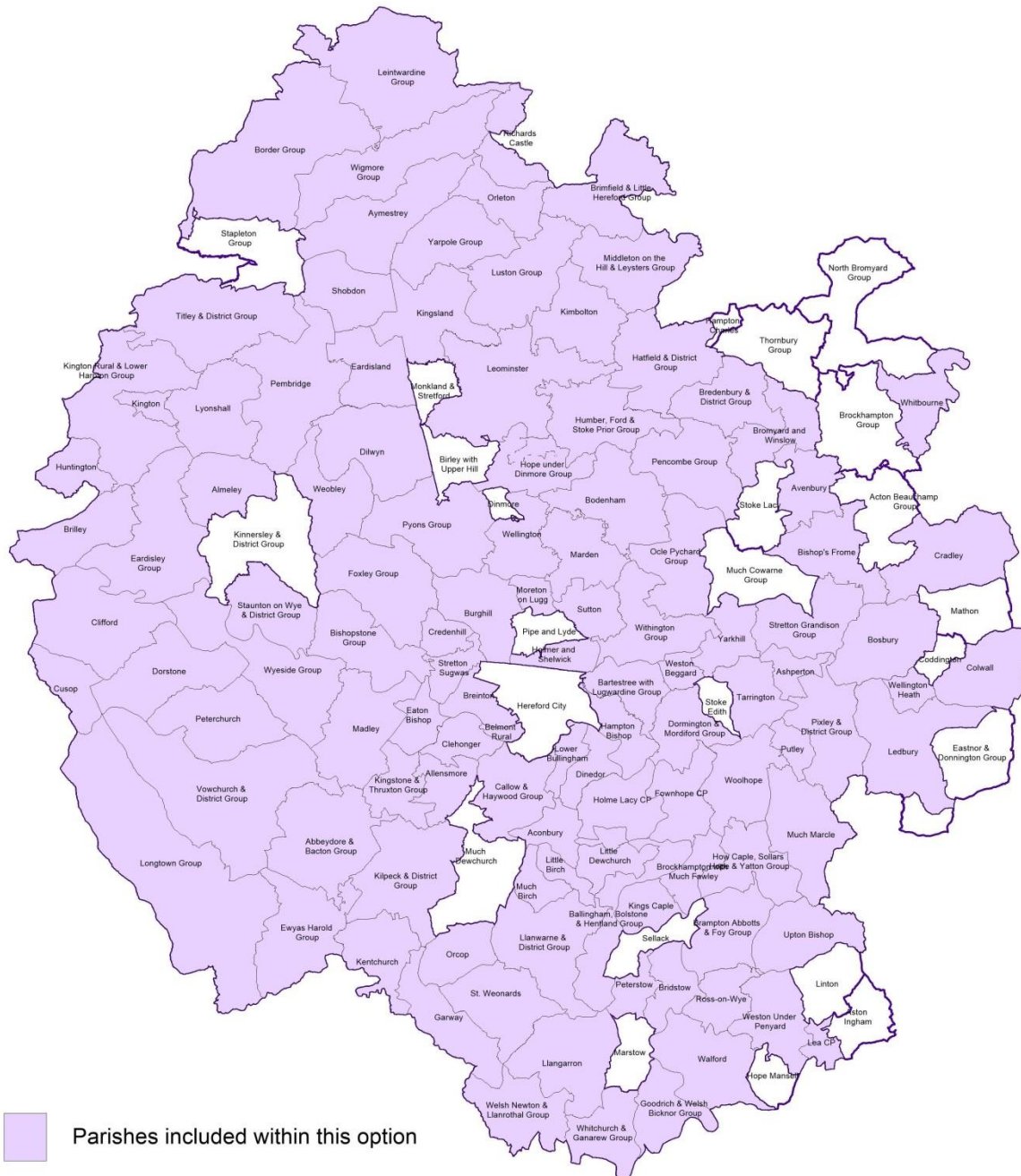
CB:KS EB:mcginley_m LUCBRI 6952_r1_Heritage_Designations_A4L 26/10/2016
Source: HC, OS, HE





Option 1 - Do nothing. Rely on NDP coverage and Core Strategy policies

Not to scale

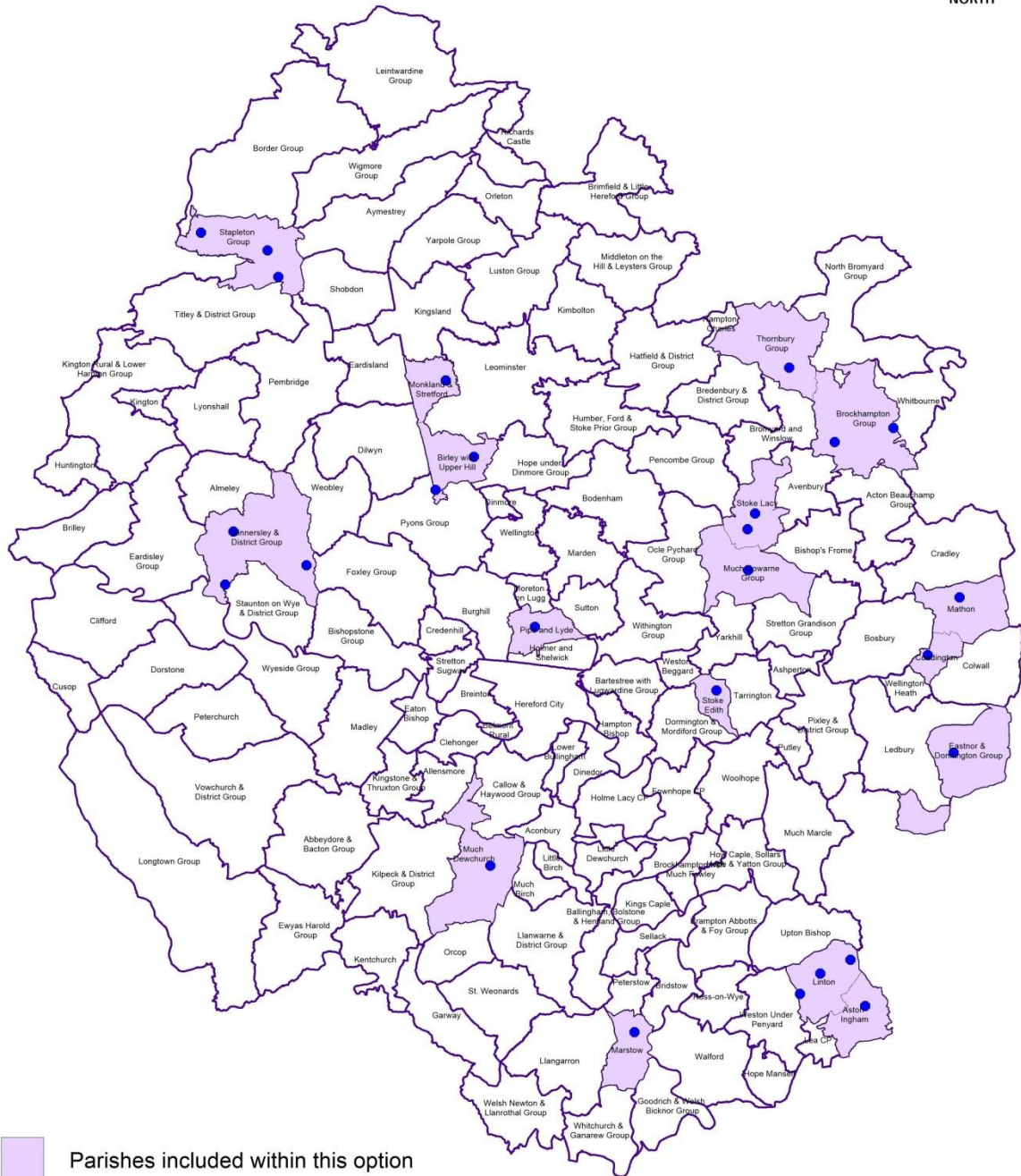


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Option 2 - Parishes containing a settlement within Policy RA2 of the Local Plan - Core Strategy, but not currently within a Neighbourhood Area

Not to scale



- Parishes included within this option
- Settlements included within this option

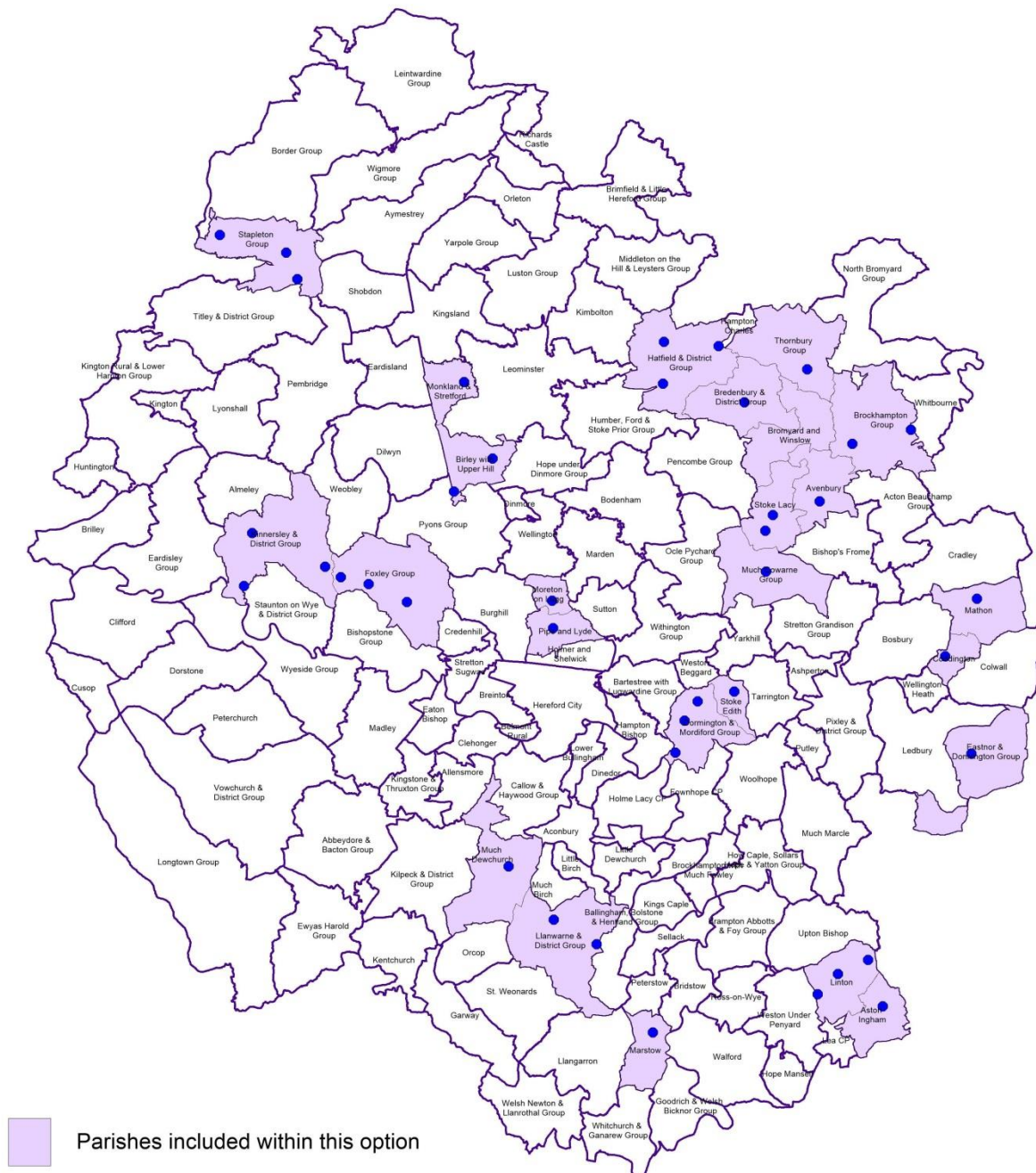
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**Herefordshire
Council**

Option 3 - Parishes contained within Option 2, and those that have formally requested withdrawal of their Neighbourhood Area

Not to scale



- Parishes included within this option
- Settlements included within this option

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Option 4 - Parishes contained within Option 3, and those that have made little progress since their Neighbourhood Area designation

Not to scale



Parishes included within this option

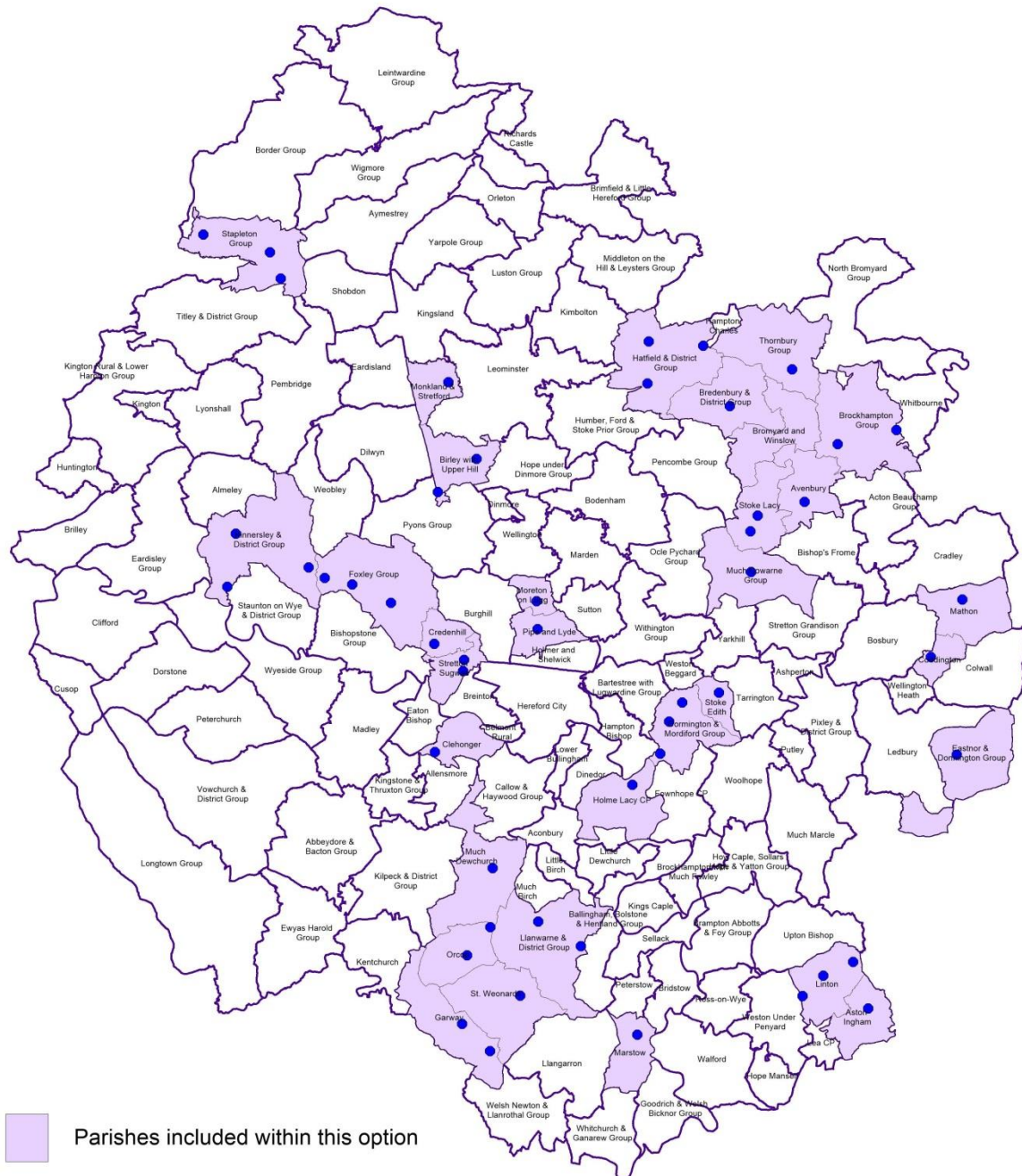
Settlements included within this option

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Option 5 - Parishes contained within Option 4, and those that have made little progress in the last 12 months

Not to scale



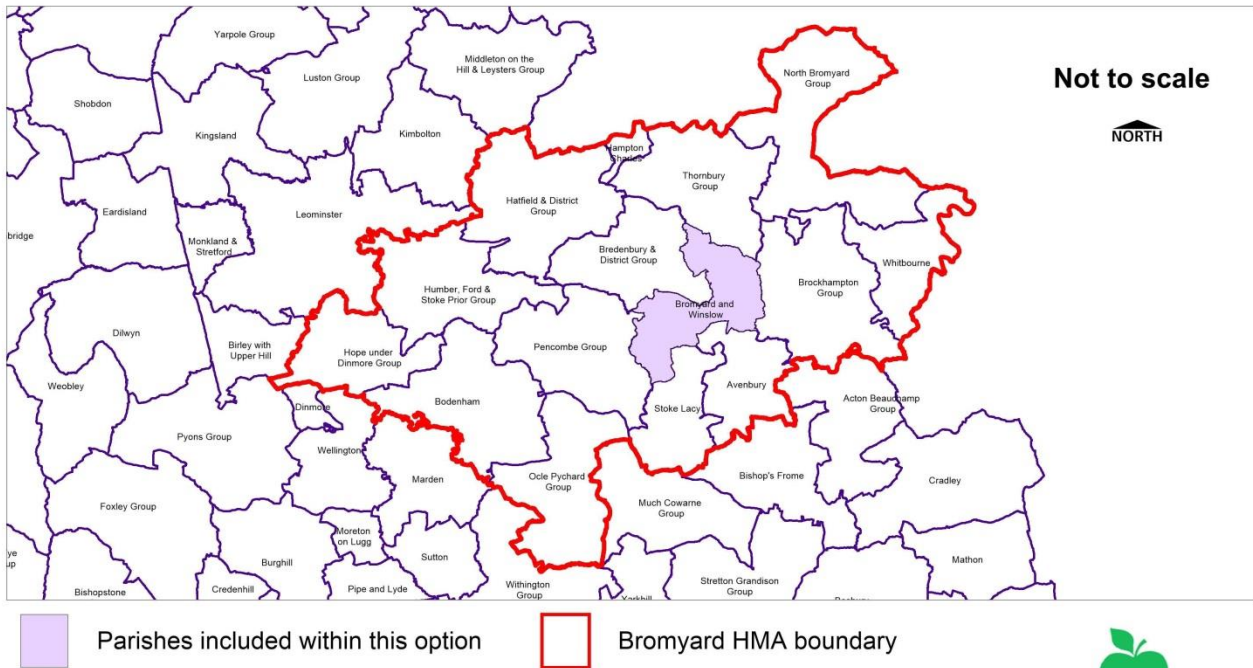
- Parishes included within this option
- Settlements included within this option

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Herefordshire Council

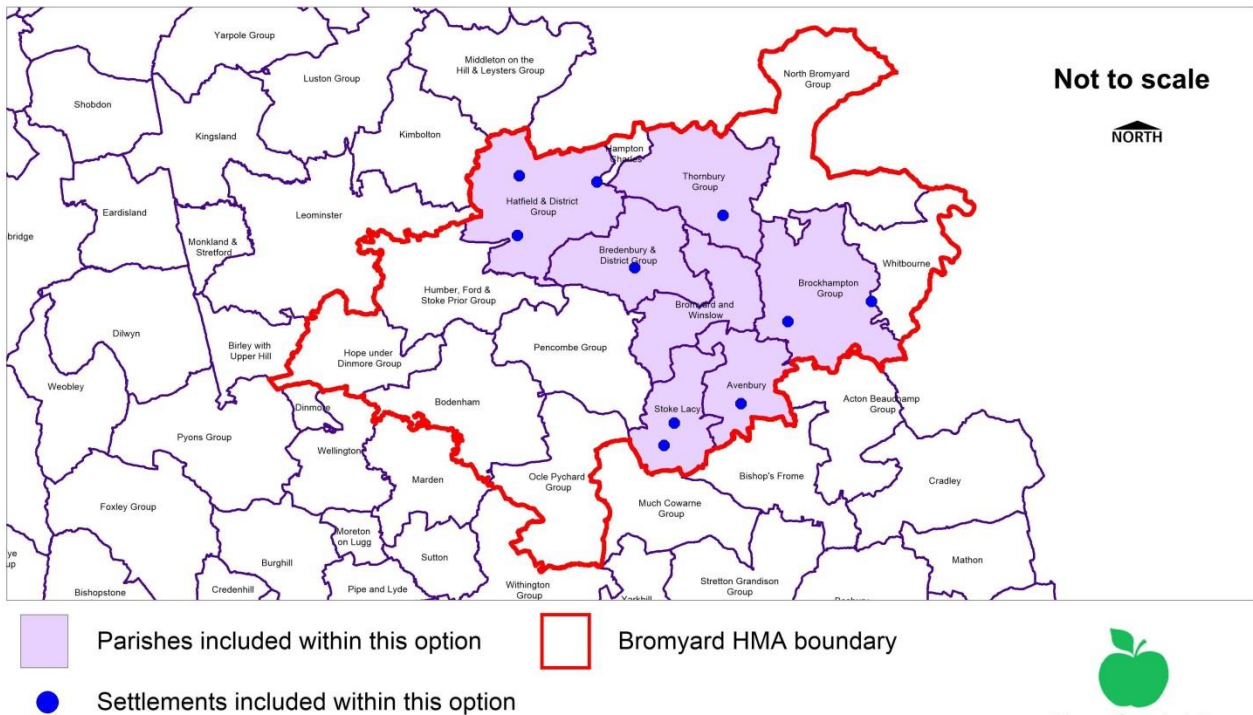
Option 7 - Separate Bromyard and Winslow Parish Development Plan Document



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Option 8 - Separate Bromyard Housing Market Area (HMA) Development Plan Document to include those parishes within Bromyard HMA within Option 5



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Appendix 3

Detailed SA Matrices of the Options for the Hereford Area Plan DPD

Policy Option - Housing

Do you agree that the HAP should only identify sites for a minimum of ten or more dwellings?

