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# Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document

## Issues and Options Paper

Sustainability Appraisal Report (including Strategic Environmental Assessment)  
Prepared by LUC  
August 2014

**Project Title:** SA of Herefordshire's Travellers' Sites Document

**Client:** Herefordshire Council

Version	Date	Version Details	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by Principal
1	01/08/14	Draft SA Report for the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document Issues and Options Paper	Kate Nicholls	Taran Livingston	Jeremy Owen
2	11/08/14	Final SA Report for the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document Issues and Options Paper	Kate Nicholls	Taran Livingston	Jeremy Owen



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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Sustainability Appraisal Report has been prepared by LUC on behalf of Herefordshire Council as part of the integrated Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the emerging Travellers' Sites Document.
- 1.2 This report relates to the Issues and Options version (August 2014) and it should be read in conjunction with that document.

## Context for the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document

- 1.3 Herefordshire covers approximately 217,973 ha, and borders Gloucestershire to the south, Worcestershire to the east, Shropshire to the north and Wales to the west. It is a predominantly rural county with a landscape of rolling hills and wide river valleys interspersed with small villages. The eastern edge of the county runs along the line of the Malvern Hills, which rise to over 400 metres above sea level, and the Black Mountains in the south west of the county form another elevated area. The River Wye runs through the county and Hereford city from the west down to the south, and is designated at European and national level for its nature conservation value.
- 1.4 In the 2011 Census 363 people living in Herefordshire identified themselves as 'white: Gypsy or Irish Traveller'<sup>1</sup>. Although this is a small proportion of (0.2%) Herefordshire's total population, in comparison to other authorities, the county has a relatively high proportion of Gypsies and Travellers within its population. Gypsies and Irish Travellers in Herefordshire have a notably younger age structure than the overall county population, with 33% being under the age of 16 compared with 17% in the overall population and just 7% who are over the age of 65 compared with 21% of the overall population.
- 1.5 The 2008 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment identified a need for 83 pitches to be delivered between 2007 and 2012 and a further 26 pitches for 2012-17. To date, 49 pitches have been delivered, leaving a continuing requirement for 60 pitches. A further draft study carried out in 2012/13 (Herefordshire GTAA (2012)<sup>2</sup>) identified a need for 31 pitches to be provided between 2013 and 2017. These studies are currently being reviewed and a new survey of the Traveller community's needs is due to be carried out in summer 2014.

## The Travellers' Sites Document

- 1.6 Herefordshire's Local Plan-Core Strategy is reaching a late stage in its development, with the Pre-Submission Publication version having been published for consultation in May 2014. The Core Strategy includes a policy (H4: Travellers Sites) which sets out the criteria against which planning applications for sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will be assessed. The policy states that a DPD will be prepared to provide sites/plots for the needs of Travellers and Travelling Showpeople for the next five years and to identify broad locations for further development beyond that period.
- 1.7 Now that the Core Strategy is reaching an advanced stage, the Council has commenced preparation of the Travellers' Sites Document with the production of the Issues and Options document, which is the subject of this SA report.

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<sup>1</sup> It is noted that this is unlikely to be a true estimate of the Gypsy and Traveller population, but represents those that have chosen to state their identity.

<sup>2</sup> [www.herefordshire.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/local-plan-evidence-base](http://www.herefordshire.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/local-plan-evidence-base)

- 1.8 The Travellers' Sites Document Issues and Options document (August 2014) considers a number of options for how sites and broad locations of search can be identified to meet existing and any future need. At this stage, the document does not identify actual sites although it is anticipated that future iterations will do so.

## Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.9 Sustainability Appraisal is a statutory requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It is designed to ensure that the plan preparation process maximises the contribution that a plan makes to sustainable development and minimises any potential adverse impacts. The SA process appraises the likely social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies within a plan from the outset of its development.
- 1.10 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is also a statutory assessment process, required under the SEA Directive<sup>3</sup>, transposed in the UK by the SEA Regulations (Statutory Instrument 2004, No 1633). The SEA Regulations require the formal assessment of plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment, and set the framework for future consent of projects requiring Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)<sup>4</sup>. The purpose of SEA, as defined in Article 1 of the SEA Directive is *'to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans....with a view to promoting sustainable development'*.
- 1.11 SEA and SA are separate processes but have similar aims and objectives. Simply put, SEA focuses only on the likely environmental effects of a plan whilst SA includes a wider range of considerations, extending to social and economic impacts. The National Planning Policy Guidance states that SA should meet the requirements of the SEA Directive, i.e. taking an integrated approach to the two assessments.

### Aim and structure of the report

- 1.12 This report is the SA report for the Issues and Options version of the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document (August 2014). It has been prepared in the spirit of the integrated approach to SEA and SA and throughout the report, the abbreviation 'SA' should therefore be taken to refer to 'SA incorporating the requirements of SEA'. **Table 1.1** at the end of this chapter signposts how the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met within this SA report.
- 1.13 This chapter provides an introduction to the SA of the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document. The remainder of the report is structured into the following chapters:
- **Chapter 2 – Methodology** describes the stages of the SA process, the approach used for the specific SA tasks, including the sustainability framework used in the appraisal.
  - **Chapter 3 – Sustainability context for development in Herefordshire** summarises the relationship between the Travellers' Sites Document and other relevant plans, policy and strategies, summarises the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the county, and identifies the key sustainability issues relating to development within Herefordshire.
  - **Chapter 4 – Sustainability Appraisal findings** sets out the main findings from the SA of the Issues and Options version of the Travellers' Sites Document (August 2014). It draws conclusions from the findings of the appraisal and makes some recommendations for ways in which to maximise the benefits of the plan and minimise any adverse effects.
  - **Chapter 5 – Conclusions** summarises the key findings from the SA in terms of any likely significant sustainability effects.
- 1.14 **Appendix 1** sets out the consultation comments that were received in relation to the SA Scoping Report and **Appendix 2** includes the detailed SA matrices for the Issues and Options version of the Travellers' Sites Document.

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<sup>3</sup> SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

<sup>4</sup> Under EU Directives 85/337/EEC and 97/11/EC concerning EIA.

**Table 1.1: Requirements of the SEA Directive and where these have been addressed in this SA Report**

SEA Directive Requirements	Where covered in this SA report
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is (Art. 5 and Annex I):	
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Chapters 1 and 3.
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Chapter 3.
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Chapter 3.
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	Chapter 3.
e) The environmental protection, objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental, considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Chapter 3.
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects)	Chapter 4 and Appendix 2.
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Chapter 4 and Appendix 2.
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Chapter 2.
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Art. 10;	To be addressed at a later stage in the SA process.



SEA Directive Requirements	Where covered in this SA report
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	A separate non-technical summary document will be produced to accompany the next iteration of the SA report.
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2)	Addressed throughout this SA report.
<p><b>Consultation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4)</li> </ul>	Consultation on the SA Scoping Report for the Travellers' Sites Document was undertaken between June and July 2014. The comments received are set out in Appendix 1, along with a description of how each has been addressed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2)</li> </ul>	Consultation is being undertaken in relation to the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document (Issues and Options version) and will continue to be undertaken for all future iterations of the plan. The Issues and Options consultation document is accompanied by this SA report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).</li> </ul>	N/A
<b>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)</b>	
<p><b>Provision of information on the decision:</b> When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the plan or programme as adopted</li> <li>a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Art. 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and</li> <li>the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9)</li> </ul>	To be addressed after the plan is adopted.
<p><b>Monitoring</b> of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)</p>	To be addressed after the plan is adopted.