Option A – Yes - Only identify sites capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings

Option B - No- Include sites that can accommodate less than 10 dwellings also

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
3. Sustainable regeneration	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	++/-	+/-	Options A allows for the allocation of housing sites capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings. Focussing development in a small number of larger sites could result in increased pressure on existing schools nearby, potentially resulting in those facilities becoming oversubscribed. However, it may also be easier to provide new education facilities through funding as part of larger developments. Therefore, mixed effects (significant positive and minor negative) are likely for this objective. Option B allows for the allocation of all sites including smaller sites that can accommodate 10 dwellings or less. This approach is likely to disperse development in the city which is less likely to mean that there are significant increases in pressure on individual schools. However, it may also be more difficult to deliver new education facilities as part of smaller developments. Therefore, mixed effects (minor positive/minor negative) are likely for this objective.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	++/-	+/-	Options A allows for the allocation of housing sites capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings. Focussing development in a small number of larger sites could result in increased pressure on existing healthcare facilities, potentially resulting in those facilities becoming overloaded. However, it may also be easier to provide new healthcare facilities through funding as part of larger developments. It may also be easier for residents of the new developments to undertake day to day journeys on foot or by bicycle, thereby increasing levels of physical activity, if more of the jobs, services and facilities that they require are available onsite – this is more likely to be the case where development comes forward in a small number of larger developments. Therefore, mixed

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			<p>effects (significant positive and minor negative) are likely for this objective.</p> <p>Option B allows for the allocation of all sites including smaller sites that can accommodate 10 dwellings or less. This approach is likely to disperse development in the city which is less likely to mean that there are significant increases in pressure on healthcare facilities. However, it may also be more difficult to deliver new healthcare facilities as part of smaller developments. Therefore, mixed effects (minor positive/minor negative) are likely for this objective.</p>
6. Improve public realm.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+	+/-	<p>Option A allows for the allocation of housing sites capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings which, according to the Policy H1 of the Core Strategy, will be expected to contribute towards meeting affordable housing needs. The development of larger sites may also result in the creation of new communities, with services and facilities provided alongside housing to meet the needs of the growing population. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for Option A.</p> <p>Conversely, Option B allows for the allocation of all sites including smaller sites. Sites which accommodate 10 dwellings or less are not required to provide affordable housing. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is identified for Option B as some of the larger sites will provide affordable housing, however, the smaller sites are not required to provide this type of housing.</p>
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+++?	-?	<p>Option A allows for the allocation of housing sites capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings. If development is focussed in a few larger developments it may be easier to plan for and fund the provision of new public transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Option B allows for the allocation of all sites including smaller sites accommodating 10 dwellings or less which would be more piecemeal and widely distributed making it more difficult to plan for and fund the provision of new public transport infrastructure. Depending on the location of the dispersed development sites, it may also be more difficult for residents of the new developments to undertake day to day journeys on foot or by bicycle, if the jobs, services and facilities that they require are located further afield rather than being available onsite within a larger self-contained development.</p>
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+/-	+/-	Option A allows for the allocation of housing sites capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings. If development is focussed in a few larger developments, residents will be able to easily access cultural, leisure and recreational facilities as they are more likely to be available onsite. However,

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			<p>larger sites are more likely to be located on the peripheral and away from existing cultural, leisure and recreational facilities.</p> <p>Option B allows for the allocation of all sites including smaller sites which may be located in urban areas, for example as infill developments, and close to existing cultural, leisure and recreational facilities. However, the level of financial contributions for the provision or improvement of these facilities is likely to be less than that from the development of larger sites.</p>
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+/-	+/-	<p>Option A allows for the allocation of housing sites capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings. If development is focussed in a few larger developments it may be easier for residents of the new developments to undertake day to day journeys on foot or by bicycle, if more of the services and facilities that they require are available onsite – this is more likely to be the case where there are a few larger developments. However, larger sites are more likely to be located on the peripheral and away from existing services and facilities.</p> <p>Option B allows for the allocation of all sites including smaller sites which may be located in urban areas, for example as infill developments, and close to existing services and facilities. However, the level of financial contributions for the provision or improvement of these services is likely to be less than that from the development of larger sites.</p>
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	+/-	<p>Option A allows for the allocation of housing sites capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings which will provide a greater range of housing types and tenures than Option B, including affordable homes. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for Option A.</p> <p>Option B allows for the allocation of all sites including smaller sites. A mixed effect is expected for Option B as the larger sites will provide affordable housing, however, this is not a requirement for sites which accommodate 10 dwellings or less.</p>
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	0	+?	<p>Bringing forward a small number of larger-scale development sites would mean that all of Hereford City's development takes place on what is likely to be a small number of greenfield sites. This would mean that the opportunities that may otherwise exist to reuse buildings and materials on brownfield sites would not exist.</p> <p>For Option B allocating sites of all sizes could mean that there are opportunities to make use of brownfield sites in comparison to Option A, and it may therefore be possible to reuse existing buildings and materials.</p>
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	--/+?	+/-?	<p>Bringing forward a small number of larger-scale developments would mean that any effects on the historic environment would be concentrated in a small number of locations and the scale of impacts on any given heritage asset may be particularly large.</p> <p>Development of sites of all sizes as proposed by Option B would mean that</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			<p>effects on heritage assets would be less concentrated than under Option A and the scale of impacts on any given heritage assets may be smaller.</p> <p>Positive effects are identified for both options as effects will depend mainly on the specific location and design of the developments and it may be possible to incorporate mitigation, or to even enhance the setting of nearby heritage features through high quality design.</p>
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	++?	-?	<p>The extent to which renewable energy may be incorporated into new development cannot be known at this stage, although it is noted that a small number of larger-scale developments may offer good opportunities for incorporating measures such as district heating networks. Bringing forward a small number of large-scale development sites could also help to reduce levels of car use amongst residents and employees at the sites which would have indirect benefits for reducing traffic-related emissions and maintaining and improving local air quality, as larger sites are likely to be more self-contained, with jobs, services and facilities located alongside homes.</p> <p>For Option B allocating sites of all sizes could mean that opportunities to reduce levels of car use amongst residents and employees are lost as fewer larger sites would be more likely to be self-contained, with jobs, services and facilities located alongside homes, in comparison to more widely distributed development.</p>
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	--/+?	+/-?	<p>Option A allows for the allocation of housing sites capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings which may result in the combined loss of large areas of valuable habitat, and the scale of disruption that could affect habitats and species in a few locations would be large.</p> <p>Development of sites of all sizes as proposed by Option B would mean that effects on biodiversity would be less concentrated than under Option A although there may be cumulative effects. It may also be slightly easier to accommodate at least some of the development on brownfield sites (although these can still harbour valuable biodiversity).</p> <p>Positive effects are identified for both options as it may be possible to mitigate effects and to incorporate biodiversity enhancements into new developments, for example by incorporating green infrastructure.</p>
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	--/+?	+/-?	Option A allows for the allocation of housing sites capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings which may have negative effects on the quality and character of the landscape as it would be more difficult to integrate larger-

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			<p>scale developments into the landscape and to incorporate mitigation, in comparison to smaller development sites.</p> <p>Development of sites of all sizes as proposed by Option B would be less concentrated than under Option A as it may be easier to integrate into the existing built up area due to the smaller sizes of sites, however, it is possible that there will be cumulative effects.</p> <p>Positive effects are identified for both options as it may be possible to mitigate negative effects.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	--/+?	+/-?	<p>If development comes forward in a small number of fairly large developments, the effects on flood risk will depend largely on the location of the development sites in relation to areas of high flood risk. Regardless of the location of the large-scale developments, this approach would result in the combined loss of a large area of greenfield land, concentrated in a small number of locations. The loss of permeable surfaces may result in reduced infiltration and increased runoff, which may increase flood risk in those areas and elsewhere.</p> <p>For Option B there is also a risk of development occurring at greenfield sites which would result in the loss of permeable surfaces however, it is also possible that some development may be able to be accommodated to some extent on smaller brownfield sites within the city.</p> <p>Positive effects are identified for both options as it may be possible to incorporate mitigation measures such as SuDS and the incorporation of green infrastructure which would also help to retain permeable surfaces.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++?	-?	<p>Bringing forward a small number of fairly large-scale development sites could help to reduce levels of car use amongst residents and employees at the sites which would have indirect benefits for reducing traffic-related emissions and maintaining and improving local air quality, as larger sites likely to be more self-contained, with jobs, services and facilities located alongside homes.</p> <p>For Option B allocating sites of all sizes could mean that opportunities to reduce levels of car use amongst residents and employees are lost as fewer larger sites would be more likely to be self-contained, with jobs, services and facilities located alongside homes, in comparison to more widely distributed development.</p>
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	--?	+/-?	If development comes forward in a small number of fairly large developments, the effects on soil will depend largely on the location of the development sites in relation to areas of best and most versatile agricultural land. Regardless of the location of the large-scale developments, this approach would result in the combined loss of a large area of greenfield land, concentrated in a small number of locations.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			For Option B there is also a risk of development occurring at greenfield sites however, it is also possible that some development may be able to be accommodated to some extent on smaller brownfield sites within the city.

Should there be a boundary drawn to show where new development can happen and where it should be limited to protect the countryside?

Option A – Yes - a boundary should be drawn

Option B – No - no boundary should be drawn

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	-	<p>While Option A would reduce the area in which employment development would be acceptable it would provide more certainty to developers in terms of whether such development is likely to be acceptable at a given location. This approach would encourage employment developments to be provided within the settlement boundary where they are likely to be more accessible to a higher number of residents. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would in contrast potentially allow for a larger area of the county being acceptable to new employment development however, this approach could result in employment opportunities being provided at locations which are not sustainable in terms of accessibility. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	--	<p>Option A would provide greater certainty to investors in terms of where employment development is more likely to be considered acceptable. A planned approach would allow for economic growth to be achieved within the settlement boundary.</p> <p>Option B would provide reduced certainty to developers in terms of locations where employment development is likely to be considered acceptable.</p>
3. Sustainable regeneration	+	-	<p>Option A would focus new development within a settlement boundary taking into consideration the existing pattern of development as well as other potential extensions to the settlement (for example new site allocations, planning commitments, etc.). As such it is expected that this approach would encourage the reuse of brownfield sites within the boundary thereby reducing vacant sites in the city.</p> <p>Option B may result in development occurring at various locations around the county which may affect the vitality of Hereford city. A minor negative effect is expected for Option B.</p>
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the	+	-	Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. Although this option will not provide new education facilities it is

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
county			likely that it would result in more residents having a good level of access to such facilities which are likely to be provided within the settlement boundary. Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such it is more likely to be delivered at a range of locations (including those which are unsustainable) which would provide varying levels of access to education facilities.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	-	Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. Although this option will not provide new healthcare facilities or open spaces which might improve public health in the county, it is likely that it would result in more residents having a good level of access to such facilities. In addition the more compact pattern of development which is likely to result from this option may encourage residents to undertake an increasing number of journeys to local services and facilities by active modes of transport given the shorter distances involved. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A. Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such it is more likely to be delivered at a range of locations (including those which are unsustainable) which would provide varying levels of access to healthcare facilities and open spaces. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.
6. Improve public realm.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+	-	Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. As such residents are likely to have improved access to services and facilities as well as job opportunities which is likely to help reduce the prevalence of inequality and indicators of disparity in the county. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A. Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such this approach is more likely to result in a less compact pattern of development. Therefore, services, facilities and job opportunities are less likely to be accessible to residents which is likely to result in increased inequality locally as displayed through more apparent indicators of disparity. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++/-	-	By defining settlement boundaries there are opportunities for new developments to be focused in sustainable locations where levels of car use may be slightly lower due to there being better access to services and sustainable transport links. However, it is also possible that focusing new developments to a defined area which already experiences traffic congestion

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			<p>may further contribute to the problem.</p> <p>Under Option B, development in Hereford and the surrounding area would be more piecemeal and widely distributed which could lead to higher levels of car use and associated emissions.</p>
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	-	<p>Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. Although this option is unlikely to provide new facilities which could be used for cultural, educational, leisure or recreational purposes it is likely that it would result in more residents having a good level of access to such facilities. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and it is more likely to be delivered at a range of locations (including those which are unsustainable) which would provide varying levels of access to these facilities. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	-	<p>By defining settlement boundaries there are opportunities for new developments to be focused in sustainable locations which provide access to services and facilities. A minor positive effect is therefore likely.</p> <p>Under Option B, residential development in Hereford and the surrounding area would be more piecemeal and widely distributed. There could be potential for new developments to be located away from services, facilities and public transport links. A minor negative effect is therefore expected.</p>
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+/-	+/-	<p>Under Option A there would be more certainty about the delivery of housing, but the restriction is that boundaries could exclude locations that may meet needs for residential sites for local people. A mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is therefore likely.</p> <p>Option B would allow for the development of housing in any part of the Hereford Plan Area which will help to meet the needs of people in all parts of the plan area, although it may be more difficult to deliver affordable housing if a piecemeal approach is taken to development. A mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is therefore likely.</p>
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+	-	<p>Under Option A, development would be confined within a designated settlement boundary which means it would be focussed in fewer locations and would protect the countryside from urban sprawl. However, if no settlement boundaries are established (Option B), development could be more piecemeal and may result in development at greenfield land in countryside locations.</p>
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	+/-	<p>Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. This approach is likely to help protect the historic pattern of development at settlements preventing linear development as well as protecting the countryside which often acts to provide setting for historic assets. This option may, however, have adverse impacts on the historic environment by forcing development to be contained within smaller areas</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			<p>thereby influencing established character by resulting in changes to building density or massing for example.</p> <p>Option B would result in no settlement boundary at Hereford which would limit the potential for adverse impacts on character in terms of detriment changes to local building density or massing which might result confining much of the development over the plan period to a smaller area. This approach is more likely to result in sparse and linear forms of development however which may also adversely impact on local established character. Linear development is also likely to impinge upon the character of the countryside which often provides setting for important heritage assets.</p>
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	++/-	-	<p>Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. The more compact pattern of development within the established settlement boundary is likely to encourage residents to undertake journeys by more active and sustainable modes of transport given the shorter journey times involved. This is likely to promote a modal shift. However, it is also possible that focusing new developments to a defined area which already experiences poor air quality may further contribute to air pollution.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such this may promote the delivery of development at less sustainable locations. This approach is likely to perpetuate continued private car usage given that journey times to essential services and facilities and job opportunities are likely to be relatively long in comparison to that which might be achieved by limiting most development to the areas within the settlement boundary. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+	-	<p>Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. This approach is likely to help limit development within the countryside which would be to the benefit of wildlife and biodiversity. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would not limit development in the countryside given that no settlement boundary would be defined. The development of greenfield land at countryside locations may lead to habitat loss and fragmentation. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	-	Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. This approach is likely to help prevent overly sparse and linear patterns of development in Herefordshire which might otherwise impinge upon the open and undeveloped nature of the countryside. Given the location of

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			<p>the county which contains much of the important landscapes of the Malvern Hills AONB and the Wye Valley AONB, this option is expected to help protect these and other landscapes which are sensitive to new development. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p> <p>Option B would allow for development to occur within the county at a wider range of locations with no settlement boundary defined to prevent urban sprawl. This approach is expected to result in adverse impacts on the rural character of the county and may impact upon the setting of important designated landscapes such as the Malvern Hills AONB and the Wye Valley AONB. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+	-	<p>Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. This approach may encourage the re-use of brownfield sites within the city which would help limit flood risk. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such this may promote the delivery of development at less sustainable locations within the existing countryside. It is expected that this approach is likely to lead to a higher rate of development at greenfield sites in the countryside which would contribute to a greater area of impermeable surfaces and therefore a greater level of flood risk. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	++/-	-	<p>Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. The more compact pattern of development within the established settlement boundary is likely to encourage residents to undertake journeys by more active and sustainable modes of transport given the shorter journey times involved which will benefit local air quality. However, it is also possible that focusing new developments to a defined area which already experiences poor air quality may further contribute to air pollution.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such this may promote the delivery of development at less sustainable locations. This approach is likely to perpetuate continued private car usage which will have an adverse impact on local air quality. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++	-	<p>Option A encourages new development to be focused within a settlement boundary. This approach may encourage the re-use of brownfield sites within the city and limit urban sprawl to the wider countryside thereby protecting best and most versatile agricultural land. A significant positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such this may promote the delivery of development at less sustainable locations within</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			the existing countryside. It is expected that this approach is likely to lead to a higher rate of development at greenfield sites in the countryside which may include best and most versatile agricultural land. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.

How should the HAP plan for Houses of Multiple Occupation (HMOs)?

Option A – *Set out a criteria-based policy to guide the development of HMOs, referring to the consideration of matters such as:*

- *The impact on the amenity of adjoining premises and on the character of the area;*
- *The provision for car parking and the traffic situation;*
- *The standard of accommodation, including private amenity space;*
- *Intensification of existing HMOs;*
- *Flexible planning conditions to allow for HMOs to be returned to a single dwelling house without planning permission;*
- *Design.*

Option B – *Set a restrictive policy for HMOs, stating that they generally will not be permitted in residential areas which are predominantly in single family occupation (although justifying this in the light of national planning policy guidance through the National Planning Policy Framework may prove difficult);*

Option C - *Seek the approval of the Council for making an Article 4 Direction, which would remove the permitted development rights in relation to changes of use from dwelling houses to small HMOs. In conjunction with this, to provide a small criteria-based policy through which to guide planning applications for this type of development, large or small.*

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
3. Sustainable regeneration	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Justification
				are likely.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
6. Improve public realm.	+	0	0	Option A sets out a criteria-based policy to guide the development of HMOs which considers the impact of HMOs on amenity of adjoining premises and on the character of the area as well as the provision of private amenity space. Through this criterion, there is scope for Option A to ensure that high quality amenity space is available at HMOs. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. Options B and C do not consider the provision of amenity space, and so a negligible effect is identified on this SA objective.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+	-	-	Option A sets out a criteria-based policy to guide the development of HMOs. Through this criterion, there is scope for Option A to ensure there is provision for good quality housing to meet the needs of local people thereby reducing housing deprivation. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. Option B identifies a more restrictive approach that is likely to prevent HMOs being located in residential areas that are predominantly in single family occupation. As this policy option could result in decreasing access to housing, a minor negative effect is expected. Option C seeks to remove permitted development rights in relation to changes of use from dwelling houses to small HMOs which could also decrease access to housing for certain members of society. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	-	0	0	Option A sets out a criteria-based policy to guide the development of HMOs. Proposals for HMOs will be required to consider the provision of car parking which could be viewed as encouraging ongoing private car use. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this objective.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Justification
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	-	-	<p>Option A sets out a criteria-based policy to guide the development of HMOs which considers the impact of HMOs within the local area including travel provision, design and amenity space. Through this criterion, there is scope for Option A to ensure there is provision of good quality housing to meet the needs of local people, which includes diversifying tenure options. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p> <p>Option B identifies a more restrictive approach that is likely to prevent HMOs being located in residential areas that are predominantly in single family occupation. As this policy option could result in decreasing access to housing, a minor negative effect is expected.</p> <p>Option C seeks to remove permitted development rights in relation to changes of use from dwelling houses to small HMOs. This approach reduces the flexibility of a property's tenure adapting to local housing market needs and could therefore limit the provision of suitable housing for some members of society. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.</p>
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+	-	-	<p>Option A sets out a criteria-based policy to guide the development of HMOs. One of the criteria includes providing planning conditions to allow HMOs to be returned to a single dwelling house without planning permission which increases the flexibility of a property's tenure and could therefore reduce the likelihood of the property being vacant.</p> <p>Option B identifies a more restrictive approach that is likely to prevent HMOs being located in residential areas that are predominantly in single family occupation. As this policy option could result in an increase in vacant properties, thereby reducing the efficiency of land use, a minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p> <p>Similarly, Option C seeks to remove permitted development rights in relation to changes of use from dwelling houses to small HMOs. This approach reduces the flexibility of a property's tenure adapting to local housing market needs and could therefore result in an increase in vacant properties, which is not an efficient use of land. A minor negative effect is therefore likely on this SA objective.</p>
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Justification
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.

Policy Option – Allotments

Do you think there is a need for more allotment provision, for example as part of new housing developments or on existing open spaces?

Option A – Yes - the HAP should seek more allotment provision.

Option B – No - the HAP should not seek any further allotment provision.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
3. Sustainable regeneration	+	0	Option A may have a positive effect on this objective if allotments were

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			allocated on brownfield sites which would improve the quality of the local landscape and contribute to the regeneration of the city. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+/-	0	Allotments provide an important recreational asset within communities which can encourage physical activity and improve mental health. In addition, the produce from the allotments will also contribute towards healthy lifestyles. Option A supports the provision of allotments on existing open spaces, which may reduce the amount of open space used as recreational assets. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.
6. Improve public realm.	+	0	By providing green community space allotments can improve the public realm of the city. Option A is therefore likely to have a minor positive effect on this SA objective as it seeks to deliver allotment provision. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+	0	Allotments are areas of open space which provide opportunities for social inclusion and encourage a greater sense of community. They also provide a cheap source of food for people on low incomes thereby helping to alleviate poverty. A minor positive effect is identified for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+/-	0	Allotment provision is generally located near residential developments and therefore usually accessible by sustainable modes of transport. As Option A is seeking to provide additional allotment space, it is likely to have a minor positive effect on this SA objective. A minor negative effect is also identified for Option A as this option could also result in allotments being developed on areas of open space, therefore reducing open space provision and access. Overall an uncertain mixed (minor positive/minor negative) effect is likely for

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+	0	The provision of allotments as part of new residential developments may encourage an improved sense of place, and therefore a minor positive effect is expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+	0	The provision of additional allotments in the city will provide a local and sustainable source of food, thereby reducing the need for food packaging and 'food miles'. A minor positive effect is expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	+	0	Option A is likely to have a minor positive effect as allotments encourage the use of green waste as compost. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+	0	Option A encourages the provision of additional allotments in Hereford. These areas provide greenfield land at which surface water infiltration may occur reducing the potential for increased flood risk. Furthermore, they provide a local and sustainable source of food, thereby reducing 'food miles'. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+	0	The provision of additional allotments in the city can make a valuable contribution to conserving and enhancing local biodiversity by providing species' refuge in urban environments. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and	+	0	Option A encourages the provision of allotments as part of residential developments or on existing open space which would improve the quality of

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
open spaces.			<p>the local landscape particularly where allotments are allocated on brownfield sites.</p> <p>Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+	0	<p>Option A encourages the provision of additional allotments in Hereford. These areas provide greenfield land at which surface water infiltration may occur reducing the potential for increased flood risk. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	0	<p>Option A encourages the provision of additional allotments in Hereford. Allotments provide a local and sustainable source of food which may result in fewer 'food miles', thereby benefiting local air quality. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.</p>
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+	0	<p>Option A encourages the provision of allotments as part of residential developments or on existing open space which, if developed on brownfield sites, would provide a range of benefits including improving soil quality.</p> <p>Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further allotment provision.</p>

Policy Option - Transport

Is there a need for more parking to be identified?

Option A – Yes- more parking should be identified

Option B – No- no more parking needs to be identified

Option C – Yes- more parking should be identified in the form of multi-storey provision

Option D – Yes- more parking should be identified in the form of park and choose provision

Option E – Yes- more parking should be identified in another form

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	Options A, C, D and E seek to identify more parking provision in Hereford which could lead to increasing the accessibility of employment sites. Furthermore, rationalising the city's car parking provision, potentially through the provision of multi-storey car parks and park and choose facilities on the outskirts of the city, will support the redevelopment of some existing parking locations which can be used as employment land. However, it is also possible that by providing parking facilities for private cars it reduces the appeal of using sustainable transport to access employment sites. Therefore, mixed effects (minor positive/minor negative) are expected for these options. Option B does not support the provision of new parking and therefore is not likely to have an effect on this objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+/-	0	+	+	+/-	Options A and E are likely to have mixed effects as the provision of additional parking which, depending on how this is delivered, may either encourage investment by ensuring there is sufficient car parking facilities or may discourage investment by increasing congestion in the city from car traffic. Options C and D support the rationalising of car parking provision in the city by redeveloping some existing parking sites and providing car parking at multi storeys or park and choose facilities on the outskirts of the city which will reduce the volume of traffic entering the city and improve the central area's townscape and public realm thereby improving the attractiveness of the city for investment. Option B does not support the provision of new parking and therefore is not likely to have an effect on this objective.
3. Sustainable regeneration	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
4. Raise educational achievements	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Justification
throughout the county						likely.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	-?	0	+	+	-?	Options A and E support the provision of additional car parking however it is not specified in what form this will be provided. Additional car parking may be seen to encourage ongoing car use by increasing the attractiveness and convenience of car travel. This may contribute to the existing poor air quality experienced in Hereford. Uncertain minor negative effects are expected for these options. Options C and D support the rationalising of car parking provision in the city by redeveloping some existing parking sites and providing car parking at multi storeys or park and choose facilities on the outskirts of the city which will reduce the volume of traffic entering the city and reduce reliance on private cars accessing the city centre by way of connection with public transport thereby improving local air quality. Option D also encourages accessing the city centre by walking and cycling routes which will support more active travel and healthy lifestyles. Option B does not support the provision of new parking and therefore is not likely to have an effect on this objective.
6. Improve public realm.	0	0	+	+	0	Options C and D are likely to have minor positive effects as they support the rationalising of car parking provision in the city by redeveloping some existing parking sites and providing car parking at multi storeys or park and choose facilities on the outskirts of the city which will improve townscape and public realm of the central area.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	--	0	-	+	--	A minor positive effect is identified for Option D as it supports car parking provision at park and choose facilities which will encourage less commuter traffic entering the city and reduce reliance on private cars accessing the central area by way of connection with public transport, walking and cycling routes. Options A, C and E are likely to have negative effects on this objective as they support the provision of car parks which may hinder a modal shift away from car use. However, for Option C it is anticipated that the multi storey car parks will be located on the outskirts of the city and therefore will have benefits in terms of traffic management and reducing congestion in the city, particularly at peak times. Significant negative effects are identified for Options A and E while a minor negative effect is expected for Option C.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Justification
						Option B does not support the provision of new parking and therefore is not likely to have an effect on this objective.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	Options A, C, D and E all seek to identify more parking provision in Hereford which could lead to increasing the accessibility of cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities. However, it is also possible that by providing parking for private cars it reduces the appeal of using sustainable transport to access these facilities. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is expected on this SA objective for these options. Option B does not support the provision of new parking and therefore is not likely to have an effect on this objective.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	Options A, C, D and E all seek to identify more parking provision in Hereford which could lead to increasing the accessibility of services and facilities. However, it is also possible that by providing parking for private cars it reduces the appeal of using sustainable transport to access these facilities. Overall, a mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is expected on this SA objective for these options. Option B does not support the provision of new parking and therefore is not likely to have an effect on this objective.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+/-?	0	+	+	+/-?	Option C seeks to provide parking through multi-storey car parks which require a small amount of land to deliver a high capacity of parking spaces. Option D supports the delivery of park and choose facilities which will be located in close proximity to sustainable transport modes to enable access to the city. Furthermore, both Option C and D will allow for the redevelopment of some existing smaller car parking sites in the city. Options A and E may result in valuable land in the city being allocated for car parking spaces, however, it is also possible that the new car parks in urban areas will be accessible by sustainable transport. Option B does not support the provision of new parking facilities and therefore, it is not expected to have an effect on the efficient use of land.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of	-?	0	+/-?	+/-?	-?	Options C and D support the rationalising of car parking provision in the city by redeveloping some existing parking sites and providing car parking at multi storeys or park and choose facilities on the outskirts of the city which will enhance the character

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Justification
settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.						<p>and built quality of the city. However, developing new multi-storey car parks or park and choose facilities may have a negative impact on historic assets and their settings either during construction or operation of the car parks. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is likely on this SA objective for these options.</p> <p>Options A and E are likely to result in the provision of car parking spaces which could result in potential harm to historic assets and their setting so a minor negative effect is expected. However, as the form of the parking provision is not established, an uncertain effect is also identified.</p> <p>Option B does not support the provision of new parking facilities and therefore, it is not expected to have an effect on the built or historic environment.</p>
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	-?	0	-	-	-?	<p>Options A, C, D and E are all expected to use aggregates in the construction of the car parks, particularly Option C which supports the development of multi-storey car parks as it will require a greater amount of construction materials. Minor negative effects are identified for these options. Uncertain effects are added to the minor effects for Options A and E as the type of parking facility is unknown.</p> <p>Option B does not support the provision of new parking facilities and therefore, it is not expected to have an effect on the efficient use of natural resources or energy.</p>
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	--	0	-	+	--	<p>A minor positive effect is identified for Option D as it supports car parking provision at park and choose facilities which will encourage less commuter traffic entering the city and reduce reliance on private cars accessing the central area by way of connection with public transport, walking and cycling routes which will have a positive effect on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Options A, C and E are likely to have negative effects on this objective as they support the provision of car parks which may hinder a modal shift away from car use thereby contributing to air pollution. However, for Option C it is anticipated that the multi storey car parks will be located on the outskirts of the city and therefore will have benefits in terms of reducing congestion and air pollution in the city. Significant negative effects are identified for Options A and E while a minor negative effect is expected for Option C.</p> <p>Option B does not support the provision of new parking and therefore is not likely to have an effect on this objective.</p>
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	-?	0	-?	-?	-?	Options A, C, D and E are all expected to develop car parking facilities which may negatively impact on biodiversity either during the construction or operation of the car parks. Minor negative effects are identified for these options.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Justification
						Option B does not support the provision of new parking facilities and therefore, it is not expected to have an effect on biodiversity.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-?	0	+/-	+/-	-?	<p>Options C and D support the rationalising of car parking provision in the city by redeveloping some existing parking sites and providing car parking at multi storeys or park and choose facilities on the outskirts of the city which may enhance the landscape quality of the city if these sites are redeveloped as areas of open space. However, developing new multi-storey car parks or park and choose facilities may have a negative impact on this objective as they will be located on the outskirts of the city and may affect the character and setting of designated landscapes. Therefore, a mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is likely on this SA objective for these options.</p> <p>Options A and E are likely to result in the provision of car parking spaces which could result in potential harm to the landscape so a minor negative effect is expected. However, as the form of the parking provision is not established, an uncertain effect is also identified.</p> <p>Option B does not support the provision of new parking facilities and therefore, it is not expected to have an effect on the landscape.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	-	0	-	-	-	<p>Options A, C, D and E are all expected to develop car parking facilities which will reduce the area of permeable surfaces in the city potentially increasing flood risk. Minor negative effects are identified for these options.</p> <p>Option B does not support the provision of new parking facilities and therefore, it is not expected to have an effect on flooding.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	--	0	-	+	--	<p>A minor positive effect is identified for Option D as it supports car parking provision at park and choose facilities which will encourage less commuter traffic entering the city and reduce reliance on private cars accessing the central area by way of connection with public transport, walking and cycling routes which will have a positive effect on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Options A, C and E are likely to have negative effects on this objective as they support the provision of car parks which may hinder a modal shift away from car use thereby contributing to air pollution. However, for Option C it is anticipated that the multi storey car parks will be located on the outskirts of the city and therefore will have benefits in terms of reducing congestion and air pollution in the city. Significant negative effects are identified for Options A and E while a minor negative effect is expected for Option C.</p> <p>Option B does not support the provision of new parking and therefore is not likely to</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Justification
						have an effect on this objective.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	-	0	-	-	-	Options A, C, D and E are all expected to develop car parking facilities which may occur on greenfield land, particularly for Options C and D as the multi storey car parks and park and choose facilities will be located on the outskirts of the city. Minor negative effects are identified for these options. Option B does not support the provision of new parking facilities and therefore, it is not expected to have an effect on soil quality and resources.

Policy Option - Employment

Should the Hereford Area Plan identify more land for new employment development?

Option A – Yes - more land for employment should be identified

Option B – No - do not identify any more land for employment

Option C – Yes - more employment land should be identified in the form of offices

Option D – Yes - more employment land should be identified in the form of manufacturing

Option E – Yes - more employment land should be identified in the form of warehousing

Option F – Yes - more employment land should be identified in another form

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	++	++	++	++	++	Options A, C, D, E and F all seek to identify more employment land in various forms which will increase the supply and diversity of employment opportunities within Hereford, thereby resulting in significant positive effects for this objective. Furthermore, Options A and F have not specified the type of employment land which enables a degree of flexibility in response to the employment needs of the local area. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for employment development other than the 15ha at the Western and Southern Urban Expansion Areas in accordance with Policy HD1. However, the provision of employment opportunities from these developments will also have a positive effect on this objective.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	++	++	++	++	++	<p>The provision of additional employment developments will improve the resilience of Hereford's economy and further strengthen its role as the main focus for employment provision in the county. Significant positive effects are expected for Options A, C, D, E and F for this objective.</p> <p>Option B does not seek to identify any further land for employment development other than the 15ha at the Western and Southern Urban Expansion Areas which will also enhance economic growth and entice businesses to invest in the city. It supports the designation of an Enterprise Zone at Hereford which is subject to a Local Development Order thereby incentivising businesses to locate in the area and creating highly skilled jobs. A significant positive effect is expected for this option.</p>
3. Sustainable regeneration	++	++	++	++	++	++	<p>Options A, C, D, E and F aim to provide further land for employment development which can significantly contribute to the regeneration of different areas in the city. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for employment development other than at the Western and Southern Urban Expansion Areas, however, the provision of employment in these areas will also positively impact on this objective.</p>
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
6. Improve public realm.	+	+	+	0	0	+	<p>Options A, C and F aim to provide further employment development which is likely to improve public realm in the areas where they are located. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for employment development other than the 15ha at the Western and Southern Urban Expansion Areas, however, the provision of employment land as part of these schemes will also support city centre vitality leading to an improved public realm.</p> <p>Options D and E are unlikely to affect this objective and so negligible effects are likely.</p>
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
the county.							
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+	+	+	+	+	+	Options A, C, D, E and F support the delivery of further land for employment development which will provide a range of employment opportunities that are easily accessible by public transport. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for employment development other than at the Western and Southern Urban Expansion Area which will also provide a range of employment opportunities. All options are expected to have a minor positive effect as they help to reduce employment deprivation in the city.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+?/-?	+?/-?	+?/-?	+?/-?	+?/-?	+?/-?	Mixed effects (minor positive/minor negative) are expected for all options as both the options which support the delivery of further land for employment development and Option B are located within Hereford which is served by sustainable modes of transport thereby providing employees with the opportunity to commute using sustainable forms of travel, however, it is also possible that employees may access the employment sites by private car which may increase road traffic congestion in the city.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-?	0	+/-?	--/+?	--/+?	+/-?	Options A, C, D, E and F all seek to identify and therefore develop more employment land which could harm the historic environment. Significant negative effects are likely for Options D and E as the development of manufacturing and warehousing is likely to have a greater negative impact on the historic environment than offices as they are generally larger buildings which may affect the setting of historic assets. Conversely, through identifying land at a strategic level, there are opportunities to ensure that the allocated land has the least adverse effects on the historic environment and so a minor positive effect is also identified for these options. The effects however, are uncertain as the location and design of employment development proposals are currently unknown. Therefore, Options A, C and F are likely to have uncertain mixed effects (minor negative/minor positive) and Options D and E are expected to have uncertain mixed effects (significant negative/minor positive). Option B does not seek to identify any further employment land for development and therefore the effect on this objective is negligible.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	--?/+	+/-?	+/-?	Mixed effects (minor positive/minor negative) are expected for Options A, B, C, E and F as both the options which support the delivery of further land for employment development and Option B are located within Hereford which is served by sustainable modes of transport thereby providing employees with the opportunity to commute using sustainable forms of travel, however, it is also possible that employees may access the employment sites by private car which may increase greenhouse gas emissions. A mixed effect (significant negative/minor positive) is likely for Option D as manufacturing is more likely to contribute to air pollution than other types of employment.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+?/-	0	+?/-	--/+?	--/+?	+?/-	Options A, C, D, E and F all seek to identify and therefore develop more employment land which could harm biodiversity designations, habitats or species. Significant negative effects are likely for Options D and E as the development of manufacturing and warehousing require a larger footprint than offices and outputs can include harmful chemicals. Conversely, through identifying land at a strategic level, there are opportunities to

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
							<p>ensure that the allocated land has the least adverse effects on biodiversity and so a minor positive effect is also identified for these options. The effects however, are uncertain as the location and design of employment development proposals are currently unknown.</p> <p>Therefore, Options A, C and F are likely to have uncertain mixed effects (minor negative/minor positive) and Options D and E are expected to have uncertain mixed effects (significant negative/minor positive).</p> <p>Option B does not seek to identify any further employment land for development and therefore the effect on this objective is negligible.</p>
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+?/-	0	+?/-	--/+?	--/+?	+?/-	<p>Options A, C, D, E and F all seek to identify and therefore develop more employment land which could negatively impact on the quality and character of the landscape. Significant negative effects are likely for Options D and E as the development of manufacturing and warehousing is likely to have a greater visual impact than offices. Conversely, through identifying land at a strategic level, there are opportunities to ensure that the allocated land has the least adverse effects on the landscape and so a minor positive effect is also identified for these options. The effects however, are uncertain as the location and design of employment development proposals are currently unknown.</p> <p>Therefore, Options A, C and F are likely to have uncertain mixed effects (minor negative/minor positive) and Options D and E are expected to have uncertain mixed effects (significant negative/minor positive).</p> <p>Option B does not seek to identify any further employment land for development and therefore the effect on this objective is negligible.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	+?/-	0	+?/-	--/+?	+?/-	+?/-	<p>Options A, C, D, E and F all seek to identify and therefore develop more employment land which could negatively impact water quality, particularly if proposals are located within close proximity to source protection zones, aquifers and groundwater vulnerability zones. Significant negative effects are likely for Option D as the outputs from manufacturing may include chemicals that can leach into watercourses. Conversely, through identifying land at a strategic level, there are opportunities to ensure that the allocated land has the least adverse effects on water quality and so a minor positive effect is also identified for these options. The effects however, are uncertain as the location and design of employment development proposals are currently unknown.</p> <p>Therefore, Options A, C, E and F are likely to have uncertain mixed effects (minor negative/minor positive) and Option D is expected to have uncertain mixed effects (significant negative/minor positive).</p> <p>Option B does not seek to identify any further employment land for</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
							development and therefore the effect on this objective is negligible.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+?/-	0	+?/-	--/+?	--/+?	+?/-	<p>Options A, C, D, E and F all seek to identify and therefore develop more employment land which would increase the amount of impermeable surfaces which increases flood risk if not properly mitigated. Significant negative effects are likely for Options D and E as infrastructure associated with manufacturing and warehousing generally has a larger footprint than other employment types leading to greater impermeable surface areas. Conversely, through identifying land at a strategic level, there are opportunities to ensure that the allocated land has the least adverse effects on flood risk and so a minor positive effect is also identified for these options. The effects however, are uncertain as the location and design of employment development proposals are currently unknown.</p> <p>Therefore, Options A, C and F are likely to have uncertain mixed effects (minor negative/minor positive) and Options D and E are expected to have uncertain mixed effects (significant negative/minor positive).</p> <p>Option B does not seek to identify any further employment land for development and therefore the effect on this objective is negligible.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	--?/+	+/-?	+/-?	<p>Mixed effects (minor positive/minor negative) are expected for Options A, B, C, E and F as both the options which support the delivery of further land for employment development and Option B are located within Hereford which is served by sustainable modes of transport thereby providing employees with the opportunity to commute using sustainable forms of travel, however, it is also possible that employees may access the employment sites by private car which may increase greenhouse gas emissions. A mixed effect (significant negative/minor positive) is likely for Option D as manufacturing is more likely to contribute to noise and air pollution than other types of employment.</p> <p>Option B does not seek to identify any further employment land for development and therefore the effect on this objective is negligible.</p>
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+?/-	0	+?/-	--/+?	--/+?	+?/-	<p>Options A, C, D, E and F all seek to identify and therefore develop more employment land which if developed on greenfield sites could result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. Significant negative effects are likely for Options D and E as infrastructure associated with manufacturing and warehousing generally has a larger footprint than other types of employment and their activities could contaminate the soil. Conversely, through identifying land at a strategic level, there are opportunities to ensure that the allocated land has the least adverse effects on the best and most versatile agricultural land and also provide opportunities to improve contaminated land. A minor positive effect is also identified for these options. The effects however, are uncertain as the location and design of employment development proposals are currently</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
							<p>unknown.</p> <p>Therefore, Options A, C and F are likely to have uncertain mixed effects (minor negative/minor positive) and Options D and E are expected to have uncertain mixed effects (significant negative/minor positive).</p> <p>Option B does not seek to identify any further employment land for development and therefore the effect on this objective is negligible.</p>

Should the Hereford Area Plan allow for a broader range of activities on existing employment sites of poorer quality?