SEA Directive Requirements	Where covered in this SA report
<p><b>Quality assurance:</b> environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (Art. 12).</p>	<p>This report has been produced in line with current guidance and good practice for SEA/SA and this table demonstrates where the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met.</p>



## 2 Methodology

- 2.1 In addition to complying with legal requirements, the approach taken to the SA of the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document is based on current best practice and the following guidance:
- Practical Guide to the SEA Directive, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (September 2005).
  - Sustainability Appraisal guidance included in the National Planning Practice Guidance website<sup>5</sup>.
- 2.2 The National Planning Practice Guidance introduces the SA process and explains how to carry out SA as an integral part of the plan-making process. **Table 2.1** below sets out the main stages of the plan-making process and shows how these correspond to the SA process.

**Table 2.1 Corresponding stages in plan making and SA**

Plan Step 1: Pre-production - Evidence Gathering
SA stages and tasks
<p><b>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives</li> <li>• A2: Collecting baseline information</li> <li>• A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems</li> <li>• A4: Developing the SA Framework</li> <li>• A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA</li> </ul>
Plan Step 2: Production
SA stages and tasks
<p><b>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• B1: Testing the Plan objectives against the SA Framework</li> <li>• B2: Developing the Plan options</li> <li>• B3: Predicting the effects of the Plan</li> <li>• B4: Evaluating the effects of the Plan</li> <li>• B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects</li> <li>• B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plans</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C1: Preparing the SA Report</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stage D: Consulting on the Draft Plan and the Sustainability Appraisal Report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D1: Public participation on draft Plan and the SA Report</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>

- D2(i): Appraising significant changes

### Plan Step 3: Examination

SA stages and tasks

- D2(ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations

### Plan Step 4 & 5: Adoption and Monitoring

SA stages and tasks

- D3: Making decisions and providing information

### Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Plan

- E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
- E2: Responding to adverse effects

- 2.3 The methodology set out below describes the approach that is being taken to the SA of the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document and provides information on the subsequent stages of the process.

## SA Stage A: Scoping

- 2.4 The SA process commenced with Herefordshire Council producing and consulting on a SA Scoping Report in June 2014. This drew from the earlier scoping work that was carried out in relation to the Herefordshire Local Plan-Core Strategy. The scoping stage of the SA involves compiling and understanding the social, economic and environmental baseline for the plan area as well as the sustainability policy context and key sustainability issues. The accompanying report involved the following tasks and outputs:

- Policies, plans and programmes of relevance to the Travellers' Sites Document were identified and the relationships between them were considered, enabling any potential synergies to be exploited and any potential inconsistencies and incompatibilities to be identified and addressed.
- Baseline information of relevance to the Travellers' Sites Document was compiled, to provide the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely effects of the plan and to help identify alternative ways of dealing with any adverse effects identified.
- Drawing on the policy review and baseline information, key sustainability issues were highlighted (including environmental problems, as required by the SEA Directive). Consideration was also given to the likely evolution of each issue if the Travellers' Sites Document was not to be implemented.
- A Sustainability Appraisal framework was then developed, setting out the SA objectives against which options, and subsequently policies in the Document, would be appraised. The SA framework provides a way in which the impacts of implementing the DPD can be described, analysed and compared. The SA framework is designed to set out a series of sustainability objectives and associated questions that can be used to "interrogate" options and policies drafted during the plan-making process. These SA objectives define the long-term aspirations of the county with regard to social, economic and environmental considerations. During the SA, the performance of the plan policies and options are assessed against these SA objectives and appraisal questions. The SA framework for the Travellers' Sites Document is based on the framework that was developed for the SA of the Local Plan-Core Strategy, although a small number of the objectives and appraisal questions in that framework have been 'scoped out' as they are not relevant to this plan (e.g. an appraisal question relating to minimising the environmental impacts of minerals operations).

2.5 **Table 2.2** shows the 19 main SA objectives in the SA framework along with their associated questions, and demonstrates how all of the SEA topics have been covered by the SA objectives. Note that the SA objectives are grouped into six themes to enable related sustainability issues to be considered together during the appraisal. The six themes are as follows:

- 1 Education and employment.
- 2 Healthy and prosperous communities.
- 3 Transport and access.
- 4 Built environment.
- 5 Resource consumption and climate change.
- 6 Natural environment.

2.6 **Table 2.2** shows the SA objectives considered within each theme. Note that the sub-objectives (appraisal questions) for SA headline objectives 7 and 18 are divided into more than one theme, according to the issues that they address<sup>6</sup>. The strikethrough text shows the objectives and sub-questions that have been scoped out of this appraisal, as described in detail in the Scoping Report.

**Table 2.2: SA Framework for the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document**

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SEA Topic covered by objective
<b>Education and Employment</b>		
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors. 1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport. 1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings. 1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.	Material assets <sup>7</sup>
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs. 2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county. 2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.	Material assets, population
<del>3. Maintain or enhance conditions that enable a sustainable economy and continued investment.</del>	<del>3.1 Improve the resilience and/or diversity of business and the economy.</del> <del>3.2 Provide or facilitate availability of appropriate sites and properties for new business opportunities or growth whilst using natural resources efficiently.</del> <del>3.3 Encourage and support a culture of enterprise and innovation, including social enterprise or the voluntary sector.</del> <del>3.4 Encourage corporate social and environmental</del>	<del>Material assets</del>

<sup>6</sup> In the detailed SA matrices, SA objectives 7 and 18 have been given a single SA score, taking into account all of the sub-questions. This is for clarity and to ensure that there is no confusion regarding the likely effects on the SA objectives that are identified in the report, although it is recognised that the SA objectives are relevant to more than one 'theme'.

<sup>7</sup> 'Material assets' is listed as one of the topics to be considered in the SEA, but there is no clear definition of what this topic should cover in the SEA Directive or Regulations, and it has been variously defined in different SEA reports as relating to natural resources, e.g. minerals, or built infrastructure, e.g. transport infrastructure. For the purposes of this SEA, the material assets topic is assumed to include resources such as water, minerals and waste, as well as built infrastructure, including transport and waste infrastructure, but also economic and employment infrastructure and interests.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SEA Topic covered by objective
	<p>responsibility, with county organisations leading by example.</p> <p><del>3.5 Promote and support the development of new high value and low impact technologies, especially resource-efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives.</del></p>	
7. Sustainable Regeneration	<p><del>7.2 Help create an appropriate range of independent, competitive and national retailers.</del></p> <p><del>7.3 Help reduce the number of vacant properties and support vitality.</del></p>	Material assets
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	Material assets, population
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>		
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all.	<p>5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health.</p> <p>5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space and recreation.</p>	Population, human health
7. Sustainable regeneration	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.	Material assets, population
9. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	<p>9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures.</p> <p>9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.</p>	Population
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	<p>10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p>10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups.</p> <p>10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment.</p> <p>10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.</p>	Population, human health
<b>Transport and Access</b>		
4. Reduce road traffic and congestion, pollution and accidents and improve health through physical activity by increasing the proportion of journeys made by	<p>4.1 Reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion,</p> <p>4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all.</p> <p>4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p><del>4.5 Secure the implementation of green travel plans.</del></p> <p>4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.</p>	Material assets