Option A – Yes - the HAP should allow for other uses on poorer quality employment sites

Option B – No - the HAP should not allow for other uses on any existing employment sites

Option C – Yes - a broader range of activities on existing employment sites of poorer quality should be identified in the form of leisure uses

Option D – Yes - a broader range of activities on existing employment sites of poorer quality should be identified in the form of sports/recreational uses

Option E – Yes - a broader range of activities on existing employment sites of poorer quality should be identified in the form of retail uses

Option F – Yes - a broader range of activities on existing employment sites of poorer quality should be identified in the form of other

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+?/-?	0	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	+?/-?	<p>Options A, C, D, E and F support the redevelopment of existing employment sites rated “moderate” or “poor”² to non-employment uses which should help increase the diversity of job opportunities in Hereford. However, redeveloping these sites may result in a loss of jobs from existing uses. Mixed uncertain effects are therefore expected for these options.</p> <p>Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy	+?/-?	0	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	+?/-?	Options A, C, D, E and F aim to redevelop existing employment sites of poor quality to other uses offering opportunities for investment and diversification of the economy. However, redeveloping these sites may

² See Herefordshire County Employment Land Study (Drivers Jonas Deloitte, 2012). Available at: https://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/1604/employment_land_study_2012

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
and continued investment.							result in a loss of jobs from existing uses. Mixed uncertain effects are therefore expected for these options. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
3. Sustainable regeneration	+?	0	+	+	++	+?	Options A, C, D, E and F aim to redevelop existing employment sites of poor quality which may contribute to the regeneration of the city. Positive effects are therefore expected for all these options. Retail uses (Option E) are likely to contribute more to the vitality of Hereford by offering opportunities for independent, competitive and national retailers to occupy the site. A significant positive effect is therefore identified for Option E. Uncertain effects are identified for Options A and F as it is not specified how the sites would be utilised. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	0	0	+	+	0	0	Options C and D support the redevelopment of existing employment sites rated "moderate" or "poor" to non-employment uses such as for leisure, sports or recreation. Therefore, minor positive effects are identified for these options. Options A, B, E and F are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
6. Improve public realm.	+?	0	+	+	+	+?	Industrial, light industrial or warehousing type uses are generally the employment uses which are located on poorer quality employment sites. Therefore, Options A, C, D, E and F which all support the redevelopment of poorer quality existing employment sites to other uses will improve the public realm in the areas where they are located. Uncertain effects are identified for Options A and F as it is not specified how the sites would be utilised. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
8. Reduce poverty and,	+?/-?	0	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	+?/-?	Options A, C, D, E and F support the redevelopment of existing

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.							employment sites rated "moderate" or "poor" to non-employment uses which should help increase the diversity of job opportunities in Hereford and reduce employment deprivation in the city. However, redeveloping these sites may result in a loss of jobs from existing uses. Mixed uncertain effects are therefore expected for these options. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+?	0	+	+	0	+?	Options A, C, D, and F support the redevelopment of existing employment sites rated "moderate" or "poor" to non-employment uses including leisure, sports, and recreation. Minor positive effects are therefore likely for this SA objective. Uncertain effects are identified for Options A and F as it is not specified how the sites would be utilised. Negligible effects are expected for Option B and Option E as they would not affect this SA objective.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+?	0	0	0	+	+?	Options A, E and F support the redevelopment of existing employment sites rated "moderate" or "poor" to non-employment uses including retail. Minor positive effects are therefore likely for this SA objective. Uncertain effects are identified for Options A and F as it is not specified how the sites would be utilised. Negligible effects are expected for Options B, C and D as they would not affect this SA objective.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	++	0	++	++	++	++	Options A, C, D, E and F aim to redevelop existing employment sites of poor quality to non-employment uses which will optimise the use of previously developed land and buildings. Significant positive effects are identified for these options. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+?	0	+?	+++	+	+	Options A, C, D, E and F aim to redevelop existing employment sites of poor quality to non-employment uses. As these options would result in the redevelopment of sites, there are opportunities to enhance the historic assets within close proximity and so positive effects are identified. A significant positive effect is identified for Option D (sport/recreational uses) as this may lead to the provision of open space which can contribute to the setting of historic assets. The effects however, are uncertain as the location and layout of the sites is currently unknown. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	++	0	++	++	++	++	Options A, C, D, E and F aim to redevelop existing employment sites of poor quality to non-employment uses which will encourage the reuse of land, soil and minerals. Significant positive effects are identified for these options. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+?	0	+	+	+	+	Industrial, light industrial or warehousing type uses are generally the employment uses which are located on poorer quality employment sites. Therefore, Options A, C, D, E and F which all support the redevelopment of poorer quality existing employment sites to other uses will reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions from industrial sources. Minor positive effects are expected for these options. Uncertain effects are identified for Options A and F as it is not specified how the sites would be utilised. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
18. Value, maintain,	+?	0	+?	+++	+	+	Options A, C, D, E and F aim to redevelop existing employment sites of

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
restore and expand county biodiversity.							poor quality to non-employment uses. As these options would result in the redevelopment of sites, there are opportunities to enhance biodiversity assets within close proximity and so positive effects are identified. A significant positive effect is identified for Option D (sport/recreational uses) as this may lead to the provision of open space that can contribute to the local green infrastructure network. The effects however, are uncertain as the location and layout of the sites is currently unknown. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+	0	+	+++	+	+	Options A, C, D, E and F aim to redevelop existing employment sites of poor quality to non-employment uses. As these options would result in the redevelopment of sites, there are opportunities to enhance landscape assets within close proximity to the site and so positive effects are identified. A significant positive effect is identified for Option D (sport/recreational uses) as this may lead to the provision of open space that can contribute to the local and wider green infrastructure network which can enhance landscape quality. The effects however, are uncertain as the location and layout of the sites is currently unknown. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	0	0	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+	0	+	+	+	+	Options A, C, D, E and F aim to redevelop existing employment sites of poor quality to non-employment uses which promotes brownfield development thereby reducing the amount of greenfield sites being developed and minimising flood risk. Minor positive effects are identified for this objective in relation to these options. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	0	+	+	+	+	Industrial, light industrial or warehousing type uses are generally the employment uses which are located on poorer quality employment sites. Therefore, Options A, C, D, E and F which all support the redevelopment of poorer quality existing employment sites to other uses will reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions from industrial sources and benefit local air quality. Minor positive effects are expected for these options. Uncertain effects are identified for Options A and F as it is not specified

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Option E	Option F	Justification
							how the sites would be utilised. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	++	0	++	++	++	++	Options A, C, D, E and F aim to redevelop existing employment sites of poor quality to non-employment uses which promotes brownfield development and could provide opportunities to improve soil quality and reduce contaminated land. Furthermore, by encouraging the reuse of land, these options reduce development pressure on greenfield sites that can result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. Significant positive effects are therefore likely for this SA objective. Negligible effects are expected for Option B as the employment land would remain as it is currently used.

Policy Option - City centre and retail

Should the Hereford Area Plan identify further land for new retail development?

Option A – Yes- the HAP should seek further retail development.

Option B – No - there is no need for the HAP to identify any further retail development.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	+	Additional retail development as proposed by Option A will provide employment opportunities in city centre locations (e.g. at Berrington Street/Aubrey Street or at the Old Market) which are within close proximity to settlements and/or sustainable transport nodes. Therefore, a significant positive effect is likely on this SA objective. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for retail development other than at Eign Gate and as part of the Edgar Street Regeneration Area in accordance with Policy HD2. However, the provision of employment opportunities from these retail developments will also have a positive effect on this objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	+	The provision of additional retail developments (e.g. at Berrington Street/Aubrey Street or at the Old Market) will improve the resilience of Hereford's economy and further strengthen it as the county's principal retail centre thereby reducing the need to travel to other cities such as Worcester, Cheltenham, Bristol and Cardiff. A significant positive effect is expected for Option A.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			Option B does not seek to identify any further land for retail development other than at Eign Gate and as part of the Edgar Street Regeneration Area in accordance with Policy HD2. The provision of retail development as part of these regeneration schemes will also improve the resilience and diversity of the economy. Furthermore, as Option B does not seek to deliver any additional land for retail development this may encourage an uptake in vacant units being utilised which will also have a positive effect on the local economy. A minor positive effect is identified for this option.
3. Sustainable regeneration	++	+	Option A aims to provide further land for retail development which can significantly contribute to the regeneration of different areas in the city (e.g. at Berrington Street/Aubrey Street or at the Old Market). A significant positive effect is likely on this SA objective. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for retail development other than at Eign Gate and as part of the Edgar Street Regeneration Area in accordance with Policy HD2 however, the provision of retail in these areas will also positively impact on this objective. Limiting the development of new retail units may also encourage vacant units to be utilised which will contribute to the sustainable regeneration of the city. A minor positive effect is identified for this SA objective.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
6. Improve public realm.	+	+	Option A aims to provide further retail development which will support city centre vitality leading to an improved public realm. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for retail development other than at Eign Gate and as part of the Edgar Street Regeneration Area in accordance with Policy HD2. The provision of retail development as part of these regeneration schemes is also expected to improve public realm in these areas. Minor positive effects are identified for both options.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+	+	Option A supports the delivery of further land for retail development which will provide additional employment opportunities in the city centre that are easily accessible by public transport. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for retail development other than at Eign Gate and as part of the Edgar Street Regeneration Area which will also provide a range of employment opportunities. Both options are expected to have a minor positive effect as they help to reduce employment deprivation in the city.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	+	Option A supports the delivery of additional retail developments in the city centre which will reduce unsustainable travel. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for retail development other than at Eign Gate and as part of the Edgar Street Regeneration Area which is also within the city centre and will be served by sustainable modes of transport. Both options are expected to have a minor positive effect for this objective.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	++	+	Option A will have a significant positive effect as it will deliver additional retail development which will increase the range of services and facilities provided in the city. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for retail development other than at Eign Gate and as part of the Edgar Street Regeneration Area in accordance with Policy HD2, however, the provision of retail in these areas will also positively impact on this objective.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+?	+?	Allocating additional land for retail in the city centre may provide a potential source of housing supply through the use of upper floors of retail buildings (Option A). Limiting the provision of new retail developments may encourage more efficient use of retail buildings in the city centre including allocating the upper floors for housing (Option B). Minor positive effects are identified for both options.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+?/-?	+?	The provision of additional new retail developments may occur on greenfield land or previously developed land in the city and therefore an uncertain mixed effect is identified for Option A. Limiting the provision of new retail developments may encourage the reuse of previously developed buildings. Therefore, a minor positive effect is expected for Option B.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	+	Option A seeks to allocate additional land for retail development which will enhance the character and built quality of the city. Option B is also likely to have a minor positive effect on this objective as it supports the provision of new retail developments at Eign Gate and as part of the Edgar Street Regeneration Area which will enhance the quality of the built environment in these areas.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	-	+?	Option B is likely to have a minor positive effect as it limits the provision of new retail development sites which may encourage the reuse of existing buildings and minimise the need for new developments. A minor negative effect is expected for Option A as it supports the allocation of land for new retail developments.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+	+?	Option A supports the delivery of additional retail developments in the city centre which will reduce unsustainable travel. Option B does not seek to identify any further land for retail development other than at Eign Gate and as part of the Edgar Street Regeneration Area which is also within the city centre and will be served by sustainable modes of transport. Furthermore, Option B limits the allocation of land for new retail developments which may encourage the reuse of previously developed buildings and avoid the development of previously undeveloped land.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+?/-?	+?	The provision of additional new retail developments may occur on greenfield land or previously developed land in the city and therefore an uncertain mixed effect is identified for Option A as this option may have either a positive or negative effect on the quality of the local landscape. Limiting the provision of new retail developments may encourage the reuse of previously developed buildings which may minimise the likelihood of greenfield land being developed.
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+?/-?	+?	The provision of additional new retail developments may occur on greenfield land or previously developed land in the city and therefore an uncertain mixed effect is identified for Option A. Option B restricts the allocation of land for retail provision which may limit the amount of greenfield land in the county being developed, thereby reducing the risk of flooding.
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	+	Both options are likely to have a positive effect on this SA objective. Option A seeks to provide additional new retail developments in the city centre (e.g. at Berrington Street/Aubrey Street or at the Old Market) which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport and thus will have positive benefits in terms of reducing air pollution. Option B will not allocate any additional land for new retail development but will focus retail provision at Eign Gate and the Edgar Street which are also located in the city centre and will reduce unsustainable travel thereby benefiting local air quality.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	0	The defined city centre is classified in the Agricultural Land Classification as 'Urban' and therefore, the allocation of land for new retail developments or the provision of retail at Eign Gate and Edgar Street will not result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Policy Option - Tourism

Should additional hotel and/or conference facilities be provided in Hereford?

Option A – Yes - the HAP should seek additional hotel and conference facilities.

Option B – No - the HAP does not need to seek any additional hotel or conference facilities.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	0	Option A seeks to provide additional hotel and conference facilities in Hereford which will provide an increase in employment opportunities that are easily accessible by public transport. A significant positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	0	Option A seeks to provide additional hotel and conference facilities in Hereford to diversify the tourist provision, extend the tourism season and increase the number of visitors staying overnight which will help improve the resilience of the local economy. A significant positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
3. Sustainable regeneration	+	0	The Economic Vision suggested two broad proposals in relation to hotel development in Hereford, one of which is for a hotel development at Edgar Street which would contribute to the regeneration of Edgar Street. Furthermore, the City is currently bidding to become the City of Culture in 2021 which, if successful, would be a catalyst for economic and social regeneration. A minor positive effect is therefore identified for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+/-	0	The Economic Vision suggested two broad proposals in relation to hotel development in Hereford, one of which is for a business hotel and sports/leisure complex at Hereford Racecourse. The area could become a 'sporting village' with facilities for a range of outdoor and indoor sporting activities which would encourage healthy living. The other proposal is for a hotel development at the Hereford football ground at Edgar Street which, if developed, would result in the loss of an existing recreational asset. Therefore, mixed effects (minor positive/minor negative) are identified for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
6. Improve public realm.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+	0	Providing tourism infrastructure in appropriate locations is likely to help improve access to employment opportunities and leisure facilities in the county thereby addressing several indicators of deprivation. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	0	Locating new tourism infrastructure in Hereford City will have a positive effect on this SA objective as any new development will be located in close proximity to the City's services and facilities and will also be accessible by sustainable modes of transport. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	++	0	Option A seeks to provide additional tourism infrastructure in Hereford City which is served by sustainable modes of transport. The Economic Vision suggested two broad proposals in relation to hotel development in Hereford, one of which is for a business hotel and sports/leisure complex at Hereford Racecourse. The area could become a 'sporting village' with facilities for a range of outdoor and indoor sporting activities. The other proposal is for a hotel development at the Hereford football ground at Edgar Street which will incorporate conferencing and hospitality amenities. The provision of additional tourism infrastructure in the City will benefit both residents and visitors. Therefore, a significant positive effect is expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	0	Option A seeks to provide additional hotel and conference facilities in Hereford which will be served by sustainable modes of transport. Conference facilities are also likely to be utilised by community groups. A minor positive effect is therefore likely on this SA objective. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+/-	0	The two broad proposals relating to hotel development in Hereford at the Hereford Racecourse and the Hereford football ground would result in the loss of some greenfield land, however, these sites are located in urban areas which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport, thereby reducing the need

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			to travel. A mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is therefore expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	0	The Economic Vision suggested two broad proposals in relation to hotel development in Hereford, one of which is for a hotel development at Edgar Street which would contribute to the enhancement of the character and distinctiveness of the area. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	0	Developing new tourism infrastructure in Hereford City is likely to minimise the need to travel by private car to access the hotel and conferencing facilities as the area is well served by sustainable modes of transport. This is likely to minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. fossil fuels. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+	0	Locating new tourism infrastructure in Hereford City will have a positive effect on this SA objective as any new development will be located in close proximity to the City's services and facilities and will also be accessible by sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing GHG emissions. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	-	0	A minor negative effect is expected for Option A as the two broad proposals relating to hotel development in Hereford at the Hereford Racecourse and the Hereford football ground would result in the loss of some greenfield land and potentially habitat loss. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	0	A minor negative effect is expected for Option A as the two broad proposals relating to hotel development in Hereford at the Hereford Racecourse and the Hereford football ground would result in the loss of some open space. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the	-	0	A minor negative effect is expected for Option A as the two broad proposals relating to hotel development in Hereford at the Hereford Racecourse and the Hereford football ground would result in the loss of some greenfield land which

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
environment.			would reduce the area of permeable surfaces and increase the risk of flooding. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	0	Locating new tourism infrastructure in Hereford City will have a positive effect on this SA objective as any new development will be located in close proximity to the City's services and facilities and will also be accessible by sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing air pollution in the City. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A. Option B is likely to have a negligible effect on this SA objective as it will not deliver any further hotel or conference facilities.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	0	Land within the Hereford City boundary is classified in the Agricultural Land Classification as Urban and therefore, development of new hotel and conference facilities will not result in the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Policy Option - Heritage/Built Environment

Do you think more specific and detailed policies for the historic environment and heritage assets than those in the Core Strategy are required in the Hereford Area Plan?

Option A – Hereford-specific policies for the historic environment and heritage assets should be included.

Option B – Rely on the policies contained in the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+?	+?	<p>The policies within the Core Strategy, specifically HD2, require the protection, conservation and enhancement of Hereford's heritage assets which may provide opportunities to diversity Hereford's building stock to meet the needs of a range of occupiers for different types of office/retail development, as well as enhancing the character of the city's townscape for workers and investors.</p> <p>Site specific policies in the HAP which protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets in Hereford may also make a positive contribution to its local character and distinctiveness thereby improving the attractiveness of the area to investors.</p> <p>Minor positive effects are therefore likely for both Options. Uncertain effects are likely effects are dependent on the location and design of proposals which</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			are not known at this stage.
3. Sustainable regeneration	+	+	Policy LD4 in the Core Strategy supports development proposals which use the retention, repair and sustainable use of heritage assets to provide a focus for regeneration. Site specific policies in the HAP can provide additional details about the proposed enhancement of the historic city centre (e.g. the refurbishment of High Town). Minor positive effects are therefore likely for both Options.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	+	Both policy options are likely to have a minor positive effect on this SA objective. Policy LD4 seeks to protect designated heritage assets including, for example, Registered Parks and Gardens which can be used by the public for recreation and thereby help to improve health and wellbeing. Providing specific detail on Hereford's historic environment may also help to conserve the city's heritage assets and their settings which can support recreation and encourage healthy lifestyles. Minor positive effects are therefore likely for both Options.
6. Improve public realm.	+	+	Site specific policies relating to the historic environment can provide additional details on the enhancement of the historic city centre including at Widemarsh Street and High Town. A minor positive effect is therefore likely for Option A. Option B is also likely to have a minor positive effect as policy HD2 states that, in addition to the provision of open space within Hereford, Newmarket Street, Blueschool Street and Commercial Square will be re-designed to improve public realm.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	+	Both options are likely to have positive impacts on increasing the type or quality of cultural and community facilities by protecting and enhancing local sites of heritage value. They may also have a positive impact on encouraging appreciation for the County's heritage by encouraging the protection and

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			enhancement of existing sites.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are likely.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+	+	The policies within the Core Strategy, specifically LD4, promote the retention, repair and sustainable use of heritage assets which may support opportunities to provide housing. Similarly, detailed policies in the HAP which protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets in Hereford may encourage the reuse of buildings which could support the provision of housing. Furthermore, detailed policies could have a positive impact on improving a sense of place by protecting and enhancing local heritage features which help to shape the identity of local places. Minor positive effects are therefore likely for both Options.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+	+	Both options are likely to have minor positive effects as they support the regeneration and enhancement of the historic city centre which will include optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	++	++/-	<p>The policies within the Core Strategy, specifically LD4, will have a significant positive impact on protecting, conserving and enhancing formally designated heritage assets and their settings. However, it does not refer to the protection of non-designated heritage assets and therefore it is expected to have a mixed effect (significant positive/minor negative) on this SA objective.</p> <p>Site specific policies in the HAP DPD provide an opportunity to identify non-designated heritage assets within the city which should be protected and conserved. It also provides an opportunity to provide more detail on the protection and enhancement of Hereford's heritage assets including its character and distinctiveness. Therefore, a significant positive effect is identified for this SA objective.</p>
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	+	+	Both policy options are likely to have a minor positive effect on this SA objective. Policy LD4 of the Core Strategy supports the reuse of existing buildings which will reduce demand for construction materials and minimise construction waste. Site specific policies in the HAP DPD provide an opportunity to support and encourage the reuse of Hereford City's historic buildings which would also contribute to a reduction in use of construction materials and minimise construction waste.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	+	+	Both policy options are likely to have a minor positive effect on this SA objective. Policy LD4 of the Core Strategy promotes the retention, repair and sustainable use of heritage assets which will minimise the need for new buildings. Site-specific policies in the HAP DPD provide an opportunity to support the reuse of historic buildings specifically in Hereford City.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the	+	+	Both policy options are likely to have a minor positive effect on this SA objective. Policy LD4 of the Core Strategy supports the reuse of existing buildings which can help mitigate climate change through reducing

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
problem.			development pressures on greenfield sites, reducing demand for construction energy and materials, and by minimising construction waste. Site specific policies in the HAP DPD provide an opportunity to support and encourage the reuse of Hereford City's historic buildings which would also contribute to climate change mitigation.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+	+	Both policy options are likely to have a minor positive effect on this SA objective. Policy LD4 seeks to protect designated heritage assets including, for example, Registered Parks and Gardens which can contain various habitats and species. Providing specific detail on Hereford's historic environment may help to conserve the city's heritage assets and their settings which can support biodiversity.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	+	The policies in the Core Strategy seek to protect the setting of heritage assets and require proposals to contribute to the character and local distinctiveness of the townscape or wider environment. A minor positive effect is identified for this objective. Providing specific policies on Hereford's historic environment would ensure that the identity of the city, as contributed by heritage assets, is maintained and this would have benefits for Hereford's local character and distinctiveness. Opportunities have also been identified to enhance the setting of specific heritage assets within the city including City Wall and Blackfriars Friary. A significant positive effect is expected for this objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are identified.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+	+	Both policy options are likely to have minor positive effects as they support the sustainable reuse of existing buildings and the protection/conservation of heritage assets and their settings which can include areas of greenfield land. The options therefore are minimising the risk of flooding by protecting permeable surfaces such as greenfield land.
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	0	0	The policy options are not likely to affect this SA objective and so negligible effects are identified.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	+	+	Both policy options are likely to have a minor positive effect on this SA objective. Policy LD4 of the Core Strategy promotes the retention, repair and sustainable use of heritage assets which will minimise the need for new buildings and therefore reduce development on the best and most versatile agricultural land. Site-specific policies in the HAP DPD provide an opportunity to support the reuse of historic buildings specifically in Hereford City which could also help to avoid the loss of Hereford's best and most versatile agricultural land.