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SEA Topic covered by objective
public transport, cycling and walking.	<del>4.7 Promote a shift of freight from road to rail.</del>	
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport. 6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all. 6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure, recreation, telecommunication, freight transport and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.	Material assets, population
<del>7. Sustainable regeneration</del>	<del>7.1 Support viability or develop services and facilities appropriate to the community, function, character and scale of the centre and existing facilities using sustainable, resource-efficient designs.</del>	<del>Material assets, population</del>
<b>The Built Environment</b>		
11. 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.	11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people). 11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing. 11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes. 11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health. 11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction. 11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.	Population, material assets
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel. 19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design. 19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.	Soil
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings. 20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area. 20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place? 20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.	Cultural heritage
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>		
12. Reduce the	12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials.	Material



SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SEA Topic covered by objective
amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc. including hazardous waste. 12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste. 12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.	assets
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. 14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. 14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.	Material assets
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. 16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.	Climatic factors
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.	Material assets, water
<b>The Natural Environment</b>		
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance. 13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species. 13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces. 13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value. 13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.	Biodiversity, fauna, flora
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings. 15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management. <del>15.3 Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised.</del> 15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.	Population, biodiversity, fauna, flora
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment	17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change. 17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain,	Water

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SEA Topic covered by objective
to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	and include flood protection systems. 17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.	
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. 18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses. 18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. 18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.	Water, air, soil

- 2.7 Public and stakeholder participation is an important element of the SA and wider plan-making processes. It helps to ensure that the SA reports are robust and have due regard for all appropriate information that will support the plan in making a contribution to sustainable development. The SA Scoping Report for the Travellers' Sites Document was published in June 2014 for a five week consultation period with the statutory consultees (Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage) as well as a number of additional relevant stakeholders (see Appendix 2 in the Scoping Report for a list of consultees). The Scoping Report was also made available online in order to enable members of the public to participate in the consultation more easily.
- 2.8 **Appendix 1** lists the comments that were received during the scoping consultation and describes how each one has been addressed. In light of the comments received, a small number of amendments were made to the review of plans, policies and programmes and to the baseline information and key sustainability issues. Updated versions are presented in **Chapter 3** of this report.

## SA Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

- 2.9 Developing options for a plan is an iterative process, usually involving a number of consultations with public and stakeholders. Consultation responses and the SA can help to identify where there may be other 'reasonable alternatives' to the options being considered for a plan.
- 2.10 Regulation 12 (2) of the SEA Regulations requires that:
- "The (environmental or SA) report must identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of—*
- (a) implementing the plan or programme; and*
- (b) reasonable alternatives, taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme."*
- 2.11 It should be noted that any alternatives considered to the plan need to be "reasonable". This implies that alternatives that are "not reasonable" do not need to be subject to appraisal. Examples of unreasonable alternatives could include alternatives that do not meet the objectives of the plan or national policy (e.g. the NPPF) or that are not within the geographical scope of the plan.
- 2.12 Finally, it also needs to be recognised that the SEA and SA findings are not the only factors taken into account when determining a preferred option to take forward in a plan. Indeed, there will often be an equal number of positive or negative effects identified for each option, such that it is not possible to 'rank' them based on sustainability performance in order to select a preferred option. Factors such as public opinion, deliverability, conformity with national policy will also be taken into account by plan-makers when selecting preferred options for their plan.

- 2.13 The Travellers' Sites Document is currently at a very early stage, with the current Issues and Options version introducing broad policy options in relation to the following themes:
- Permanent residential pitches
  - Transit pitches
  - Size of sites and tenure
- 2.14 The options for each theme have been subject to SA and the findings presented in this SA report will help to inform the development of the next iteration of the Plan, in which the selected options will be worked up into more detailed policies. The Issues and Options document also raises a number of other consultation questions, which do not constitute options for the plan and were therefore not subject to SA, although the responses received from consultees in relation to the consultation questions will also help to inform decision making.
- 2.15 Options for specific sites to be allocated in the Travellers' Sites Document will be considered at a later stage in the plan-making process. All reasonable site options will be subject to SA and the findings published during subsequent iterations of the SA, in line with the SEA Regulations.

## SA Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal report

- 2.16 This SA report describes the process undertaken to date in carrying out the SA of the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document Issues and Options document (August 2014). It sets out the findings of the appraisal, highlighting any likely significant effects (both positive and negative, and taking into account the likely secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term and permanent and temporary effects). It also makes recommendations for improvements and clarifications that may help to mitigate negative effects and maximise the benefits of the plan.
- 2.17 Each option has been assessed against each SA objective (excluding those scoped out, see Table 2.2), and a judgement made with regards to the likely effect that it would have on that objective. These judgements were recorded as a colour coded symbol, as shown below in **Figure 2.1** below. The sustainability effects are presented in a matrix for each option (see **Appendix 2**) along with a brief justification of the judgement made.

**Figure 2.1 Key to symbols and colour coding used in the SA of the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document**

++	The option is likely to have a <b>significant positive</b> impact on the SA objective(s).
+	The option is likely to have a <b>positive</b> impact on the SA objective(s).
0	The option is likely to have a <b>negligible or no impact</b> on the SA objective(s).
-	The option is likely to have a <b>negative</b> impact on the SA objective(s).
--	The option is likely to have a <b>significant negative</b> impact on the SA objective(s).
?	It is <b>uncertain</b> what effect the option will have on the SA objective(s), due to a lack of data.
+/-	The option is likely to have a <b>mixture of positive and negative impacts</b> on the SA objective(s).

- 2.18 The SA findings for the options for the Travellers' Sites Document Issues and Options document are summarised in **Chapter 4**.

## SA Stage D: Consultation on the Travellers' Sites Document and this SA Report

- 2.19 Herefordshire Council is inviting comments on the Issues and Options version of the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document and this SA Report. Both documents are being published on the Council's website for consultation between August and October 2014.

## SA Stage E: Monitoring Implementation of the Document

- 2.20 Recommendations for monitoring the social, environmental and economic effects of implementing the Travellers' Sites Document will be considered in later iterations of the SA report. These monitoring proposals will need to be considered within the context of the broader monitoring framework for the Local Plan-Core Strategy.

## Difficulties Encountered

- 2.21 It is a requirement of the SEA Directive to give consideration to any data limitations or other difficulties that are encountered during the SA process. In this case, the early stage of the plan and the fact that the options are high level and have not been worked up in detail means that at times it was difficult to predict the likely effects of the options on each SA objective and to identify effects in relation to particular locations within the county. During the SA of the next iteration of the Plan, this issue should be addressed as the policies will have been drafted in more detail, and specific sites are likely to be identified.

## 3 Sustainability Context for Development in Herefordshire

- 3.1 This section describes the sustainability context for development in Herefordshire, and therefore for the Travellers' Sites Document. This information was originally presented in the Scoping Report (June 2014), and has been revised and amended as appropriate based on the consultation responses received. The consultees' comments on the Scoping Report are presented in **Appendix 1**, along with a description of how each one has been addressed.

### Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

- 3.2 The Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document is not prepared in isolation, being greatly influenced by other plans, policies and programmes and by broader sustainability objectives. It needs to be consistent with international and national guidance and strategic planning policies and should contribute to the goals of a wide range of other programmes and strategies, such as those relating to social policy, culture and heritage. It must also conform to environmental protection legislation and the sustainability objectives established at an international, national and regional level.
- 3.3 Annex 1 of the SEA Directive requires:
- (a) *"an outline of the...relationship with other relevant plans or programmes"; and*
  - (e) *"the environmental protection objectives established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation".*
- 3.4 A review has been undertaken of the other plans, policies and programmes that are relevant to the Travellers' Sites Document and the SA. This review has been slightly amended since it was initially presented in the Scoping Report, as a result of consultees' comments.

### Emerging Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy Pre-Submission Stage 2014

- 3.5 The Travellers' Sites Document is being produced within the context of the Core Strategy (the key Document in the Council's Local Plan, formerly the Local Development Framework) which is at an advanced stage of preparation. The Core Strategy sets out the strategic planning policies that the Council will pursue up to 2031 and makes provision for a total of 16,500 new homes and 148ha of employment land throughout the county up to 2031.
- 3.6 The Travellers' Sites Document will build on and help to deliver Policy H4: Travellers' Sites in the emerging Core Strategy, which sets out the Council's commitment to allocate land to accommodate the accommodation requirements for Travellers. The policy also included a number of criteria relating to planning permissions for Traveller sites such as the need for sites to be appropriate in scale, be accessible and capable of being adequately screened. The Travellers' Sites Document is likely to include a number of criteria-based policies to build on the provisions of Core Strategy Policy H4.

### Other plans and policies relating to Travellers

- 3.7 In addition to the Core Strategy, there are a wide range of other plans, policies and programmes at the international, national and local levels that are relevant to the Travellers' Sites Document. As part of the scoping stage for the SA of the Core Strategy, a review was undertaken of the other plans, and programmes that were relevant to the Core Strategy. This review, which has been updated throughout the preparation of the Core Strategy, was again reviewed for the purposes of the scoping exercise for the Travellers' Sites Document. In particular, the Equalities

Act 2010 was added to the list of relevant plans, programmes and policies as it specifically refers to Romany Gypsies and Irish Travellers as an ethnic group. The full review of plans, policies programmes undertaken for the SA of the Core Strategy can be viewed on the Local Plan pages of the Council's website and the key documents relevant to the Travellers' Sites Document (other than the Core Strategy itself) are considered in more detail below.

- 3.8 One key piece of legislation which is relevant to the Travellers' Sites Document is the 2004 **Housing Act**, which placed a duty on local authorities to undertake regular assessments of the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and to include the needs of Gypsies and Travellers in any housing strategy they produce.
- 3.9 The Equalities Act 2010 places a duty on the Council to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations in the course of developing policies and delivering services. Romany gypsies and Irish Travellers are recognised as having a protected characteristic under the Equalities Act 2010.
- 3.10 In March 2012 the Government published new national policy in the form of the **National Planning Policy Framework** and set out in an accompanying document specific planning policies for Gypsy and Traveller sites: **Planning Policy for Traveller Sites** (CLG, 2012). This document sets out the Government's approach to planning for Traveller sites and replaced the ODPM Circular 01/2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Circular 04/2007: Planning for Travelling Showpeople. It sets out the Government's aims in respect of Travellers' sites, including:
- To ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites.
  - 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.
  - 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.
- 3.11 In relation to planning for Traveller sites, national policy states that local planning authorities should, in producing their Local Plans:
- Identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets.
  - Identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15.
  - Consider production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites, particularly if a local planning authority has special or strict planning constraints across its area (local planning authorities have a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries).
  - Relate the number of pitches or plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population's size and density.
  - Protect local amenity and environment.

- 3.12 The Government guidance also states that local planning authorities should ensure that Traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally. They should, therefore, ensure that their policies:
- Promote peaceful and integrated co-existence between the site and the local community.
  - Promote, in collaboration with commissioners of health services, access to appropriate health services.
  - Ensure that children can attend school on a regular basis.
  - Provide a settled base that reduces the need for long-distance travelling and possible environmental damage caused by unauthorised encampment.
  - Provide for proper consideration of the effect of local environmental quality (such as noise and air quality) on the health and well-being of any Travellers that may locate there or on others as a result of new development.
  - Avoid placing undue pressure on local infrastructure and services.
  - Do not locate sites in areas at high risk of flooding, including functional floodplains, given the particular vulnerability of caravans.
  - Reflect the extent to which traditional lifestyles (whereby some Travellers live and work from the same location thereby omitting many travel to work journeys) can contribute to sustainability.
- 3.13 The **Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2008 GTAA) for Shropshire, Herefordshire, Telford and Wrekin and Powys** was published in 2008 and presented the findings of research into the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the study area. It estimated the number of Gypsies and Travellers living in the area (including on both authorised and unauthorised pitches) and set out the requirement for additional pitches in each local authority. The GTAA 2008 drew on a Herefordshire Council Survey of Gypsies and Travellers which had been carried out in 2006. Over the five year period 2008-2012, 83 pitches were estimated to be needed over and above the 8 pitches already planned for the existing Bromyard site.
- 3.14 In 2012 - 2013 a **Draft Herefordshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (Draft GTAA 2013)** was prepared which drew upon new survey information (2012) and Census data. This estimated a population of between 550 and 800 Gypsies and Travellers in the county and re-defined the need for new Traveller accommodation for 2012-17. However, given the introduction of new national policy on Travellers and the relatively low response rate to the 2012 survey questionnaire, it has been decided to review elements of the draft GTAA to provide for a more robust evidence base. This review will form the basis of the determinant of need for accommodation for Travellers in the forthcoming Travellers' Sites Document.
- 3.15 The emerging Travellers' Sites Document will be subject to the **Habitats and Species Regulations 2010**, and a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) must be carried out in order to establish whether the Document will have any likely significant effects on European sites in and around Herefordshire. The information compiled for the HRA of the emerging Core Strategy will be drawn on in the HRA, in particular the evidence associated with water quality issues in the River Wye SAC. The first stage of the HRA will be undertaken at the next stage in the plan preparation, once potential Travellers' sites have been identified.

## Baseline Information

- 3.16 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring the likely sustainability effects of a plan and helps to identify key sustainability issues and means of dealing with them. It will provide the context for assessing the sustainability of sites in the Travellers' Sites Document and monitoring its outcomes.
- 3.17 Annex 1 of the SEA Directive requires information to be provided on:

(a) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;

(b) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;

(c) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC [the 'Birds Directive'] and 92/43/EEC [the 'Habitats Directive'].

- 3.18 As with the review of plans, policies and programmes, information that was originally collated in relation to the SA of the Core Strategy has been drawn upon. The baseline information for the SA of the Core Strategy was most recently updated in 2014 and is set out in detail in the SA Report for the Pre-Submission Publication version of the Local Plan–Core Strategy which can be found on the “Local Plan” pages of the Council’s website. In this section, that baseline information has been reviewed to provide an appropriate level of detail in relation to Travellers, reflecting the subject of the document that the scoping report relates to. At subsequent stages in the SA, further baseline information relating to the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected will also be drawn out (once potential Travellers’ sites have been identified).

### Characteristics of the Traveller Community<sup>8</sup>

- 3.19 In the 2011 Census, 363 people living in Herefordshire ticked the box to identify as ‘white: Gypsy or Irish Traveller’<sup>9</sup> - a relatively small minority (0.2%) of Herefordshire’s population, but nevertheless making Herefordshire just outside the highest 10% of authorities in the country in terms of Gypsy & Traveller percentage numbers. It is unlikely that this is a true estimate of the number of Gypsies & Travellers in the county, but it is a count of the number that chose to state their identity. At present, just this single figure is available. An age breakdown will be given in a future data release.
- 3.20 The total number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans in Herefordshire, in January 2012, was 161. Although this is up by 13 caravans on the figure from 6 months previously, numbers have fluctuated over the last 2 years, averaging at around 157. The majority (83%) of caravans are on authorised sites and are roughly equally divided between local authority owned and privately owned sites. The proportion of authorised sites is consistent with the country as a whole and Herefordshire’s neighbours. The January 2012 Caravan Count recorded 27 caravans as not on authorised sites but tolerated, a figure of 17%. This is a similar percentage to neighbouring authorities, except Shropshire which has a higher number of authorised sites.
- 3.21 For the 2012/13 reporting year, the Annual Monitoring Report confirms a total of five Gypsy or Traveller pitches were delivered and six were delivered the previous year 2011/12. Herefordshire has six local authority owned sites which have a combined capacity of 45 pitches. In addition, there are 22 private sites with full planning permission accommodating 56 pitches and seven private sites (strictly speaking unauthorised but tolerated long-term and recorded as provision in the Annual Monitoring Report), accommodating 27 pitches.
- 3.22 Instances of short-term unauthorised encampments occur in the county every year, but there is now no longer any transit site provision in the county. The number of encampments has fluctuated up and down over the period since 2009, and no definable trend can be seen. However, the numbers are in-line with the statement in the GTAA 2008 that they would expect something in the order of 27 families per year to need transit provision. Evidence supports the need for a transit site or suitable defined stopping places in the county and this issue will need to be addressed in the Travellers’ Sites Document.
- 3.23 The number of households in bricks and mortar is difficult to determine as there is no definitive data. A figure of 115 households in Herefordshire is given in the 2008 GTAA. This figure was modelled using all available sources of information at the time.
- 3.24 A Local Government Information Unit Policy Briefing, published in May 2012 states that “sufficient information is available to conclude that Gypsies and Travellers can expect reduced life

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<sup>8</sup> Taken from the Draft GTAA (2013)

<sup>9</sup> The definition which appeared on the Census form, for respondents to tick, was “Gypsy or Irish Traveller” i.e. New Travellers were not counted. The reason for this is that Gypsies and Irish Travellers are recognised as an ethnic group in terms of legislation (e.g. planning law) whereas it is considered that New Travellers form a group by virtue of a lifestyle choice.



expectancy and poor levels of health at all stages of life, exacerbated by social factors. In addition to failings on the part of health providers, individuals experience a number of difficulties in obtaining medical treatment, including obstacles in accessing primary care.”

- 3.25 A survey of the health needs of Gypsies and Travellers in Herefordshire carried out by key workers in the Primary Care Trust and the Council in 2008 found that a third of respondents felt their health was bad or very bad, which is much higher than for the general population. A high proportion (just under half) stated they had a disability, long term illness or health problem which limited the daily activities or work which they could do<sup>10</sup>.
- 3.26 There is a high degree of mobility amongst the Traveller population (as evidenced by adjoining authorities assessments of need), and migration patterns and household formation are heavily influenced by family links and traditions, e.g. a tendency for women to move away on marriage and men to stay in close proximity to their families.
- 3.27 Feedback from the draft GTAA's of adjoining authorities has also highlighted the fact that there may be significant social barriers to the provision of accommodation for Travellers, including local opposition, land ownership and lack of political support.

## Key Sustainability Issues

- 3.28 The key sustainability issues for Herefordshire were previously identified and set out in the 2014 SA report for the Core Strategy. That list of key issues has been revised to reflect the most up-to-date baseline information and the topic of the document which this scoping report relates to (i.e. the Travellers' Sites Document). The revised set of key sustainability issues is presented in **Table 3.1** below.
- 3.29 It is also a requirement of the SEA Directive that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the environment in the plan area, if the emerging document were not to be implemented. This analysis is also presented in **Table 3.1** below, in relation to each of the key sustainability issues.

**Table 3.1: Key Sustainability Issues for Herefordshire's Travellers' Sites Document**

Key sustainability issues	Likely evolution without implementation of the Travellers' Sites Document
<b>Population change</b>	
Age profile increasing	The ageing population trend is likely to continue with or without implementation of the Travellers' Sites Document.
Half population living in rural areas	The issue of access to services and facilities for Gypsies and Travellers specifically would not be as well addressed without implementation of the specific Travellers' Sites Document.
<b>Affordable housing</b>	
High ratio of property price to household earnings Shortfall of provision of affordable dwellings / increase in number of people accepted as homeless	The issue of both general and affordable pitches for Gypsies and Travellers specifically would not be as well addressed without implementation of the specific Travellers' Sites Document.
<b>Travellers' Accommodation</b>	
Established need for further pitches for Traveller families in the county	Policy H4 in the emerging Core Strategy seeks to provide further residential pitches during the plan period which should work towards accommodating for the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller communities. However, without the adoption of the Travellers' Sites Document, there will be less certainty relating to the delivery of these pitches. Without the adoption

<sup>10</sup> Herefordshire Council Research Team report

Key sustainability issues	Likely evolution without implementation of the Travellers' Sites Document
	of the document, the need is therefore likely to continue.
<b>Economic activity/employment</b>	
<p>GVA remains lower than regional and national figure per head.</p> <p>Reduce and manage reliance on traditional employment sectors and ensure Herefordshire can attract business in technology and knowledge intensive sectors.</p>	<p>This trend is likely to continue with or without implementation of the Travellers' Sites Document.</p>
<b>Transport and accessibility</b>	
<p>High reliance on the private car</p> <p>Traffic congestion in Hereford and strain on existing infrastructure</p>	<p>The Travellers' Sites Document is expected to take into account the need to travel and access to services when allocating sites and so this issue will be less well addressed without this document.</p>
<b>Climate change and flood risk</b>	
<p>Significant areas of the county are at risk of flooding.</p>	<p>The Travellers' Sites Document is expected to take into account the risk of flooding when allocating sites and so this issue will be less well addressed without this document.</p>
<b>Water quality</b>	
<p>The River Wye SAC is already experiencing impacts on water quality as a result of changing land use within the catchment, and from point-source discharges, therefore any increase in demand for water treatment in the vicinity of the site could exacerbate this problem.</p>	<p>Throughout the development of the emerging Core Strategy there has been significant work undertaken by the Council, the Environment Agency and other stakeholders to ensure that appropriate mitigation is built into the plan to avoid the proposed development having adverse effects on water quality in the River Wye. The Travellers' Sites Document is expected to take this issue into account in the allocation of sites and so this issue will be less well addressed without this document.</p>
<b>Biodiversity and stewardship</b>	
<p>Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.</p>	<p>These trends may continue with or without the Travellers' Sites Document.</p>
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	
<p>High number of heritage assets within the county and the need to protect and enhance them and their settings.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage assets in Herefordshire are likely to come under pressure from the development proposed in the county, even without implementation of the Travellers' Sites Document. Policies relating to the protection of the historic environment in the emerging Core Strategy would continue to apply.</p>
<b>Waste and recycling</b>	
<p>Increase in amount of waste production over recent years, with too much still going to landfill.</p>	<p>There is an existing drive to increase levels of recycling and composting within the county and shift in general public opinion towards recycling, should help levels to increase over the coming years, with or without the Travellers' Sites Document. However, the infrastructure to support this change may come under strain, and the Travellers' Sites Document should help to ensure sufficient provision of new waste facilities to a limited</p>

Key sustainability issues	Likely evolution without implementation of the Travellers' Sites Document
	extent.