Appendix 4

Detailed SA Matrices of the Options for the Rural Area Site Allocations
DPD

Scope of the DPD Option 1 – Do nothing and rely on Neighbourhood Development Plans and Policy RA2

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	-	The remaining 28 settlements identified in Policy RA2 which have not produced a Neighbourhood Development Plan would be at a disadvantage if this option was implemented as only Core Strategy policies will apply in these areas, specifically policy RA2. Policy RA2 relates specifically to the provision of housing in rural areas and does not refer to employment development. These settlements would therefore lack locally distinctive policies to ensure employment opportunities are directed to suitable locations in rural areas. A minor negative effect is expected for this SA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	-	The remaining 28 settlements identified in Policy RA2 which have not produced a Neighbourhood Development Plan would be at a disadvantage if this option was implemented as only Core Strategy policy RA2 will apply in these areas. Policy RA2 relates specifically to the provision of housing in rural areas and does not refer to employment development. The provision of future growth will be reactionary to planning applications rather than plan-led in these locations which could result in uncertainty in employment provision in these areas. A minor negative effect is expected for this SA objective.
3. Sustainable regeneration	-	Development within these 28 settlements which do not have a NDP would be reactionary to planning applications and not plan-led. Rather than contributing to the development of sustainable rural areas this approach may result in the siting of new development in areas which are not considered to be sustainable. This approach is unlikely to have positive effects in terms of vitality and viability of local and town centres in Herefordshire. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	-	Development within these 28 settlements which do not have a NDP would be reactionary to planning applications and would lack locally distinctive policies to ensure the required level of proportional growth is met and that any new development provides opportunities to improve health and amenity through the delivery of green infrastructure and access to sustainable modes of transport. A minor negative effect is expected for this SA objective.
6. Improve public realm.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	-	Development within these 28 settlements which do not have a NDP would be reactionary to planning applications and not plan-led. As such residential development would be less likely to be provided at sustainable locations in relation to employment opportunities and other essential services and facilities which could have adverse impacts in terms of limiting social inclusion in the county. A minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made	-	Development within these 28 settlements which do not have a NDP would be reactionary to planning applications and not plan-led. As such residential development would be less likely to be provided at sustainable locations in the county. While application of Policy RA2 is often concerned

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
by public transport, cycling and walking.		with the extent of the built form in some of the more dispersed settlements, it is not expected that this option would provide further policy context to help address this issue. This option is likely to result in an increased dependency upon private car journeys in Herefordshire which would have an adverse impact upon the viability of public transport in Herefordshire. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	-	Development within these 28 settlements which do not have a NDP would be reactionary to planning applications and not plan-led. As such residential development would be less likely to be provided at sustainable locations in the county. New development of this type is therefore considered to be less likely to be provided at locations which are accessible of community, cultural, educational and recreation and leisure facilities and therefore a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	-	Development within these 28 settlements which do not have a NDP would be reactionary to planning applications and not plan-led. As such residential development would be less likely to be provided at sustainable locations in the county. New rural development is less likely to be provided at locations which are accessible of essential services and facilities in the county and therefore a minor negative effect is expected on this SA objective.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	-?	The remaining 28 settlements identified in Policy RA2 which have not produced a Neighbourhood Development Plan would be at a disadvantage if this option was implemented as only Core Strategy policies will apply in these areas, specifically policy RA2. The provision of future levels of growth which are considered to be proportionate will be reactionary to planning applications rather than plan-led in these locations. This approach could therefore result in uncertainty in relation to housing provision in these areas. Therefore, a minor uncertain negative effect is identified for this SA objective.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	-	Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy supports housing proposals which make the best and full use of suitable brownfield sites; however, for those 28 settlements without a NDP development is likely to be reactionary to planning applications which come forward and not plan-led. As such a disproportionately high level of development may occur at greenfield sites particularly considering the cost which is often associated with the remediation of brownfield land when previously developed sites are selected for re-development. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	-	The remaining 28 settlements identified in Policy RA2 which have not produced a Neighbourhood Development Plan would be at a disadvantage if this option was implemented as only Core Strategy policy RA2 will apply in these areas. Although policy RA2 specifies that proposals should be designed to reflect the form, layout, character and setting of the site and its location in the settlement, settlements without a NDP would lack locally specific planning policy relating to the protection and enhancement of the built and historic environment. Development may also be directed to locations which are more sensitive to development in terms of the historic environment and their established character if this option is selected. A minor negative effect is identified for this SA objective.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
encourage recycling.		
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	-	The remaining 28 settlements identified in Policy RA2 which have not produced a Neighbourhood Development Plan would be at a disadvantage if this option was implemented as only Core Strategy policy RA2 will apply in these areas. Although this policy requires that development is to result in the provision of new sustainable schemes it is expected that where NDPs are not in place an approach which is more reactive of new planning applications than a plan-led one would result. As such this approach would be more likely to result in the provision of a higher level of development in unsustainable locations which are not accessible to employment opportunities and other services and facilities and would increase car dependency and the release of greenhouse gases in the county. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	-	The remaining 28 settlements identified in Policy RA2 which have not produced a Neighbourhood Development Plan would be at a disadvantage if this option was implemented as only Core Strategy policy RA2 will apply in these areas. These settlements would therefore lack locally distinctive policies to ensure proportional growth is met whilst conserving, protecting and restoring biodiversity assets in these areas. A minor negative effect is identified for this SA objective.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	The remaining 28 settlements identified in Policy RA2 which have not produced a Neighbourhood Development Plan would be at a disadvantage if this option was implemented as only Core Strategy policy RA2 will apply in these areas. Although policy RA2 specifies that housing proposals should be appropriate to their location and make a positive contribution to the surrounding environment and its landscape setting, these settlements would lack additional local planning policy relating to the protection and enhancement of the local landscape. Therefore, a minor negative effect is identified for this SA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	-	Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy supports housing proposals which make the best and full use of suitable brownfield sites; however, for those 28 settlements without a NDP development is likely to be reactionary to planning applications which come forward and not plan-led. As such a disproportionately high level of development may occur at greenfield sites particularly considering the cost which is often associated with the remediation of brownfield land when previously development sites are selected for re-development. The development of greenfield in the county would increase the area of impermeable surfaces locally and therefore result in an increase in local flood risk. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	-	Development within these 28 settlements which do not have a NDP would be reactionary to planning applications and not plan-led. As such residential development would be less likely to be provided at sustainable locations in the county. While the application of Policy RA2 is often concerned with the extent of the built form in some of the more dispersed settlements, it is not expected that this option would help provide further policy to help address this issue. The option is likely to result in an increased dependency upon private car journeys in Herefordshire which

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		would have an adverse impact upon air quality in Herefordshire. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

Scope of the DPD Option 2 – DPD coverage to include all parishes with a Policy RA2 settlement but not within a designated neighbourhood area

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD thereby supporting additional employment allocations and growth at more sustainable and accessible locations. A minor positive effect is therefore identified for this SA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. The DPD provides an opportunity to provide a land use policy framework to enable the projects in the county's economic vision to be delivered as part of a plan-led approach within the wider rural area. This approach is expected to provide more certainty in relation to economic growth in the county and therefore a minor positive effect is identified for this SA objective.
3. Sustainable regeneration	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. The additional planning policy coverage proposed by Option 2 is likely to encourage more appropriate siting of residential, employment, retail and other services and facilities as to ensure local centres at rural locations are maintained and larger town centres away from these locations are not adversely impacted upon in terms of their vitality.

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 2 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. New residential development is more likely to be provided at locations which are accessible to education facilities in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 2 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. The additional planning policy proposed by Option 2 may also help to ensure the incorporation of appropriate open spaces and other facilities which might help to facilitate more active and healthier lifestyles in the county and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.
6. Improve public realm.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 2 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and employment development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. This approach is thereby expected to help improve access to employment opportunities and other services and facilities in the county through the appropriate siting of new development. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD.

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Option 2 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. This approach is likely to facilitate a more plan-led approach to new development in the county and reduce development which occurs through speculative planning applications. As such new development is more likely to be provided in locations which are accessible to education, leisure and recreation and community facilities. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Importantly this approach would encourage a more plan-led approach to new residential development in the county. Reducing dependency upon speculative planning applications for new residential development in Herefordshire is likely to result in such new development being provided in more sustainable locations where facilities and services are more accessible, particularly by more sustainable modes of transport. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. The DPD does not give an opportunity to revisit the rural housing strategy set within the Core Strategy for the county which is based upon the delivery of proportionate housing growth within seven housing market areas. It will mean that the 18 parish areas not currently covered by a neighbourhood area will still have additional planning policy to guide local residential development in the form of the DPD. By helping to maintain a five year land supply within the county this option will also mean policies of the Core Strategy will remain enforceable over the plan period. As such this type of development is likely to be provided in more sustainable locations and may also contain policy to ensure building is undertaken to a higher standard thereby making housing in Herefordshire more 'liveable'. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		objective.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Facilitating a more plan-led approach to development in Herefordshire is likely to help promote the use of brownfield sites in Herefordshire. This approach is expected to reduce the reliance on development via speculative planning applications which often come forward at greenfield sites considering the cost associated with the remediation of brownfield land. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Adopting a plan-led approach to development across the country is likely to help guide development to locations in which local character is less vulnerable to change through new development or which do not act provide setting for heritage assets. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 2 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing local greenhouse gas emissions. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Encouraging plan-led development across the county through this approach is likely to reduce the potential for development to occur in locations which are sensitive in terms of importance for local biodiversity. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Encouraging plan-led development across the county through this approach is likely to reduce the potential for development to occur in locations which are sensitive in terms of locally important landscapes. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Facilitating a more plan-led approach to development in Herefordshire is likely to help promote the use of brownfield sites in Herefordshire. The reduced level of development which occurs on greenfield land in Herefordshire is likely to result in a smaller increase in impermeable surfaces in the county than might otherwise have been the case. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 2 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing air pollution in Herefordshire. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

Scope of the DPD Option 3 – DPD coverage to include all parishes without a designated neighbourhood area (as Option 2) and parishes who have formally requested to withdraw from the Neighbourhood Development Plan process

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
<p>1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD thereby supporting additional employment allocations and growth at more sustainable and accessible locations.</p> <p>As the settlement of Bromyard is included in this option, this approach would also address the allocation of 5 hectares of employment land and policies regarding the town centre and primary shopping areas of Bromyard which is likely to promote employment opportunities in the area. An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the delivery of employment development in the town.</p>
<p>2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.</p>	<p>++?</p>	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. The DPD provides an opportunity to provide a land use policy framework to enable the projects in the economic vision for Herefordshire to be delivered within the wider rural area. This approach is expected to provide more certainty in relation to economic growth in the county.</p> <p>As the settlement of Bromyard is included in this option, this approach would also address the allocation of 5 hectares of employment land and policies regarding the town centre and primary shopping areas of Bromyard which is likely to have a significant positive effect on economic growth in Herefordshire. An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the delivery of employment development in the town.</p>
<p>3. Sustainable regeneration</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 3 is likely to encourage the more appropriate siting of residential, employment, retail and other services and facilities to ensure local centres at rural locations are maintained and larger town centres away from these locations are not adversely impacted upon in terms of their vitality.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the sustainable regeneration of the town.</p>
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 3 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. New residential development is more likely to be provided at locations which are accessible to education facilities in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 3 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. It may also help to ensure the incorporation of appropriate open spaces and other facilities which might help to facilitate more active and healthier lifestyles in the county. New residential development is more likely to be provided at locations which are accessible to healthcare facilities in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
6. Improve public realm.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
social behaviour in the county.		
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+/-?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing and some employment allocations. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 3 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and employment development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. This approach is thereby expected to help improve access to employment opportunities and other services and facilities in the county through the appropriate siting of new development which would help to reduce deprivation.</p> <p>As the settlement of Bromyard is included in this option, it will be the only market town not to produce a Neighbourhood Development Plan. Assuming that producing a NDP allows for local people to play a more significant and proactive role in the planning of their area to meet the needs of all sections of the community, an uncertain minor negative effect is also expected for this objective.</p>
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 3 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (most notably through residential and employment development it would guide). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. This approach is likely to facilitate a more plan-led approach to</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		new development in the county and reduce development which occurs through speculative planning applications. As such new development is more likely to be provided in locations which are accessible of education, leisure and recreation, and community facilities. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Importantly this approach would encourage a more plan-led approach to new residential development in the county. Reducing dependency upon speculative planning applications for new residential development in Herefordshire is likely to result in such new development being provided in more sustainable locations where facilities and services are more accessible, particularly by more sustainable modes of transport. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. The DPD does not give an opportunity to revisit the rural housing strategy set within the Core Strategy for the county which is based upon the delivery of proportionate housing growth within seven housing market areas. It will mean that those parishes for which a neighbourhood development plan will not be produced will still have additional planning policy to guide local residential development in the form of the DPD. By helping to help maintain a five year land supply within the county this option will also mean policies of the Core Strategy will remain enforceable over the plan period. As such this type of development is likely to be provided in more sustainable locations and may also be required to be built to a higher standard thereby making housing in Herefordshire more 'liveable'.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact the delivery of 500 new homes in the town.</p>
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Facilitating a more plan-led approach to development in Herefordshire is likely to help promote the use of brownfield sites in Herefordshire. This approach is expected to reduce the reliance on development through speculative planning applications which often come forward at greenfield sites considering the cost associated with the remediation of brownfield land. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
<p>14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Adopting a plan-led approach to development across the county is likely to help guide development to locations in which local character is less vulnerable to change. Additionally, further policy in the DPD may help to protect the established character of those 26 parish areas which are unlikely to be afforded protection through neighbourhood development plans.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment in the town.</p>
<p>15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.</p>
<p>16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.</p>
<p>17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 3 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport and therefore there may be positive benefits in terms of reducing local greenhouse gas emissions. A minor positive</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Encouraging plan-led development across the county through this approach is likely to reduce the potential for development to occur in locations which are sensitive in terms of importance for local biodiversity. Option 3 would also provide further policy protection for those areas which are not likely to be covered by policies in a neighbourhood development plan to ensure requirements for proportional growth is met whilst conserving, protecting and restoring biodiversity assets in these areas.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity assets in the town.</p>
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Encouraging plan-led development across the county through this approach is likely to reduce the potential for development to occur in locations which are sensitive in terms of importance for local landscapes. Option 3 would provide opportunity for those areas which are not likely to be covered by policies in a neighbourhood development plan to be addressed by policies in the DPD thereby allowing for proportional growth to occur while being sensitive of local landscapes.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the town's landscape.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Facilitating a more plan-led approach to development in Herefordshire is likely to help promote the use of brownfield sites in Herefordshire where appropriate. The reduced level of development which occurs on greenfield land in Herefordshire is likely to result in a reduced increase in impermeable surfaces in the county than might otherwise have been the case.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on reducing the risk of flooding in the town.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 3 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing air pollution in Herefordshire. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

Scope of the DPD Option 4 – DPD coverage of those parishes within Option 3 plus those who have made no progress since the neighbourhood area designation

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD thereby supporting additional employment allocations and growth at more sustainable and accessible locations.</p> <p>As the settlement of Bromyard is included in this option, this approach would also address the allocation of 5 hectares of employment land and policies regarding the town centre and primary shopping areas of Bromyard which is likely to promote employment opportunities in the area. An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the delivery of employment development in the town.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. The DPD provides an opportunity to provide a land use policy framework to enable the projects in the economic vision for Herefordshire to be delivered within the wider rural area. This approach is expected to provide more certainty in relation to economic growth in the county.</p> <p>As the settlement of Bromyard is included in this option, this approach would also address the allocation of 5 hectares of employment land and policies regarding the town centre and primary shopping areas of Bromyard which is likely to have a significant positive effect on economic growth in Herefordshire. An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the delivery of employment development in the town.</p>
3. Sustainable regeneration	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. This approach is therefore broadly expected to deliver a sustainable pattern of development at the rural locations of Herefordshire</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>which would help to protect the vitality of local centres at such locations.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the sustainable regeneration of the town.</p>
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 4 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. New residential development is more likely to be provided at locations which are accessible to education facilities in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 4 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. It may also help to ensure the appropriate incorporation of open spaces and other facilities which might help to facilitate more active and healthier lifestyles in the county. New residential development is more likely to be provided at locations which are accessible to healthcare facilities in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
6. Improve public realm.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the	+/-	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
county.		<p>RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 4 would thereby improve access in rural locations for residents to employment opportunities, recreation, community and other services and facilities through a more coordinated and holistic plan-led approach to the sustainable siting of new development.</p> <p>By including with the DPD the four additional parishes which have not yet withdrawn from the neighbourhood development plan process and the town of Bromyard (which is the only market town not to produce a NDP) there is a risk that this approach might undermine any future work being produced locally and reduce the potential for local involvement in planning policy. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is expected.</p>
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 4 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. This approach is likely to facilitate a more plan-led approach to new development in the county and reduce the level of development which</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		occurs through speculative planning applications. As such new development is more likely to be provided in sustainable locations which are accessible of education, leisure and recreation, and community facilities. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Importantly this approach would encourage a more plan-led approach to new residential development in the county. Reducing dependency upon speculative planning applications for new residential development in Herefordshire is likely to result in such new development being provided in more sustainable locations where facilities and services are more accessible, particularly by more sustainable modes of transport. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. The DPD does not give an opportunity to revisit the rural housing strategy set within the Core Strategy for the county which is based upon the delivery of proportionate housing growth within seven housing market areas. It will mean that the 18 parish areas are not expected to be covered by a neighbourhood development plan will still have additional planning policy to guide local residential development in the form of the DPD. By helping to help maintain a five year land supply within the county this option will also mean policies of the local plan will remain enforceable over the plan period. As such this type of development is likely to be provided in more sustainable locations and may also be required to be built to a higher standard thereby making housing in Herefordshire more 'liveable'.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact the delivery of 500 new homes in the town.</p>
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Facilitating a more plan-led approach to development in Herefordshire is likely to help promote the use of brownfield sites in Herefordshire. This approach is expected to reduce the reliance on development through speculative planning applications which often come forward at greenfield sites considering the cost associated with the remediation of brownfield land. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Adopting a plan-led approach to development across the country is likely to help guide development to locations in which local character is less vulnerable to change. Option 4 would also broadly provide an opportunity for those areas which are not likely to be covered by policies in a neighbourhood development plan to be protected by policies to ensure proportional growth is met whilst ensuring the historic environment is protected from detrimental impacts.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment in the town.</p>
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 4 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing local greenhouse gas emissions. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
<p>18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Encouraging plan-led development across the county through this approach is likely to reduce the potential for development to occur in locations which are sensitive in terms of importance for local biodiversity. Option 4 would also broadly provide an opportunity for those areas which are not likely to be covered by policies in a neighbourhood development plan to be protected by policies to ensure proportional growth is met whilst conserving, protecting and restoring biodiversity assets in these areas.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity assets in the town.</p>
<p>19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	<p>+?</p>	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Encouraging plan-led development across the county through this approach is likely to reduce the potential for development to occur in locations which are sensitive in terms of importance for local biodiversity. Option 4 would also</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>broadly provide an opportunity for those areas which are not likely to be covered by policies in a neighbourhood development plan to be protected by policies to ensure proportional growth is met whilst protecting locally important landscapes.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the town's landscape.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Facilitating a more plan-led approach to development in Herefordshire is likely to help promote the use of brownfield sites in Herefordshire. The reduced level of development which occurs on greenfield land in Herefordshire is likely to result in a smaller increase in impermeable surfaces in the county than might otherwise have been the case.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on reducing the risk of flooding in the town.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include seven additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan. These areas include 14 settlements. Four further parishes (including five settlements) that have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan are also included within the DPD through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 4 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing air pollution in Herefordshire. A</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

Scope of the DPD Option 5 – DPD coverage to include all within Option 4 plus those parishes who have made little progress or little activity during the past 12 months