## 4 Sustainability Appraisal Findings

- 4.1 This section summarises the findings of the SA of the Issues and Options document. The detailed appraisal matrices for the options can be found in **Appendix 2**.

### Options for permanent residential pitches

- 4.2 The Issues and Options document puts forward three options for permanent residential pitches:
- 1: Increasing capacity on existing authorised sites, where possible, and/or expansion of the site area of such sites.
  - 2: Allocation of new sites and/or broad areas of search around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns with good access to services and facilities.
  - 3: Allocation of new sites and/or broad areas of search in more rural locations, but still with reasonable access to essential services.
- 4.3 The likely effects of these options are shown in **Table 4.1** overleaf and are summarised below.
- 4.4 All three options are expected to have a significant positive effect on SA objective 11: **housing** as all would result in the delivery of new permanent residential pitches to meet the identified local need, regardless of the location of the sites.
- 4.5 Mainly negligible effects are identified for the SA objectives relating to the education and employment, healthy and prosperous communities and transport and access themes as the location of permanent residential pitches will in most cases not affect the achievement of the SA objectives in those themes. However, option 2 (allocation of sites around Hereford and the market towns) could have minor positive effects on SA objectives 1: **employment**, 8: **education**, 10: **poverty and equality**, 4: **sustainable transport**, 6: **access to services** and 16: **climate change**. This is because under that option, sites would be located within close proximity of the services, facilities and job opportunities that are mainly focussed in Hereford and the market towns, and residents are more likely to be able to use sustainable and active modes of travel such as walking and cycling for day-to-day journeys.
- 4.6 In contrast, option 3 (allocation of sites in more rural areas) is likely to have minor negative effects on the same range of SA objectives. Although that option specifies that sites would still have reasonable access to essential services, levels of accessibility would inevitably be lower than under option 2, with journeys being longer and more likely to be undertaken by car. Under option 1 (expand or increase capacity at existing sites), negligible effects are likely on these SA objectives as levels of accessibility will depend on the location of the existing sites in relation to services, rather than being influenced by the principle of expanding/increasing capacity at existing sites.
- 4.7 Option 1 (increasing capacity on existing sites and/or expanding such sites) would have positive effects on a number of the SA objectives associated with the built environment, flooding, resource consumption and climate change and the natural environment as it could help to avoid new development on greenfield land. However, effects are largely uncertain depending on the location of the existing pitches that would be expanded. Under options 2 and 3, entirely new sites would be developed which could be more likely to result in negative effects on SA objectives 19: **efficient use of land**, 12: **waste**, 14: **natural resources**, 13: **biodiversity**, 15: **landscape**, 17: **flooding** and 18: **pollution**. However, in all cases this is uncertain depending on the exact location of the new sites and their design and layout. In addition, the fact that sites would be located on the outskirts of urban areas under option 2 means that there may be more opportunities to use brownfield sites which could avoid soil loss and improve the overall appearance of the landscape/townscape, and the likely effects of that option are therefore mixed in relation to SA objective 19: **efficient use of land**.

**Table 4.1 Likely sustainability effects of the options for permanent residential pitches**

	Education and Employment			Healthy and prosperous communities			Transport and Access		The Built Environment			Resource consumption and climate change			The Natural Environment			
	SA1: Employment opportunities	SA2: Skilled workforce	SA8: Education	SA5: Health	SA9: Crime	SA10: Poverty and equality	SA4: Sustainable transport	SA6: Access to services	SA11: Housing	SA19: Efficient use of land	SA20: Built environment	SA 12: Waste	SA14: Natural resources	SA16: Climate change	SA13: Biodiversity	SA15: Landscape	SA17: Flooding	SA18: Pollution
Option 1: Increasing capacity on existing authorised sites, where possible, and/or expansion of the site area of such sites.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	+?	+?	+?	+?	0	+?	+?	+?	+/-?
Option 2: Allocation of new sites and/or broad areas of search around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns with good access to services and facilities.	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	++	+/-	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	+	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	?
Option 3: Allocation of new sites and/or broad areas of search in more rural locations, but still with reasonable access to essential services.	-	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	++	-	+?	-?	-?	0	-?	-?	-?	-?

- 4.8 Overall, option 1 performs best in sustainability terms, as there are fewer negative effects associated with that option and still a number of likely positive effects.

## Options for transit pitches

- 4.9 The Issues and Options document puts forward three options for transit pitches:
- 1: One or two single sites close to a main settlement.
  - 2: Along highway corridors. This would need to be informed through local evidence of traditional Traveller movement patterns across the county, along with detailed highways discussions.
  - 3: Combined residential/transit pitches where provision for one or two pitches are provided for in conjunction with new permanent residential pitch provision.
- 4.10 The likely effects of these options are shown in **Table 4.2** overleaf and are summarised below.
- 4.11 All three options are expected to have a significant positive effect on SA objective 11: **housing** as all would result in the delivery of new transit pitches to meet the identified local need, regardless of the distribution of the sites. In particular, option 2 (locating sites along highway corridors) would help to ensure that transit sites are accessible and well-located in relation to demand.
- 4.12 Under option 1 (one or two sites close to a main settlement), levels of access to services and facilities would be good as sites would be located close to an urban area. Positive effects are therefore likely in relation to SA objectives 8: **education**, 10: **poverty and equality**, 4: **sustainable transport** and 6: **access to services**. A potential minor positive effect on SA objective 12: **waste** is also identified as sites located close to Hereford or one of the market towns may offer good opportunities for making use of brownfield sites and reuse of land. However, the actual effects of option 1 will depend largely on the specific location of sites; therefore there are many uncertainties associated with the likely effects identified.
- 4.13 The likely effects of option 2 (locating sites along highway corridors) are very uncertain and will depend on the specific location of sites, in particular their proximity to Hereford and the market towns where the majority of services and facilities are located. However, the principle of providing transit pitches along main highway corridors may result in negative impacts on amenity for Travellers using those pitches, particularly in relation to noise, and a potential minor negative effect is therefore identified in relation to SA objective 18: **pollution**. Similarly under option 3 (combined residential/transit pitches), the effects will depend on where these combined sites are located and so are largely uncertain at this early stage in the plan preparation. Therefore, at this stage, option 1 performs slightly better than options 2 and 3, but this is due more to the uncertainty of effects arising from options 2 and 3 as the locations along highway corridors or in relation to new permanent residential pitches are not yet known.