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD thereby supporting additional employment allocations and growth at more sustainable and accessible locations.</p> <p>As the settlement of Bromyard is included in this option, this approach would also address the allocation of 5 hectares of employment land and policies regarding the town centre and primary shopping areas of Bromyard which is likely to promote employment opportunities in the area. An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the delivery of employment development in the town.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. The DPD provides an opportunity to provide a land use policy framework to enable the projects in the economic vision to be delivered within the wider rural area. This approach is expected to provide more certainty in relation to economic growth in the county.</p> <p>As the settlement of Bromyard is included in this option, this approach would also address the allocation of 5 hectares of employment land and policies regarding the town centre and primary shopping areas of Bromyard which is likely to have a significant positive effect on economic growth in Herefordshire. An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		on the delivery of employment development in the town.
3. Sustainable regeneration	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. This approach is therefore broadly expected to deliver a sustainable pattern of development at the rural locations of Herefordshire which would protect the vitality of local centres at such locations.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the sustainable regeneration of the town.</p>
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 5 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. New residential development is more likely to be provided at locations which are accessible to education facilities in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 5 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. It may also help to ensure the incorporation of appropriate open spaces and other facilities which might help to facilitate more active and healthier lifestyles in the county. New residential development is more likely to be provided at locations which are accessible to healthcare facilities in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
6. Improve public realm.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
social behaviour in the county.		
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+/-	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. This option provides six parishes with an opportunity to withdraw from the NDP process of their own accord where it has been determined that continuing their plan is not advantageous.</p> <p>By including with the DPD the four additional parishes which have not yet withdrawn from the neighbourhood development plan process and the town of Bromyard (which is the only market town not to produce a NDP) there is a risk that this approach might undermine any future work being produced locally and reduce the potential for local involvement in planning policy. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is expected.</p>
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 5 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. This approach is likely to facilitate a more plan-led approach to new development in the county and reduce development which occurs through speculative planning applications. As such new development is more likely to be provided in locations which are accessible of education, leisure and recreation and community facilities. New facilities which support such activities (for example new open spaces) are also likely to be incorporated more appropriately in this plan-led approach. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Importantly this approach would encourage a more plan-led approach to new residential development in the county. Reducing dependency upon speculative planning applications for new residential development in Herefordshire is likely to result in such new development being provided in more sustainable locations where facilities and services are more accessible, particularly by more sustainable modes of transport. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
<p>12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.</p>	<p>++?</p>	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. The DPD does not give an opportunity to revisit the rural housing strategy set within the Core Strategy for the county which is based upon the delivery of proportionate housing growth within seven housing market areas. It will mean that additional planning policy to guide local residential development in the form of the DPD will still be present where a neighbourhood development plan is not forthcoming in some parishes. Those six additional rural parishes which have been slow to produce a neighbourhood development plan will still have the option to influence planning through the neighbourhood planning process if they decide that this approach is still appropriate for their parish. By helping to help maintain a five year land supply within the county this option will also mean policies of the local plan will remain enforceable over the plan period. As such this type of development is likely to be provided in more sustainable locations and may also be required to be built to a higher standard thereby making housing in Herefordshire more 'liveable'.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact the delivery of 500 new homes in the town.</p>
<p>13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Facilitating a more plan-led approach to development in Herefordshire is likely to help promote the use of brownfield sites in Herefordshire. This approach is expected to reduce the reliance on development through speculative planning applications which often come forward at greenfield sites considering the</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		cost associated with the remediation of brownfield land. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Adopting a plan-led approach to development across the county is likely to help guide development to locations in which local character is less vulnerable to change.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment in the town.</p>
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 5 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing local greenhouse gas emissions. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Encouraging plan-led development</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>across the county through this approach is likely to reduce the potential for development to occur in locations which are sensitive in terms of importance for local biodiversity.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity assets in the town.</p>
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Encouraging plan-led development across the county through this approach is likely to reduce the potential for development to occur in locations which are sensitive in terms of importance for local biodiversity.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the town's landscape.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Facilitating a more plan-led approach to development in Herefordshire is likely to help promote the use of brownfield sites in Herefordshire. The reduced level of development which occurs on greenfield land in Herefordshire is likely to result in a reduced increase in impermeable surfaces in the county than might otherwise have been the case.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on reducing the risk of flooding in the town.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include 16 additional parishes that are not likely to produce a neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 26 settlements. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 5 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing air pollution in Herefordshire. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

Scope of the DPD Option 6 – DPD coverage to include all within Option 4 plus those who have not reached draft plan (Reg14) stage by the preferred options stage of the RASA DPD

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. Those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD would also be included through this option. This will be of importance given that at the Core Strategy examination concern was expressed that further planning policy might not be securely achieved through the neighbourhood planning system. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD thereby supporting additional employment allocations and growth at more sustainable and accessible locations.</p> <p>As the settlement of Bromyard is included in this option, this approach would also address the allocation of 5 hectares of employment land and policies regarding the town centre and primary shopping areas of Bromyard which is likely to promote employment opportunities in the area. An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the delivery of employment development in the town.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++?	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will not only have standing to make provision for rural housing but can also set employment allocations to meet the proportional growth targets set out within the Core Strategy. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. Those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD would also be included through this option. This will be of importance given that at the Core Strategy examination concern was expressed that further planning policy might not be securely achieved through the neighbourhood planning system. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD thereby supporting additional employment allocations and growth at more sustainable and accessible locations. The DPD provides an opportunity to allow for a land use policy framework to enable the projects in the economic vision to be delivered within the wider rural area. This approach is expected to provide more certainty in relation to economic growth in the county.</p> <p>As the settlement of Bromyard is included in this option, this approach would also address the allocation of 5 hectares of employment land and policies regarding the town centre and primary shopping areas of Bromyard which is likely to have a significant positive effect on economic growth in Herefordshire. An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the delivery of employment development in the town.</p>
3. Sustainable regeneration	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. Those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD would also be included through this option. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. This will be of importance given that at the Core Strategy examination concern was expressed that further planning policy might not be securely achieved through the neighbourhood planning system. This approach is therefore broadly expected to deliver a sustainable pattern of development at the rural locations of Herefordshire which would protect the vitality of local centres at such locations.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the sustainable regeneration of the town.</p>
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 6 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. New residential development would therefore be more likely to be provided at locations which are accessible to education facilities in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 6 would thereby encourage plan-led residential development and help to reduce development which occurs in reaction to speculative planning applications. It may also help to ensure the incorporation of appropriate open spaces and other facilities which might help to facilitate more active and healthier lifestyles in the county. New residential development would therefore be more likely to be provided at locations which are accessible to healthcare facilities in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.
6. Improve public realm.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+/-	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. This will be of importance given that at the Core Strategy examination concern was expressed that further planning policy might not be securely achieved through the neighbourhood planning system. Option 6 would thereby improve the access of residents in rural locations to employment opportunities, recreation, community and other services and facilities through a more coordinated and holistic plan-led approach to the sustainable siting of new development. It is expected that this improved level of accessibility would be to the benefit of reducing local deprivation levels.</p> <p>By including the four additional parishes which have not yet withdrawn from the neighbourhood development plan process as well as the town of Bromyard (which is the only market town not to produce a NDP) and those neighbourhood development plans yet to reach draft plan stage by the time the DPD reaches its preferred options, there is a risk that this approach might undermine any future planning policy work being produced locally and reduce the potential for local involvement in planning policy. An overall mixed effect (minor negative/minor positive) is expected on this SA objective.</p>
<p>9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.</p>	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 6 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
<p>10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.</p>	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. This approach is likely to facilitate a more plan-led approach to new development in the county and reduce development which occurs through</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		speculative planning applications. As such new development is more likely to be provided in locations which are accessible of education, leisure and recreation and community facilities. New facilities which support such activities (for example new open spaces) are also likely to be incorporated more appropriately in this plan-led approach. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Importantly this approach would encourage a more plan-led approach to new residential development in the county. Reducing dependency upon speculative planning applications for new residential development in Herefordshire is likely to result in such new development being provided in more sustainable locations where facilities and services are more accessible, particularly by more sustainable modes of transport. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++?	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. The DPD does not give an opportunity to revisit the rural housing strategy set within the Core Strategy for the county which is based upon the delivery of proportionate housing growth within seven housing market areas. It will mean that the 18 parish areas not currently covered by a neighbourhood area and those neighbourhood areas which have decided not to proceed with a neighbourhood plan or have not made enough progress with such a plan will still have additional planning policy to guide local residential development in the form of the DPD. This will be of importance given that at the Core Strategy examination concern was expressed that further planning policy might not be securely achieved through the neighbourhood planning system. By helping to help maintain a five year land supply within the county this option will also mean policies of the local plan will remain relevant over the plan period. As such this type of development is likely to be provided in more sustainable locations and may also be required to be built to a higher standard thereby making housing in

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>Herefordshire more 'liveable'.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact the delivery of 500 new homes in the town.</p>
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Facilitating a more plan-led approach to development in Herefordshire is likely to help promote the use of brownfield sites in Herefordshire. This approach is expected to reduce the reliance on development through speculative planning applications which often come forward at greenfield sites considering the cost associated with the remediation of brownfield land. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Adopting a plan-led approach to development across the country is likely to help guide development to locations in which local character is less vulnerable to change.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment in the town.</p>
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
16. Use natural resources and energy more	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
efficiently.		
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 6 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing local greenhouse gas emissions. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+?	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. This will be of importance given that at the Core Strategy examination concern was expressed that further planning policy might not be securely achieved through the neighbourhood planning system. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Encouraging plan-led development across the county through this approach is likely to reduce the potential for development to occur in locations which are sensitive in terms of importance for local biodiversity. An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity assets in the town.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+?	As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. This will be of importance given that at the Core Strategy examination concern was expressed that further planning policy might not be securely achieved through the neighbourhood planning system. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Encouraging plan-led development across the county through this approach is likely to reduce the potential for development to occur in locations where the landscape may be sensitive to new development.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on the protection and enhancement of the town's landscape.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+?	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. This will be of importance given that at the Core Strategy examination concern was expressed that further planning policy might not be securely achieved through the neighbourhood planning system. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Facilitating a more plan-led approach to development in Herefordshire is likely to help promote the use of brownfield sites. The reduced level of development which occurs on greenfield land in Herefordshire is likely to result in a reduced increase in impermeable surfaces in the county than might otherwise have been the case.</p> <p>An uncertain effect is identified for this objective as it is unknown whether placing Bromyard at a different level of policy to the other four market towns will impact on reducing the risk of flooding in the town.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	<p>As at March 2017, 107 neighbourhood areas have been designated within Herefordshire. Neighbourhood development plans which are adopted within these areas will have standing to make provision for rural housing. At present there are a total of 18 parish areas containing an RA2 listed settlement which are not within a designated neighbourhood area in the county. These areas include 28 settlements. This approach would also include within the DPD 10 additional parishes that have explored the potential of producing a neighbourhood development plan but</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		have decided not to proceed with such a plan or have made little or no progress on producing their neighbourhood development plan. These areas include 18 settlements. This option would also include those neighbourhood areas which have not reached draft plan stage for their neighbourhood development plan by the preferred options stage of the DPD. As such this approach would allow for full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements through either neighbourhood development plans or the DPD. Option 6 would thereby encourage plan-led growth (mostly notably residential and employment development). As such this approach is likely to encourage the siting of new development in more sustainable locations in terms of reducing the distance of journeys residents will be required to take to services and facilities. This may encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport which is likely to have positive benefits in terms of reducing air pollution in Herefordshire. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

Scope of the DPD Option 7 – Produce a separate Bromyard Development Plan Document

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD.</p> <p>Within the town of Bromyard this option would mean that the issue of identifying 5 hectares of employment land highlighted within the Core Strategy would be addressed. Although Bromyard would be placed at a different level of policy than the other market towns as a neighbourhood development would not be produced it is expected that providing a separate Bromyard Development Plan Document would mitigate against any lack of certainty in relation to the provision of development which might otherwise result. As such it is expected that this option would allow for a holistic and coordinated plan-led approach to achieving a proportionate level of employment growth in the town and also within the rural locations of the county. This is likely help to improve access for residents to employment opportunities through more sustainably sited new development in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD.</p> <p>Within the town of Bromyard this option would mean that the issue of identifying 5 hectares of employment land highlighted within the Core Strategy would be addressed. This issue has not previously been able to be resolved through the Bromyard and Winslow NDP which has been put on hold. Although Bromyard would be placed at a different level of policy than the other market</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		towns as a neighbourhood development would not be produced it is expected that providing a separate Bromyard Development Plan Document would mitigate against any lack of certainty in relation to the provision of development which might otherwise result. As such it is expected that this option would allow for a holistic and coordinated plan-led approach to achieving a proportional level of economic growth in the town and also within the rural locations of the county. As such issues such as infrastructure requirements could be met where required to allow for new appropriate levels of economic development given that this approach would be less reactive to speculative planning applications. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
3. Sustainable regeneration	+	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach with the RASA DPD addressing rural settlements and the Bromyard Town DPD addressing the market town in question. It is thereby expected that this approach would help to achieve a proportionate level of development throughout the county which will likely to help to ensure that the vitality of local centres (particularly at more rural locations) is protected.</p> <p>Although Bromyard would be placed at a different level of policy than the other market towns as a neighbourhood development plan would not be produced it is expected that providing a separate Bromyard Town DPD would mitigate against any lack of certainty in relation to the provision of development which might otherwise result. As such this approach is less likely to result in an adverse impact upon the distribution of development between these locations. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	+	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. As such education facilities are likely to be more accessible to residents in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. As such healthcare facilities are likely to be more accessible to residents in Herefordshire and open spaces may be more appropriately incorporated when new development is provided in the county thereby encourage healthier and more active local lifestyle choices. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
6. Improve public realm.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+/-	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. This approach is likely to result in new residential development being placed in more sustainable locations which would help to improve residents' access to employment opportunities and other services and facilities. Difficulty of access to such locations might otherwise present barriers to the promotion of local equality. This would be in addition to helping the proportional growth target of 500 dwellings within Bromyard town being met through the Bromyard Town DPD considering that a neighbourhood development plan is not expected to be in place to allocate appropriate sites.</p> <p>The policy would however mean that the Bromyard and Winslow Town Council would not produce a neighbourhood development plan thereby reducing local involvement and inclusion in the planning process. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. As such this approach is likely to reduce the distance of journeys which are required to be made to employment opportunities and to other services and facilities by residents in the county. As well as reducing the number of journeys which are undertaken by private transport in Herefordshire this option may help to encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport. It is recognised in the Core Strategy (paragraph 4.3.1) that there is a proportionately higher number of residents who currently walk or cycle on a regular basis in Bromyard (24%) when compared to the county as a whole (20%). As such providing new development which is integrated into the local PRow system in a holistic manner presents an opportunity to build on this trend. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential development in the county to more sustainable locations. As such education, community, recreation and leisure facilities are likely to be more accessible to residents in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		<p>guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. As such services and facilities which residents require access to on a regular basis are likely to be more accessible to residents in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
<p>12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. The RASA DPD however does not give an opportunity to revisit the rural housing strategy set within the Core Strategy for the county which is based upon the delivery of proportionate housing growth within seven housing market areas.</p> <p>The Bromyard DPD may present opportunities for more detailed policies to be prepared for Bromyard Town which could result in improved quality of housing stock being provided at this location. At Bromyard the proportional growth target of 500 dwellings within the town would be more likely to be met if the Bromyard Town DPD is in place considering that a neighbourhood development plan is not expected to be adopted to allocate appropriate sites.</p> <p>The production of both DPDs would help to maintain a five year land supply within the county. This option would also therefore mean policies of the local plan will remain relevant over the plan period. Option 7 is expected to help ensure residential development is proportionate over the plan period in the rural locations as well as within Bromyard. It is also likely to make such housing more 'liveable' by ensuring that it is accessible of essential services and facilities. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
<p>13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to ensure that growth which occurs in Herefordshire is proportionate and that residential and employment development is steered to brownfield land where appropriate. As such this approach should help to reduce the potential for a disproportionate use of greenfield sites in the county and a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.</p>
<p>14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. This is likely to result in development occurring in locations where there is reduced potential for adverse impacts on the historic environment. Within Bromyard town, Bromyard Conservation Area is located towards the eastern edge of the town and the production of the Bromyard Town</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		DPD would likely offer some protection to this and other heritage assets through appropriately sited and proportionate levels of development at allocation sites. The Bromyard Town DPD may also allow for development management style policies which address the historic environment in the town and this would be of further benefit in terms of protecting such heritage assets. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. At Bromyard this approach would be of particular benefit given that given a higher proportion of the local population (35%) commute over 10km when compared to the county as whole (27%). The Bromyard Town DPD may help to specifically address this issue through appropriate siting and proportionate levels of growth coordinated within the local sustainable transport network. This option would therefore help to reduce the number of journeys undertaken by private car in the county which in turn would help to reduce local greenhouse gas emissions. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. Within Bromyard this approach would be particularly beneficial given that the town is situated between the Bromyard Downs which is important for biodiversity and recreation to the east and a Nature Reserve to the west. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. This is likely to result in development occurring in locations where there is reduced potential for adverse impacts on biodiversity designations. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. This is likely to result in development occurring in locations where there is reduced potential for adverse impacts on important local landscapes (in particular the Malvern Hills AONB and the Wye Valley AONB). At Bromyard landscape constraints have been noted in many of the locations at

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		the settlement's edge as per the Core Strategy. A more coordinated approach to the siting of new development at this market town through the Bromyard Town DPD would therefore be particularly appropriate. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to ensure that growth which occurs in Herefordshire is proportionate and that residential and employment development is steered to brownfield land where appropriate. As such this approach should help to reduce the potential for a disproportionate increase in the area of impermeable surfaces in the county which could otherwise contribute to local flood risk. At Bromyard flooding constraints have been noted in the Core Strategy at the east of the settlement and therefore the production of the Bromyard Town DPD to allow for a more plan-led approach to development would specifically help to address potential flooding issues at this location. A minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. At Bromyard this approach would be of particular benefit given that given a higher proportion of the local population (35%) commute over 10km when compared to the county as whole (27%). The Bromyard Town DPD may help to specifically address this issue through appropriate siting of development and allowing for proportionate levels of growth coordinated within the local sustainable transport network. This option would therefore help to reduce the number of journeys undertaken by private car in the county which in turn would help to prevent increases in air pollution in Herefordshire. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

Scope of the DPD Option 8 - Produce a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to cover the town of Bromyard and those parishes within the HMA highlighted within Option 5

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
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SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. This approach is likely to encourage more proportionate and sustainably located employment development in Herefordshire and would also provide an opportunity to look at the employment land provision beyond the administrative boundary of Bromyard town. As such this option would provide the required employment growth to meet local needs at locations in the county which are accessible to a high number of residents. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD.</p> <p>This option would mean that the issue of identifying 5 hectares of employment land highlighted at Bromyard within the Core Strategy would also be addressed. This issue has not previously been able to be resolved through the Bromyard and Winslow NDP which has been put on hold. Option 8 would allow for a more holistic approach to the consideration of issues at Bromyard and the surrounding parishes and would also provide an opportunity to look at the employment land provision beyond the administrative boundary of Bromyard town. Although Bromyard would be placed at a different level of policy than the other market towns as a neighbourhood development would not be produced it is expected that providing a separate Bromyard HMA DPD would mitigate against any lack of certainty in relation to economic growth which might otherwise result. As such this approach is likely to encourage a more proportionate level of economic growth in the District with consideration also made for the links between Bromyard and its surrounding parishes. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
3. Sustainable regeneration	++	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. This option would allow for a more holistic approach to the consideration of issues at Bromyard and the surrounding parishes which would thereby help to promote vitality and viability of local centres within this overall area.</p> <p>Although Bromyard would be placed at a different level of policy than the other market towns as a neighbourhood development would not be produced it is expected that providing a separate Bromyard HMA DPD would mitigate against any lack of certainty in relation to the provision of development which might otherwise result. As such this approach is less likely to result in an adverse impact upon the distribution of development between these locations. The combined approach to the Bromyard town and surrounding parishes area is expected to be of further benefit within this locality. This is particularly expected to be the case considering that</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		regeneration relating to economic growth could result across this area as employment land provision beyond the administrative boundary of Bromyard town may be considered to meet the requirements for 5 hectares of further employment land in the Core Strategy. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. As such education facilities are likely to be more accessible to residents in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. As such healthcare facilities are likely to be more accessible to residents in Herefordshire and open spaces may be more appropriately incorporated when new development is provided in the county thereby encourage healthier and more active local lifestyle choices. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
6. Improve public realm.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+/-	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. This approach is likely to result in new residential development being placed in more sustainable locations which would help to improve residents' access to employment opportunities and other services and facilities which might otherwise present barriers to the promotion of local equality. At Bromyard town the provision of a Bromyard HMA DPD would allow for employment land which is required to be provided as per the Core Strategy to be delivered beyond the boundaries of the Bromyard town. As such not only would this employment allocation be finalised through the Bromyard HMA DPD which could result in further local employment opportunities but these employment opportunities might be spread strategic throughout the HMA improving access for those at rural locations. The policy would however mean that the Bromyard and Winslow Town Council would not produce

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		a NDP thereby reducing local involvement in the planning process. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is therefore expected on this SA objective.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	+	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. As such this approach is likely to reduce the distance of journeys which are required to be made to employment opportunities and to other services and facilities by residents in the county. As well as reducing the number of journeys which are undertaken by private transport in Herefordshire this option may help to encourage more journeys to be undertaken by more active and sustainable modes of transport given that such journeys are likely to be shorter.</p> <p>In Bromyard town and the surrounding parishes a more plan-led approach to development could be of particular benefit at this market town. In Bromyard town there is a proportionately higher number of residents who currently walk or cycle on a regular basis in Bromyard (24%) when compared to the county as a whole (20%) as per information in the Core Strategy (paragraph 4.3.1). It is expected that this approach may allow for this high level of use of active modes of transport to be built upon. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. The more holistic approach which would likely occur if the town of Bromyard and the surrounding parishes were considered within one specific separate document particularly in relation to the integration of development within the PRowS network is likely to help strengthen the positive effect expected.</p>
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential development in the county to more sustainable and accessible locations. As such education, community, recreation and leisure facilities are likely to be more accessible to residents in Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective. The more holistic approach which would likely occur if the town of Bromyard and the surrounding parishes were considered within one specific separate document is likely to help strengthen the positive effect expected.</p>
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. As such services and facilities which residents require access to on a regular basis are likely to be more accessible to residents in</p>

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Herefordshire and therefore a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective. The more holistic approach which would likely occur if the town of Bromyard and the surrounding parishes were considered within one specific separate document is likely to help strengthen the positive effect expected.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	<p>This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. The RASA DPD however does not give an opportunity to revisit the rural housing strategy set within the Core Strategy for the county which is based upon the delivery of proportionate housing growth within seven housing market areas.</p> <p>The Bromyard DPD may present opportunities for more detailed policies to be prepared for Bromyard Town which could result in improved quality of housing stock being provided at this location. At Bromyard the proportional growth target of 500 dwellings within the town would be more likely to be met if the Bromyard HMA DPD is in place considering that a neighbourhood development plan is not expected to be adopted to allocate appropriate sites. The production of both DPDs would also help to maintain a five year land supply within the county as a whole through the allocation of land appropriate for the development required. This option would also therefore mean policies of the local plan will remain enforceable over the plan period. Option 8 is expected to help ensure residential development is proportionate over the plan period in the rural locations as well as within Bromyard and is also likely to make such housing more 'liveable' by ensuring that it is accessible of essential services and facilities and potential enacting additional policy protection within the Bromyard HMA. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow along with six other parishes surrounding Bromyard town. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. It is expected that this plan-led approach would help to ensure that growth which occurs in Herefordshire is proportionate and that residential and employment development is steered to brownfield land where appropriate. As such this approach should help to reduce the potential for a disproportionate use of greenfield sites in the county and a minor positive effect is expected on this SA objective. The more holistic approach which would likely occur if the town of Bromyard and the surrounding parishes were considered within one specific separate document is likely to help strengthen the positive effect expected.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. This

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		is likely to result in development occurring in locations where there is reduced potential for adverse impacts on the historic environment. Within Bromyard town the Bromyard Conservation Area is located towards the eastern edge of the town and the production of the Bromyard HMA DPD would likely offer some protection to this and other heritage assets through appropriately sited and proportionate levels of development at allocation sites. The Bromyard HMA DPD may also allow for development management style policies which address the historic environment in the town and surrounding parishes and this would be of further benefit in terms of protecting such assets. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. The more holistic approach which would likely occur if the town of Bromyard and the surrounding parishes were considered within one specific separate document is likely to help strengthen the positive effect expected.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard Town DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. At Bromyard this approach would be of particular benefit given that given a higher proportion of the local population (35%) commute over 10km when compared to the county as whole (27%). The Bromyard Town DPD may help to specifically address this issue through appropriate siting and proportionate levels of growth coordinated within the local sustainable transport network. This option would therefore help to reduce the number of journeys undertaken by private car in the county which in turn would reduce local greenhouse gas emissions. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. The more holistic approach which would likely occur if the town of Bromyard and the surrounding parishes were considered within one specific separate document is likely to help strengthen the positive effect expected.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. Within Bromyard this approach would be particularly beneficial given that the town is situated between the Bromyard Downs which is important for biodiversity and recreation to the east and a Nature Reserve to the west. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. This is likely to result in development occurring in locations where there is reduced potential for adverse impacts on biodiversity designations. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. The

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		more holistic approach which would likely occur if the town of Bromyard and the surrounding parishes were considered within one specific separate document is likely to help strengthen the positive effect expected.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. This is likely to result in development occurring in locations where there is reduced potential for adverse impacts on important local landscapes (in particular the Malvern Hills AONB and the Wye Valley AONB). At Bromyard landscape constraints have been noted in many of the locations at the settlement's edge as per the Core Strategy. A more coordinated appropriate to the siting of new development at this market town and the surrounding parishes through the Bromyard HMA DPD would therefore be particularly appropriate. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. The more holistic approach which would likely occur if the town of Bromyard and the surrounding parishes were considered within one specific separate document is likely to help strengthen the positive effect expected.
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard Town DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to ensure that growth which occurs in Herefordshire is proportionate and that residential and employment development is steered to brownfield land where appropriate. As such this approach should help to reduce the potential for a disproportionate increase in the area of impermeable surfaces in the county. At Bromyard flooding constraints have been noted in the Core Strategy at the east of the settlement and therefore the production of the Bromyard HMA DPD to allow for a more plan-led approach to development at this location would specifically help to address potential flooding issues at this location and the surrounding parishes. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. The more holistic approach which would likely occur if the town of Bromyard and the surrounding parishes were considered within one specific separate document is likely to help strengthen the positive effect expected.
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	This option would result in the production of the RASA DPD to ensure proportional growth is achieved at the rural parishes as well as the production of a separate Bromyard HMA DPD to guide development in the administrative area of Bromyard and Winslow. As such full development plan coverage of all RA2 settlements would be achieved through this approach by either the RASA DPD or Bromyard HMA DPD. It is expected that this approach would help to steer residential and employment development in the county to more sustainable locations. This option would therefore help to reduce the number of journeys undertaken by private car in the county which in turn would help to prevent increases in air pollution in Herefordshire. At

SA Objectives	SA Score	Justification
		Bromyard this approach would be of particular benefit given that given a higher proportion of the local population (35%) commute over 10km when compared to the county as whole (27%). The Bromyard DPD may additionally help to address this issue through appropriate siting and proportionate levels of growth coordinated within the local sustainable transport network within the town. A minor positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective. The more holistic approach which would likely occur if the town of Bromyard and the surrounding parishes were considered within one specific separate document is likely to help strengthen the positive effect expected.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	This option is not likely to affect this SA objective and so a negligible effect is identified.

Policy Option – Settlement Boundary

In line with the Core Strategy, is the defining of settlement boundaries within the RASA DPD appropriate?

Option A – Yes

Option B – No

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	+	-	<p>While Option A would reduce the area in which employment development would be acceptable it would provide more certainty to developers in terms of whether such development is likely to be acceptable at a given location. This approach would also help to encourage development to be provided within the settlement boundaries (unless the development is proposed at and considered acceptable at a windfall site) where it is likely to be more accessible to a higher number of residents. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would in contrast potentially result in a larger area of the county being acceptable in terms of the provision of new employment development but this would be dependent upon a criteria-based approach which may reduce the certainty of gaining the relevant permission for developers. Additionally this approach could result in employment opportunities being provided at locations which are less accessible to residents in Herefordshire. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	--	<p>Option A would provide greater certainty to developers in Herefordshire in terms of where development is more likely to be considered acceptable. A plan-led approach would allow for economic growth to be achieved at a proportionate level at locations which where infrastructure required to ensure that this growth is successful is already provided or planned for. A significant positive is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would provide reduced certainty to developers in terms of locations where development is likely to be considered acceptable. This approach would be</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			less plan-led and as such economic growth would be less likely to be guided to locations where suitable levels of infrastructure which would allow for the success of such growth currently exist or is to be provided. A significant negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.
3. Sustainable regeneration	+	-	<p>Option A would focus new development within the settlement boundary taking into consideration the existing pattern of development as well as other potential extensions to the settlement (for example new site allocations, planning commitments, etc.). As such it is expected that this approach would not only encourage the re-use of brownfield sites within the boundary thereby reducing vacant lots in the county but would also increase the critical mass of settlement centres in Herefordshire which may help to improve the vitality and viability of such locations. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B may result in development being more likely to occur at greenfield sites beyond the existing pattern of development of settlements in the county. It is also likely to reduce the potential for new development to occur in a plan-led manner which may result in a less compact pattern of development evolving. In addition to the obvious sustainability implications of this approach in terms of reducing accessibility to services and facilities in Herefordshire, it may also reduce the critical mass of local centres in the county which is likely to result in adverse impacts in terms of the viability and vitality of such areas. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	+	-	<p>Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. As such although this option is unlikely to provide new education facilities in the county it is likely that it would result in more residents having a good level of access to such facilities which are likely to be provided within the settlement boundary. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such it is more likely to be delivered at a range of locations (including those which are unsustainable) which would provide varying levels of access to education facilities in Herefordshire. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	-	<p>Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. As such although this option is unlikely to provide new healthcare facilities or open spaces which might improve public health in the county it is likely that it would result in more residents having a good level of access to such facilities. In addition the more compact pattern of development which is likely to result from this option may encourage residents to undertake an increasing number of journeys to local services and facilities by active modes of transport given the shorter distances involved. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such it is more likely to be delivered at a range of locations (including those which are unsustainable) which would provide varying levels of access to healthcare facilities and open spaces in Herefordshire. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.
6. Improve public realm.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	+	-	<p>Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. As such residents are likely to have improved access to services and facilities as well as job opportunities which is likely to help reduce the prevalence of inequality and indicators of disparity in the county. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such this approach is more likely to result in a less compact pattern of development at the settlements of the county. Therefore, services and facilities and job opportunities are less likely to be accessible for all residents which is likely to result in increased inequality locally as displayed through more apparent indicators of disparity. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	++	-	<p>Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. The more compact pattern of development within the established settlement boundaries which would result across the county is likely to encourage residents to undertake journeys by more active and sustainable modes of transport given the shorter journey times involved. This is likely to promote a modal shift. A significant positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such this may promote the delivery of development at less sustainable locations potentially in a sparse and linear fashion. As such this approach is likely to perpetuate continued private car usage in the county given that journey times to essential services and facilities and job opportunities are likely to be relatively long in comparison to that which might be achieved by limiting most development to the areas within the settlement boundaries. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	-	Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. As such although this option is unlikely to provide new facilities which could be used for cultural, educational or leisure and recreational purposes in the county it is likely that it would result in

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			<p>more residents having a good level of access to such facilities. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such it is more likely to be delivered at a range of locations (including those which are unsustainable) which would provide varying levels of access to cultural, educational or leisure and recreational facilities in Herefordshire. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	-	<p>Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. As such new development in the county is more likely to be provided in locations which are in close proximity to essential services and facilities. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such it is more likely to be delivered at a range of locations (including those which are unsustainable) which would provide varying levels of access to essential services and facilities in Herefordshire. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	+/-	++/-	<p>Option A would limit the area which is likely to be suitable for residential development by creating settlement boundaries in the county. These boundaries would be rigidly fixed for the plan period allow for little flexibility to changing circumstances. As such this may make it more difficult to meet the proportion of the county's objectively assessed need which is to be provided at the rural settlements. This figure has been set at 5,300 homes in Policy SS2 of the Core Strategy. Developers may also face viability issues given the reduced area which will be more likely to be deemed acceptable for new housing in Herefordshire. This approach would allow for windfall development sites which could contribute to residential provision in the county however. It is also expected that Option A would result in the delivery of a majority of new homes in more sustainable locations through this plan-led approach. This approach is likely to make new homes more 'liveable' by providing improved levels of access to services and facilities. An overall mixed effect (minor positive /minor negative) is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would mean that developers would potentially be provided with a wider range of appropriate residential development locations dependent upon the meeting of other development criteria. As such although the certainty which settlement boundaries might offer would not be present the range of acceptable sites in the county might result in improved viability for developers in the District. Option B may offer further potential to meet the county's objectively assessed need which is to be provided at the rural settlements (5,300 homes) as set in Policy SS2 of the Core Strategy. This approach would also be more flexible than setting rigid settlement boundaries with regards to responding to housing requirements over the plan period. Issues of 'liveability' relating to the new</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			properties provided through this option may however occur given that they are less likely to be delivered in sustainable locations when not constrained within defined settlement boundaries. An overall mixed effect (significant positive/minor negative) is therefore expected for Option B.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	+	-	<p>Option A would result in settlement boundaries which would consider the current pattern of development of settlements in the county with some development allowed for at windfall sites. As such much of the development in the county would be delivered at the more developed locations of Herefordshire and not at greenfield sites in the defined countryside. This may help to protect greenfield land and promote the use of brownfield land in Herefordshire and as such a minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B is likely to result in a diffuse pattern of development in the county by not limiting development mostly to settlement boundaries which would otherwise be set. As such this approach is expected to be less plan-led than adopting defined settlement boundaries in Herefordshire. The policy is not expected to promote the use of brownfield in Herefordshire and may result in excessive levels of development at greenfield land in countryside locations. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+/-	+/-	<p>Option A would result in development in the rural settlements of Herefordshire being mainly confined to within the established settlement boundaries. As such this approach is likely to help protect the historic pattern of development at settlements preventing linear development as well as protecting the countryside which often acts to provide setting for historic assets. This option may however have adverse impacts on the historic environment by forcing development to be contained within smaller areas thereby influencing established character by resulting in changes to building density or massing for example. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in no settlement boundaries being provided in Herefordshire. As such this would limit the potential for adverse impacts on character in terms of detriment changes to local building density or massing for example which might result in confining much of the development over the plan period to a smaller area. This approach is more likely to result in sparse and linear forms of development however which may also adversely impact on local established character. Linear development is also likely to impinge upon the character of the countryside which often provides setting for important heritage assets. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is expected for Option B.</p>
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	++	-	<p>Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. The more compact pattern of development within the established settlement boundaries which would result across the county is likely to encourage residents to undertake journeys by more active and sustainable modes of transport given the shorter journey times involved. This is likely to help promote a modal shift. This approach may also encourage the re-use of brownfield sites which are more likely to be present within settlement boundary locations and it would thereby help limit flood risk in Herefordshire. A significant positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such this may promote the delivery of development at less sustainable locations potentially in a sparse and linear fashion. As such this approach is likely to perpetuate continued private car usage in the county given that journey times to essential services and facilities and job opportunities are likely to be relatively long in comparison to that which might be achieved by limiting most development to the area within the settlement boundaries. It is also expected that this approach would likely lead to a high rate of development at greenfield sites in the countryside which would contribute to a greater area of impermeable surfaces in Herefordshire and therefore a greater level of flood risk. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+	-	<p>Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. This approach is likely to help limit development within the countryside in Herefordshire which would be to the benefit of wildlife and biodiversity. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would not limit development in the countryside given that no settlement boundaries would result in Herefordshire. The development of greenfield land at countryside locations may for example lead to habitat loss and fragmentation, increased recreational pressures and adverse effects associated with increased levels of vehicular traffic at important rural biodiversity sites. As such a minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	-	<p>Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. This approach is likely to help prevent overly sparse and linear patterns of development in Herefordshire which might otherwise impinge upon the open and undeveloped nature of the countryside. Given the location of the county which contains much of the important landscapes of the Malvern Hills AONB and the Wye Valley AONB this option is expected to help protect these and other landscapes which are sensitive to new development. A significant positive effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			Option B would allow for development to occur within the county at a wider range of locations with no settlement boundaries being set to confine linear and overly sprawling development. As such this option would allow for a potentially greater amount of development within the existing countryside of Herefordshire. This approach is expected to result in adverse impacts on the rural character of the county and may impact upon the setting of important designated landscapes such as the Malvern Hills AONB and the Wye Valley AONB. A minor negative effect is therefore expected on this SA objective.
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+	-	<p>Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. This approach may encourage the re-use of brownfield sites which are more likely to be present within settlement boundary locations and it would thereby help limit flood risk in Herefordshire. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such this may promote the delivery of development at less sustainable locations within the existing countryside. It is expected that this approach would likely lead to a higher rate of development at greenfield sites in the countryside which would contribute to a greater area of impermeable surfaces in Herefordshire and therefore a greater level of flood risk. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	+	-	<p>Option A would result in new development being focused mostly within the settlement boundary with consideration for its current pattern of development and some exceptions allowed for at windfall sites. The more compact pattern of development within the established settlement boundaries which would result across the county is likely to encourage residents to undertake journeys by more active and sustainable modes of transport given the shorter journey times involved. This is likely to promote a modal shift to the benefit of local air quality. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in development which is less plan-led and as such this may promote the delivery of development at less sustainable locations potentially in a sparse and linear fashion. As such this approach is likely to perpetuate continued private car usage in the county given that journey times to essential services and facilities and job opportunities are likely to be relatively long in comparison to that which might be achieved by limiting most development to the area within the settlement boundaries. This option is expected to have an adverse impact upon local air quality as a result of greater need to travel by car in the county. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.

Policy Option – Housing

What size and type of housing allocations should be provided for in the RASA DPD?

Option A – A range of site sizes for housing allocations.

Option B – Small sites which contribute to the government objectives of providing housing under half a hectare.

Option C – Larger sites which contribute to providing a range and mix of housing including affordable housing.

Option D – Sites specifically for affordable housing and/or starter homes.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
3. Sustainable regeneration	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	+	-	+	0	<p>Options A and C would both allow for the allocation of housing sites in the RASA DPD which would include larger sites. These sites will have the added benefit of being able to secure increased levels of financial contributions from Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements. These mechanisms may then be used to make residential development in the county acceptable in planning terms with regard educational improvements (for example meeting requirements for increased school places). A minor positive effect is therefore expected for both Options A and C.</p> <p>Option B would only allocate smaller sites in the county for residential development. As such contributions which come forward from Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements may be reduced which thereby may result in requirements for education improvements in Herefordshire not being met. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p> <p>Option D relates to the allocation of sites within the RASA DPD and would require that those for affordable housing and/or starter homes would specifically be allocated. As such it is not expected to affect the size of those sites which are allocated and is also expected to allow for the allocation of an element of market</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Justification
					properties. This approach would thereby be unlikely to directly impact upon Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements which could contribute to education provision in the county. A negligible effect is therefore expected for Option D.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	-	+	0	<p>Options A and C would both allow for the allocation of housing sites in the RASA DPD which would include larger sites. These sites will have the added benefit of being able to secure increased levels of financial contributions from Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements. These mechanisms may then be used to make residential development in the county acceptable in planning terms with regard required improvements to local healthcare provisions. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for both Options A and C.</p> <p>Option B would only allocate smaller sites in the county for residential development. As such contributions which come forward from Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements may be reduced which thereby may result in requirements for healthcare improvements in Herefordshire not being met. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p> <p>Option D relates to the allocation of sites within the RASA DPD and would require that those for affordable housing and/or starter homes would specifically be allocated. As such it is not expected to affect the size of those sites which are allocated and is also expected to allow for the allocation of an element of market properties. This approach would thereby be unlikely to directly impact upon Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements which could contribute to healthcare improvements in the county. A negligible effect is therefore expected for Option D.</p>
6. Improve public realm.	+	-	+	0	<p>Options A and C would both allow for the allocation of housing sites in the RASA DPD which would include larger sites. These sites will have the added benefit of being able to secure increased levels of income from Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements. As such more sizeable contributions which are likely to result from larger sites might be used for more pronounced improvements to the public realm (such as improved provision of street furniture or open spaces etc.). A minor positive effect is therefore expected for both Options A and C.</p> <p>Option B would only allocate smaller sites in the county for residential development. As such contributions which come forward from Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements may be reduced which thereby may prevent the delivery of public realm schemes which might otherwise be feasible. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p> <p>Option D relates to the allocation of sites within the RASA DPD and would require that those for affordable housing and/or starter homes would specifically be allocated. As such it is not expected to affect the size of those sites which are allocated and is also expected to allow for the allocation of an element of market properties. This approach would thereby be unlikely to directly impact upon</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Justification
					Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements which could be used for public realm improvements in Herefordshire. A negligible effect is therefore expected for Option D.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	++	+/--	++/-	++	<p>Option A would provide a range of sizes of housing sites for allocation through the RASA DPD in Herefordshire. As such this approach would help to deliver a wide range of new homes in the county in terms of tenure and mix. It is expected that at larger sites affordable and starter homes would be more likely to be delivered given that Policy H1 of the Core Strategy sets a threshold of 10 dwellings over 1000m² for their delivery. Builders of self and custom build homes require a range of sites to deliver homes which will help to meet the varying needs of individuals and the local community and this option will also help to address this issue. This approach is likely to help contribute to improvements in home ownership and homelessness in the county thereby addressing an indicator of deprivation. A significant positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in only smaller sites being allocated in the RASA DPD in the county. Smaller sites have been highlighted in the Rural White Paper as required for development by smaller developers and individuals which would help address an element of the local rural housing market. Communities often need a varying range of site size however (the Issues and Options Paper highlights that requirements can vary from sites with capacity for over 30 homes to those for 1 to 2 homes) and larger developers will be less likely to provide new houses at smaller sites due to profitability/viability issues. Given the threshold which has been set in Policy H1 of the Core Strategy it is unlikely that that providing for a high number of smaller sized sites would help deliver affordable housing in the county. As such this option would only partially address house ownership and homelessness as an indicator of deprivation in Herefordshire. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/significant negative) is expected for Option B.</p> <p>Option C would provide for the allocation of larger rural housing sites through the RASA DPD in Herefordshire. As such this approach would help to meet the requirements of larger developers and some community groups in the county. Option D would also allow for the provision of a higher number of affordable or starter homes given that Policy H1 in the Core Strategy has set a threshold of 10 dwellings for the requirement for this type of provision. Those with a need for self-build or custom build properties would not be addressed in an overly successful manner by this approach given that smaller sites would not be the focus of residential allocations. As such this option would only partially address house ownership and homelessness (particularly through the provision of affordable homes) as an indicator of deprivation in Herefordshire. An overall mixed effect (significant positive/minor negative) is expected for Option C.</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Justification
					Option D does not relate to the size of sites to be allocated for residential development in Herefordshire. It would result in the specific allocation of sites for affordable housing and/or starter homes however through the RASA DPD. Given that this option would include the allocation of sites unaffected by size restrictions and would also allow for the allocation of sites specifically for affordable housing it is expected that a wide range of housing in terms of tenure and mix would result to address a large percentage of local needs. This approach is thereby expected to help address home-ownership and homelessness as an indicator of deprivation in Herefordshire. A significant positive effect is therefore expected for Option D.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	+/-	+	0	<p>Options A and C would both allow for the allocation of housing sites in the RASA DPD which would include larger sites. These sites will have the added benefit of being able to secure increased levels of income from Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements. These mechanisms may then be used to make residential development in the county acceptable in planning terms with regard provision of new facilities such as those to support community activities, recreation and leisure and sporting events, for example. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for both Options A and C.</p> <p>Option B would only allocate smaller sites in the county for residential development. Mixed effects (minor positive/minor negative) are expected as these sites may provide access to cultural, recreation and leisure facilities, however, the level of financial contributions for the provision or improvement of these facilities is likely to be less than that for the development of larger sites.</p> <p>Option D relates to the allocation of sites within the RASA DPD and would require that those for affordable housing and/or starter homes would specifically be allocated. As such it is not expected to affect the size of those sites which are allocated and is also expected to allow for the allocation of an element of market properties. This approach would thereby be unlikely to directly impact upon Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements which could be used to fund improvements to local facilities. A negligible effect is therefore expected for Option D.</p>
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	+	+/-	+	0	Options A and C would both allow for the allocation of housing sites in the RASA DPD which would include larger sites. These sites will have the added benefit of being able to secure increased levels of income from Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements. These mechanisms may be used to make residential development in the county acceptable in planning terms with regard