**Table 4.2 Likely sustainability effects of the options for transit pitches**

	Education and Employment			Healthy and prosperous communities			Transport and Access		The Built Environment			Resource consumption and climate change			The Natural Environment			
	SA1: Employment opportunities	SA2: Skilled workforce	SA8: Education	SA5: Health	SA9: Crime	SA10: Poverty and equality	SA4: Sustainable transport	SA6: Access to services	SA11: Housing	SA19: Efficient use of land	SA20: Built environment	SA 12: Waste	SA14: Natural resources	SA16: Climate change	SA13: Biodiversity	SA15: Landscape	SA17: Flooding	SA18: Pollution
Option 1: One or two single sites close to a main settlement	0	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	++	+/-	+/-?	+	+/-?	0	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	?
Option 2: Along highway corridors. This would need to be informed through local evidence of traditional Traveller movement patterns across the county, along with detailed highways discussions	0	0	?	0	0	?	?	?	++	?	?	?	?	0	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	-?
Option 3: Combined residential/transit pitches where provision for one or two pitches are provided for in conjunction with new permanent residential pitch provision	0	0	?	0	0	?	?	?	++	?	?	?	?	0	+/-?	+/-?	+/-?	?

## Options for the size and tenure of sites

4.14 The Issues and Options document puts forward two options for the size of sites:

- 1: Provide fewer larger permanent sites to accommodate say not more than 10 pitches.
- 2: Greater number of smaller sites of say not more than 1 or 2 pitches.

4.15 A further two options are put forward for the tenure of sites:

- 1: Making provision for an element of “affordable” Travellers’ Sites to be provided in the county as “exception sites” where a local need is evidenced and allocating these in the Travellers Sites’ Document to supplement Policy H4 of the emerging Core Strategy.
- 2: Not allocating specific sites and relying on emerging Core Strategy Policy H4 to address the issue where a local need exists.

4.16 The likely effects of these options are shown in **Table 4.3** overleaf and are summarised below.

### Options for the size of sites

4.17 Both of the options for the size of sites are likely to have a significant positive effect on SA objective 11: **housing** as both would result in the delivery of new sites to meet the identified local need. The effects of the two options on many of the other SA objectives are uncertain or negligible. This is because they are either dependent on the specific location of the sites, rather than their size, or because the objective would not be affected as it is assumed that the total area of the sites to be developed would be broadly the same under both options.

4.18 It is possible that providing a smaller number of larger sites (option 1) could mean that services and facilities in the area become overloaded. This is less likely if a larger number of smaller sites are developed, as the additional demand will be more geographically dispersed. Therefore, potential minor negative effects are identified for SA objectives 6: **access to services** and 10: **poverty and equality** in relation to option 1, and potential minor positive effects on those objectives are identified for option 2.

4.19 Mixed and uncertain effects are identified for both options in relation to SA objectives 20: **built environment** and 13: **biodiversity**. This is because option 1 (providing a smaller number of larger new sites) may reduce the number of heritage assets and biodiversity features that could be affected by new development within close proximity; however larger sites may be more likely to have a negative effect on the setting of heritage assets and on habitat loss as they will be more visible and larger in size. Option 2 (providing a larger number of smaller sites) is likely to have the opposite mix of positive and negative effects, i.e. possibility of affecting more heritage assets and biodiversity features due to the larger number of sites, but potentially less effect on such assets and features due to the smaller size of sites.

4.20 Option 1 (providing a smaller number of larger sites) could have a minor negative effect on SA objective 15: **landscape** as larger sites may be more visible and less easily integrated into the landscape. Conversely, option 2 (providing a larger number of smaller sites) may have a minor positive effect. However, in both cases effects are uncertain as they will depend on the exact location of the sites and the landscape character in those areas, as well as the design of the sites.



Table 4.3 Likely sustainability effects of the options for the size of sites and tenure

	Education and Employment			Healthy and prosperous communities			Transport and Access		The Built Environment			Resource consumption and climate change			The Natural Environment			
	SA1: Employment opportunities	SA2: Skilled workforce	SA8: Education	SA5: Health	SA9: Crime	SA10: Poverty and equality	SA4: Sustainable transport	SA6: Access to services	SA11: Housing	SA19: Efficient use of land	SA20: Built environment	SA 12: Waste	SA14: Natural resources	SA16: Climate change	SA13: Biodiversity	SA15: Landscape	SA17: Flooding	SA18: Pollution
<b>Options for the size of sites</b>																		
Option 1: Provide fewer larger permanent sites to accommodate say not more than 10 pitches	0	0	?	0	0	-?	?	-?	++	?	+/-?	?	?	0	+/-?	-?	?	?
Option 2: Greater number of smaller sites of say not more than 1 or 2 pitches	0	0	?	0	0	+	?	+	++	?	+/-?	0	0	?	+/-?	+	?	?
<b>Options for the tenure of sites</b>																		
1: Making provision for an element of “affordable” Travellers’ Sites to be provided in the county as “exception sites” where a local need is evidenced and allocating these in the Travellers Sites’ Document to supplement Policy H4 of the emerging Core Strategy.	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2: Not allocating specific sites and relying on emerging Core Strategy Policy H4 to address the issue where a local need exists.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Options for the tenure of sites

- 4.21 The two options for the tenure of sites would have largely negligible effects on the SA objectives due to the very specific nature of the policy options. However, option 1 (making specific provision for affordable sites through the plan) is expected to have significant positive effects on SA objectives 10: **poverty and equality** and 11: **housing** because making provision for an element of affordable Travellers' Sites through the plan would help to address poverty and disadvantage in relation to housing, and would help to ensure that the identified local need for affordable sites is met. This approach would provide more certainty than relying on the existing Core Strategy policy only (option 2). Under option 2, minor positive effects on those two SA objectives are still likely as Core Strategy policy H5 does provide some policy support for the delivery of affordable sites; however there would be less certainty if specific provision is not made through the Travellers' Sites Document.

## Consideration of Travellers' Sites related development

- 4.22 The Issues and Options document identifies a number of potential criteria that could be included in an amended/expanded criteria-based policy, building on Policy H4 in the emerging Core Strategy. These further considerations include:
- Access/turning space should be suitable for emergency vehicles.
  - Appropriate landscaping to include hard landscaping, fencing and boundary treatments to soften any visual impact and protect amenity but not enclose and separate the site so much that it hampers cohesion with the settled community.
  - Look for opportunities for sustainable drainage systems.
  - Accommodate provision for at least one touring caravan per pitch to accommodate travelling lifestyle.
  - Schemes should make clear what commercial activity is proposed on the site and where.
  - Proposed amenity buildings should be the minimum necessary to provide required facilities, be sensitively sited and use sympathetic materials.
  - Details of the keeping of animals to be submitted with applications.
  - External lighting should be controlled and kept to a minimum.
  - Reference should be made to latest best practice regarding layout and design.
- 4.23 At this stage, the list of potential criteria, and indeed the principle of including a criteria-based policy within the plan, are not sufficiently worked up to appraise as a complete policy option. However, including a criteria-based policy in the plan, building on Policy H4 in the Core Strategy, would have positive effects on a wide range of the SA objectives as including such criteria as a policy in the plan itself would provide more weight, than just relying on Policy H4.
- 4.24 The proposed list of criteria to be included in such a policy, as set out above, would be likely to have positive effects on SA objectives 5: **health**, 15: **landscape**, 17: **flooding**, 11: **housing** and 18: **pollution**, and should help to mitigate potential negative effects of developing new Travellers' sites and pitches. As a more detailed policy option is worked up in the next stage of the plan preparation, it will be subject to a more detailed appraisal within the next iteration of the SA.

## Mitigation

- 4.25 Detailed consideration will be given to the ways in which potential negative effects of the Travellers' Sites Document may be mitigated at a later stage in the SA process, when there is more certainty about the nature and location of potential negative effects. There are already a number of policies in the emerging Core Strategy that should provide mitigation for potential negative effects (for example, policies relating to biodiversity, cultural heritage and the landscape). In addition, as policy options for the Travellers' Sites Document are worked up in

more detail it may be possible to provide mitigation within the policy wording itself, and if an additional criteria-based policy is included in the plan this is likely to set out further mitigation for the potential impacts of new Travellers' sites.