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Justification
					<p>provision and supporting of essential services and facilities. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for both Options A and C.</p> <p>Option B would only allocate smaller sites in the county for residential development. Mixed effects (minor positive/minor negative) are expected as these sites may provide access to services and facilities, however, the level of financial contributions for the provision or improvement of these services is likely to be less than that for the development of larger sites.</p> <p>Option D relates to the allocation of sites within the RASA DPD and would require that those for affordable housing and/or starter homes would specifically be allocated. As such it is not expected to affect the size of those sites which are allocated and is also expected to allow for the allocation of an element of market properties. This approach would thereby be unlikely to directly impact upon Section 106 or Community Infrastructure Levy agreements which could be used to provide new and support existing services and facilities in the county. A negligible effect is therefore expected for Option D.</p>
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	++	+/--	++/-	++?	<p>Option A would provide a range of sizes of housing sites for allocation through the RASA DPD in Herefordshire. As such this approach would help to deliver a wide range of new homes in the county in terms of tenure and mix. It is expected that at larger sites affordable and starter homes would be more likely to be delivered given that Policy H1 of the Core Strategy sets a threshold of 10 dwellings over 1000m² for their delivery. Builders of self and custom build homes require a range of sites to deliver homes which will help to meet the varying needs of individuals and the local community and this option will also help to address this issue. It has been recorded in the county that between 1st April and 31st October 2016 approximately 150 individuals and 1 association registered an interest in developing custom and self-build properties, demonstrating demand for this approach to home provision. This approach is likely to help meet the housing need at rural settlements in the county for which the requirement has been set at 5,300 dwellings in the Core Strategy. A significant positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would result in only smaller sites being allocated in the RASA DPD in the county. Smaller sites have been highlighted in the Rural White Paper as required for development by smaller developers and individuals which would help address an element of the local rural housing market. Communities often need a varying range of site size however (the Issues and Options Paper highlights that requirements can vary from sites with capacity for over 30 homes to those for 1 to 2 homes) and larger developers will be less likely to provide new houses at smaller sites due to profitability/viability issues. Given the threshold which has been set in Policy H1 of the Core Strategy it is unlikely that providing for a high number of smaller sized sites would help deliver affordable housing in the county. As such this approach is expected to only partly help to meet housing requirements in Herefordshire over the plan period where 5,300 dwellings will need to be provided at the rural settlements as per Policy SS2 of the Core Strategy. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/significant negative) is expected</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Justification
					<p>for Option B.</p> <p>Option C would provide for the allocation of larger rural housing sites through the RASA DPD in Herefordshire. As such this approach would help to meet the requirements of larger developers and some community groups in the county. Option C would also allow for the provision of a higher number of affordable or starter homes given that Policy H1 in the Core Strategy has set a threshold of 10 dwellings in relation to requiring for this type of provision. Those with a need for self-build or custom build properties would not be addressed in an overly successful manner by this approach given that smaller sites would not be the focus of residential allocations. Demand has been established for such provision in the county given that between 1st April and 31st October 2016 approximately 150 individuals and 1 association registered an interest in custom built development. As such this option would only partially address housing requirements in the county considering that the rural settlements (as per Core Strategy Policy SS2) will be required to provide 5,300 new homes over the plan period. An overall mixed effect (significant positive/minor negative) is expected for Option C.</p> <p>Option D does not relate to the size of sites to be allocated for residential development in Herefordshire. It would result in the specific allocation of sites for affordable housing and/or starter homes however through the RASA DPD. Given that this option would include the allocation of sites unaffected by size restrictions and would also allow for the allocation of sites specifically for affordable housing it is expected that a wide range of housing in terms of tenure and mix would result to address a large percentage of local needs. This approach would address the needs of a specific section of the community through allowance for allocations for affordable housing. A significant positive effect is therefore expected for Option D. The positive effect is uncertain given that viability issues may result at sites allocated to provide affordable housing alone unless the Council becomes directly involved as the developer.</p>
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	0	0	0	+	<p>Options A, B and C relate to the size of sites which would be allocated in the RASA DPD to deliver housing in the county. It is not expected that any of these options would affect the use of brownfield land in Herefordshire and therefore a negligible effect is expected for each of these options.</p> <p>Option D would include an allocation of sites within the RASA DPD specifically for affordable housing and/or starter homes. It has been indicated in the supporting text which relates to this option that brownfield land (to include vacant, unviable and underused employment land which is not a strategic employment site and has not been used for a 5 year period) could be released for developments with a higher proportion of starter homes. As such this approach would likely help to encourage the redevelopment of brownfield sites. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option D.</p>
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Justification
built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.					on this SA objective.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+	-	+	0	<p>Options A and C would both allow for the allocation of housing sites in the RASA DPD which would include larger sites. These sites will have the added benefit of being able to secure increased levels of income from Section 106 agreements. This may be applicable where biodiversity offsets would be required in relation to the impact of a specific development. It is expected that this approach would help to prevent overly adverse impacts at such sites where development would require specific mitigation. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for both Options A and C.</p> <p>Option B would only allocate smaller sites in the county for residential development. As such contributions which come forward from Section 106 agreements would likely be reduced. This may mean that where specific offsets would be needed in relation to the potential impacts of specific development on biodiversity features it may be more difficult to achieve satisfactory mitigation. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p> <p>Option D relates to the allocation of sites within the RASA DPD and would require that those for affordable housing and/or starter homes would specifically be allocated. As such this approach is not expected to affect the size of those sites which are allocated and is also expected to allow for the allocation of an element of market properties and would thereby be unlikely to directly impact upon Section 106 agreements which could be used to offset potential impacts on biodiversity features in the county. A negligible effect is therefore expected for Option D.</p>
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire,	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Justification
including its rural areas and open spaces.					
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	0	0	0	It is not expected that any of the options considered would have a direct impact on this SA objective.

Policy Option - Employment

Should the RASA DPD include allocated sites specifically for employment growth?

Option A – Yes

Option B – No

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	++	-	<p>By allowing for the allocation of rural sites specifically for employment growth this option could support the objectives of the Herefordshire Economic Vision (2016). The rural areas of Herefordshire have consistently played a strong role in local, regional and national food and drink production, as well as in areas such as agricultural and farming and there are further opportunities for the county to grow in the sporting and leisure and tourism sectors. As such this approach is expected to strengthen local employment opportunities and help to meet the needs of the local workforce. A significant positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would not allocate any rural sites specifically for employment growth in the RASA DPD. As such the document would be less likely to help meet the objectives of the Herefordshire Economic Vision (2016) and the potential for improved economic growth and rural economic diversification in particular may be reduced. It should be noted that neighbourhood planning documents might still be able to contribute to rural economic growth through the inclusion of</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			appropriate employment allocations. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	++	-	<p>The allocation of rural sites specifically for employment growth is likely to provide certainty to developers with regards to further investment in the county. Supporting the objectives of the Herefordshire Economic Vision (2016) is expected to allow for coordinated plan-led economic growth. As such this growth can be provided in line with infrastructure which is required to provide it. The allocation of appropriate sites to accommodate different uses is also expected to support the diversification of the local rural economy. As such a significant positive effect is expected for Option A.</p> <p>By removing the requirement to include rural sites specifically for allocation as employment sites this option may hinder plan-led economic growth and particularly economic diversification in Herefordshire. The county has the potential to grow in the sporting and leisure and tourism sectors but will likely need further land and potentially new infrastructure to accommodate this type of growth. Failure to allocate such land through the RASA DPD would miss the opportunity to positively coordinate future economic growth (in line with available and future infrastructure for example) and diversification particularly in the sectors noted. It should be noted that neighbourhood planning documents might still be able to contribute to rural economic growth through the inclusion of appropriate employment allocations. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
3. Sustainable regeneration	+	-	<p>The allocation of rural sites specifically for employment growth is expected to help meet the objectives of the Herefordshire Economic Vision (2016) and should also help to promote appropriately functioning service centres in the county. It is expected that this approach would support services centre to maintain critical mass which would encourage vitality as well as viability at centres which residents will be encouraged to visit on multiple occasions. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Failure to allocate rural sites for employment growth through Option B is likely to reduce the potential for the appropriate functioning of service centres in the county. Proportionate economic growth which might be adversely impacted upon by this option given that certainty over economic development may be removed at the service centres in Herefordshire, would otherwise likely help maintain the critical mass of these service centres. The maintenance of critical mass is expected to help promote the vitality and viability of such centres by encouraging repeat visits by local residents. It should be noted that neighbourhood planning documents might still be able to contribute to rural economic growth through the inclusion of appropriate employment allocations. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	+	-	The allocation of rural sites specifically for employment growth is likely to encourage inward investment from developers given the increased certainty which would be instilled by adopting this approach. The strengthening of the rural

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			<p>economy is important in retaining a skilled labour force given that new employment opportunities will likely allow for new training and education schemes to be implicated as part of such growth. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would not allocate land in the RASA DPD to allow for economic growth and further economic diversification in the county. As such training schemes and education programs which are likely to be associated with new employment opportunities in the county are unlikely to result. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
6. Improve public realm.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	-	+/-	<p>The allocation of rural sites specifically for employment is likely to lead to more employment opportunities being provided at the less developed settlements of Herefordshire. While this approach would help to strengthen and encourage the diversification of the rural economic it would also likely result in increased numbers of private car journeys being taken to such locations considering the relatively poor public transport links particularly when compared to more developed settlements in the county. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Failure to allocate sites for economic growth at the rural settlements of the county would mean employment opportunities would be less likely to emerge at such locations. As such this approach may result in employment opportunities being focussed at the more developed locations of Herefordshire where public transport links are likely to be stronger. This option would however lead to a less plan-led approach to economic growth and therefore new employment opportunities may result in less sustainable locations which are not in close proximity of residential properties. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is expected for Option B.</p>
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	-	+/-	<p>The allocation of rural sites specifically for employment is likely to lead to more employment opportunities being provided at the less developed settlements of Herefordshire. While this approach would help to strengthen and encourage the diversification of the rural economic it would also likely result increased numbers of private car journeys being taken to such locations considering the relatively poor public transport links particularly when compared to more developed settlements in the county. This approach could therefore lead to an increase in the release of greenhouse gas emissions in Herefordshire. As such a minor negative effect is expected for Option A.</p> <p>Failure to allocate sites for economic growth at the rural settlements of the county would mean employment opportunities would be less likely to emerge at such locations. As such this approach may result in employment opportunities being focussed at the more developed locations of Herefordshire where public transport links are likely to be stronger. The emission of greenhouse gases might therefore be reduced if a modal shift was encouraged. This option would however lead to a less plan-led approach to economic growth and therefore new employment opportunities may result in less sustainable locations which are not in close proximity of residential properties. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is expected for Option B.</p>
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	-	+	Option A would allocate land at the rural settlements of the county for employment growth. As such there is increased potential for detrimental impacts on landscapes which may be sensitive to development (the county contains portions of the Malvern Hills AONB and Wye Valley AONB) given the less

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			<p>developed nature of such locations. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Failure to allocate sites for economic growth at the rural settlements of the county would mean employment opportunities would be less likely to emerge at such locations. It is expected that sites at rural locations and the surrounding areas would be more sensitive to new development than the more developed locations of Herefordshire. As such this approach may result in less employment led development occurring at locations (the county contains portions of the Malvern Hills AONB and Wye Valley AONB) which might otherwise result in adverse impacts on sensitive landscape. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	-	+/-	<p>The allocation of rural sites specifically for employment is likely to lead to more employment opportunities being provided at the less developed settlements of Herefordshire. While this approach would help to strengthen and encourage the diversification of the rural economic it would also likely result increased private car journeys being taken to such locations considering the relatively poor public transport links here particularly when compared to more developed settlements in the county. This approach could therefore lead to an increase air pollution associated with private car travel. As such a minor negative effect is expected for Option A.</p> <p>Failure to allocate sites for economic growth at the rural settlements of the county would mean employment opportunities would be less likely to emerge at such locations. As such this approach may result in employment opportunities being focussed at the more developed locations of Herefordshire where public transport links are likely to be stronger. The release of air pollutants from vehicular traffic might therefore be reduced if a modal shift was encouraged. This option would however lead to a less plan-led approach to economic growth and therefore new employment opportunities may result in less sustainable locations which are not in close proximity of residential properties. An overall mixed effect (minor positive/minor negative) is expected for Option B.</p>
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.

Policy Option – Local Green Space/Amenity Space

Should the RASA DPD designate Local Green Space where appropriate?

Option A – Yes

Option B – No

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
1. Support, maintain or enhance the provision of high quality, local or easily accessible employment opportunities, suited to the changing needs of the local workforce.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
2. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
3. Sustainable regeneration	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
4. Raise educational achievements throughout the county	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically, and encourage healthy living for all.	+	-	<p>Option A would designate Local Green Space as appropriate in line with paragraph 77 of the NPPF. Local Green Spaces are required by the NPPF to be in reasonably close proximity to the community which they serve. As such protection through designation in the RASA DPD would secure the future use of Local Green Spaces for appropriate uses including those which are likely to be to the benefit of local health and wellbeing. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would not directly result in the development of areas of land which might be of importance to local communities. This approach would however mean such open spaces are not given increased protection through designation in the RASA DPD and therefore are more likely to be developed upon than might otherwise have been the case. As such future use of such areas for sports and recreational activities which are likely to be of benefit to public health and wellbeing are more likely to be lost. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
6. Improve public realm.	++	-	<p>Option A would designate Local Green Space as appropriate in line with paragraph 77 of the NPPF. Local Green Spaces are required by the NPPF to be demonstrably special to a local community. As such local green spaces which are afforded such protection are likely to help community interaction. This approach would help to protect this identified role of highly valued green spaces in Herefordshire as well as protecting the overall role such spaces have as general community/amenity spaces. A significant positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would not directly lead to the development of areas of land which might be of importance to local communities. This approach would however mean such open spaces which might act to allow for improved community interactions in the</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			county would not be provided with increased levels of protection through the RASA DPD. As such development is more likely to occur at these locations and a minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.
7. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and anti-social behaviour in the county.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
8. Reduce poverty and, promote equality and social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	++	--	<p>Option A would designate Local Green Space as appropriate in line with paragraph 77 of the NPPF. Local Green Spaces are required by the NPPF to be demonstrably special to a local community. Such space may therefore have a role to play in fostering interaction with the local community which would thereby help to allow for social inclusion. Open spaces also allow for increased numbers of organised and informal social interactions. As such the protection of such areas through the RASA DPD means that a significant positive effect on this SA objective is expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would allow for no further protection of locally important open spaces through the Local Green Space designation in the RASA DPD. Although this approach would not directly result in development occurring at such areas it would not provide further protection for these areas which have been identified as being of great importance to local communities and may help to promote social inclusion in Herefordshire. As such it is likely to increase the potential loss of uses of such areas and therefore a significant negative effect on this SA objective is expected for Option B.</p>
9. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
10. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	+	-	<p>Option A would designate Local Green Space as appropriate in line with paragraph 77 of the NPPF. Such areas can be designated due to their importance for recreation (including as a playing field) as per the NPPF. This approach is therefore likely to prevent the development of areas which might contribute to public health and wellbeing in Herefordshire. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would allow for no further protection of locally important open spaces through the Local Green Space designation in the RASA DPD. Such areas may include recreational spaces (including playing fields) which could otherwise be of benefit to public health and wellbeing in Herefordshire and it is expected that this approach might make it easier for development to occur at such locations. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
11. Improve access to services and facilities.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
12. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing of the right type and	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
tenure, in clear, safe and pleasant local environments.			objective.
13. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
14. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	+	-	<p>Option A would designate Local Green Space as appropriate in line with paragraph 77 of the NPPF. Such areas as per the NPPF can be designated where they hold a particular local significance, for example because of their beauty or historic significance. It is also recognised that greenspaces often play an important role in the establishment of local character of an area and providing setting for heritage assets. As such it is expected that the protection which this option would afford local greenspaces in Herefordshire would be to the benefit of local character and potentially protecting the significance of local heritage assets. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would allow for no further protection of locally important open spaces through the Local Green Space designation in the RASA DPD. Given that such areas often play an important role in contributing to local character and that such an approach may mean that these areas would be more vulnerable to being developed it is expected that this approach might be detrimental to the protection of local character. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
15. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
16. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
17. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
18. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	+	-	<p>Option A would designate Local Green Space as appropriate in line with paragraph 77 of the NPPF. Such areas as per the NPPF can be designated where they hold a particular local significance, for example because of the richness of wildlife within such an area. In addition greenspaces may perform important biodiversity functions by providing habitat space and allowing for habitat connectivity for example. As such it is expected that the protection which this option would afford local greenspaces in Herefordshire would be to the benefit of biodiversity in the county. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would allow for no further protection of locally important open spaces through the Local Green Space designation in the RASA DPD. Given that such greenspaces often play an important role for biodiversity in general, failure to provide additional protection through designation in the RASA DPD may result in adverse impacts occurring on local biodiversity as inappropriate development at such locations would be more likely. A minor negative effect is therefore</p>

SA Objectives	Option A	Option B	Justification
			expected for Option B.
19. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	++	--	<p>Option A would designate Local Green Space as appropriate in line with paragraph 77 of the NPPF. This approach would specifically seek to protect green areas which are demonstrably special to a local community. As such a significantly positive effect is expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would allow for no further protection of locally important open spaces through the Local Green Space designation in the RASA DPD. This approach would make green areas which might be appropriate for designation as Local Green Space potentially more vulnerable to being developed, although it is recognised that some areas might be designated through neighbourhood development plans. As such a significant negative effect is expected for Option B.</p>
20. Value, protect and enhance the quality of watercourses and maximise the efficient use of water	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
21. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	+	-	<p>Option A would designate Local Green Space as appropriate in line with paragraph 77 of the NPPF. As such it is expected that such an approach would result in the protection of greenspaces in Herefordshire allow for safe infiltration of surface water in the county. A minor positive effect is therefore expected for Option A.</p> <p>Option B would allow for no further protection of locally important open spaces through the Local Green Space designation in the RASA DPD. Given that this approach may make greenspaces more vulnerable to being developed it may result in an increase in impermeable surfaces and local flood risk. A minor negative effect is therefore expected for Option B.</p>
22. Minimise noise, light and air pollution.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.
23. Value, protect and enhance soil quality and resources.	0	0	It is not expected that either option would have a direct impact on this SA objective.

Appendix 5

Consultation Responses

Consultation Authority	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this SA Report?)
Natural England	<p>Environmental baseline information</p> <p>Biodiversity and geodiversity - Trend/key sustainability issue.</p> <p>High ecological value sites are under pressure from farming and forestry employment, but also from development pressure for new housing and employment.</p>	<p>Baseline information section updated to refer to this issue.</p>
	<p>Table 4.1 Key sustainability issues and likely evolution without the Hereford Area Plan and Rural Site Allocation DPDs</p> <p>We note that there is no reference to improving people’s access to nature (be that to linear routes or open space). This should be included as a key issue.</p>	<p>Reference to improving people’s access to nature has been included as a key sustainability issue.</p>
	<p>Table 5.1 SA Framework for the Hereford Area Plan DPD and the Rural Area Site Allocations DPD</p> <p>Health and Prosperous Communities</p> <p>There are no questions relating to enhancing provision of recreational resources or relating to impacts on existing recreational assets (quality and or extent). We suggest adding questions within this section to address this.</p> <p>Natural Environment</p> <p>18.1. This question asks if the site will protect or enhance, but both could be applicable and would be preferable. Therefore advise the wording is changed to reflect this.</p> <p>Soils and agricultural land</p> <p>Though there is an objective to minimise pollution including on soil, there is not an objective to avoid the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land. We advise adding this in.</p>	<p>SA Framework updated to include questions relating to enhancing provision of recreational resources or relating to impacts on existing recreational assets.</p> <p>Sub objective updated to refer to both protection and enhancement of habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.</p> <p>New sub objective added to avoid the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>
	<p>Indicators to measure SA objectives</p> <p>There does not appear to be any indicators that will monitor the performance of the plan against the SA Objectives. Suggested indicators include:</p> <p>Biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning approvals that generated any adverse 	<p>Suggested indicators are noted and will be included in the next iteration of the SA Report, once a Preferred Approach has been identified.</p>

Consultation Authority	Comment	Action (how comments have been addressed in this SA Report?)
	<p>impacts on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of major developments generating overall biodiversity enhancement. • Hectares of biodiversity habitat delivered through strategic site allocations. <p>Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of new development in AONB with commentary on likely impact. <p>Green infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the city's population having access to a natural greenspace within 400 metres of their home. • Length of greenways constructed. • Hectares of accessible open space per 1000 population. 	
	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Natural England has not reviewed the plans listed. However, we advise that the following types of plans relating to the natural environment should be considered where applicable to your plan area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green infrastructure strategies • Biodiversity plans • Rights of Way Improvement Plans • River basin management plans • AONB and National Park management plans. • Relevant landscape plans and strategies. 	<p>Noted and the review of relevant plans, policies and programmes has been updated to include reference to the different types of plans listed by Natural England.</p>