## 5 Conclusions

- 5.1 The policy options set out in the Issues and Options version of the Herefordshire Travellers' Sites Document have been subject to a detailed appraisal against the SA objectives which were developed at the scoping stage. Because the options are currently very high level, there is a large number of uncertainties relating to their likely effects. While the policy options would have generally significant positive effects on housing, as their underlying aim is to deliver permanent and transit pitches for Travellers to meet local need, a number of potential negative effects have been identified, particularly in relation to the environmental SA objectives. However, these effects will depend largely on the specific location of the sites that are eventually allocated in the plan. During the next stage of the SA, the potential site options will be subject to SA and the likely effects of their allocation can be considered in more detail. The plan should also include more detailed policy wording, which will in turn enable a more detailed and less uncertain appraisal of the likely effects.
- 5.2 The implementation of policies in the emerging Core Strategy and the potential inclusion of a further criteria-based policy in the Travellers' Sites Document should help to mitigate the potential negative effects of developing new or extended Travellers' sites.

### Next Steps

- 5.3 This SA Report will be available for consultation alongside the Issues and Options document between August and October 2014.
- 5.4 Following this consultation, all responses will be reviewed and addressed as appropriate. The findings of the SA as well as the outcomes of the consultation will be taken into account by the Council as it drafts the next iteration of the Travellers' Sites Document. Once that is produced, the SA will be updated to reflect the more detailed policies and further consideration will be given to potential mitigation measures as well as the approach to monitoring the likely significant effects of the plan. The SA findings will be reported in an updated version of this SA report and published alongside the next version of the plan.

LUC  
August 2014

# Appendix 1

## Scoping Consultation Comments

**Table 1: Scoping consultation comments**

Note that page/paragraph references in this table refer to those in the Scoping Report. Updated versions of the policy review, baseline information and key sustainability issues, taking into account the consultees' responses as appropriate, can be found in Chapter 3 of this report.

Consultee	Comment	Response
Shropshire Council	<p><b>Are there other Documents specifically relevant to the Travellers' Sites Document that we should take into account?</b></p> <p>As you are aware Shropshire Council is currently completing its GTAA which will provide an update for Shropshire on the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2008 GTAA) for Shropshire, Herefordshire, Telford and Wrekin and Powys. This should be referenced when it is published.</p>	Noted. The updated information from the GTAA will be taken into account during later stages of the SA once it is available.
Shropshire Council	<p><b>Can you suggest (or provide) any other information/have we identified the main sustainability issues?</b></p> <p>The high degree of mobility of this population is a significant characteristic which may merit highlighting in relation to provision. Similarly migration patterns and household formation are heavily influenced by family links and traditions e.g. a tendency for women to move away on marriage and men to stay in close proximity to their families.</p> <p>Feedback on our draft GTAA also highlighted greater social barriers to the provision of accommodation including local opposition, land ownership and lack of political support. Survey responses indicated significant use of health services (in the last year 98% of those surveyed had accessed a GP, 50% a dentist, 33% A &amp; E). Therefore access to these services may also be a significant issue within Herefordshire.</p>	Noted. This information has been added to the revised baseline information in Chapter 3 of this report.
English Heritage	<p><b>Cultural Heritage</b></p> <p>We note in the key sustainability issues table on pages 12 and 13 there is no mention of the historic environment as a key sustainability issue. We would request that a sustainability issue addressing the historic environment is included to ensure that it is appropriately assessed.</p>	Noted. An additional key sustainability issue relating to the historic environment has been added to the revised set in Chapter 3 of this report.
English Heritage	<p>We support the inclusion of SA objective 20 that relates to the historic environment and would encourage the inclusion of a broad range of heritage assets rather than only the ones currently listed, a recognition of the value of the</p>	Noted. The assessment of the Plan against SA objective 20 considers all aspects of the historic environment. While Conservation Areas, Listed

Consultee	Comment	Response
	natural landscape within the historic environment as well as the built environment and the importance of conserving and enhancing the significance of heritage assets.	Buildings and archaeological remains are referred to specifically, the SA objective also refers to 'other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value'.
English Heritage	We would welcome including monitoring indicators within the assessment that fully reflect the historic environment.	Noted. Proposals for monitoring the likely significant effects of the Travellers' Sites Document will be considered at a later stage of the SA process, as described in the Scoping Report.
English Heritage	<p><b>Plans and Programmes</b></p> <p>We would support the inclusion of Plans and Programmes that reflect the historic environment for example any evidence base documents used to inform the plan making process such as Historic Landscape Characterisation, Historic Environment SPDs, information from the Historic Environment Record (HER) etc. We would encourage that you liaise with local conservation and archaeology staff in your area who would be best placed to advise on the specific plans and programmes that would merit inclusion.</p>	Noted. The policy review set out in the Scoping Report (and Chapter 3 of this report) describes plans, policies and programmes of specific reference to the Traveller community only – the full review, which considers a range of plans, policies and programmes associated with the historic environment, can be found in the SA report for the Local Plan-Core Strategy, as described in the Scoping Report.
English Heritage	<p><b>English Heritage Guidance</b></p> <p>English Heritage has produced guidance on Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Historic Environment of which I enclose the link below for your information:</p> <p><a href="http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/strategic-environ-assessment-sustainability-appraisal-historic-environment/SA_SEA_final.pdf">http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/strategic-environ-assessment-sustainability-appraisal-historic-environment/SA_SEA_final.pdf</a></p>	Noted. This guidance will be referred to as relevant throughout the SA process (e.g. once potential sites for the Travellers' Sites Document have been identified).
Natural England	Natural England is generally satisfied that the proposed scope of the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) of the Travellers' Sites document is appropriate.	Noted, no action required.
Natural England	<p><b>Are there other Documents specifically relevant to the Travellers' Sites Document that we should take into account?</b></p> <p>Natural England has no recommendations specifically relevant to the Travellers' Sites Document. However, we would suggest that due to the water quality issues</p>	Noted. Reference to the Habitats and Species Regulations has been added to the updated version of the policy review in Chapter 3 of this report.

Consultee	Comment	Response
	for the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC), reference could be made to the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. We note the proposal to undertake a separate Habitat Regulations Assessment of the Travellers' Sites Document.	
Natural England	<p><b>Have we identified the main sustainability issues?</b></p> <p>We welcome the inclusion of water quality and biodiversity and stewardship in table 4.1: Key sustainability issues. We welcome the inclusion of biodiversity and the landscape in table 5.1 SA Framework.</p>	Noted, no action required.
Natural England	<p><b>Do you think the appraisal methodology (e.g. screening out 'unreasonable' sites) and assessment method is clear and workable?</b></p> <p>Yes.</p>	Noted, no action required.



# Appendix 2

## Detailed SA Matrices

## Options for permanent residential pitches

### Option 1: Increase capacity on existing authorised sites, where possible, and/or expansion of the site area of such sites

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>Education and Employment</b>			
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors. 1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport. 1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings. 1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on the provision of employment opportunities.
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs. 2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county. 2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on securing an adaptable and skilled workforce.
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on educational achievement.
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>			
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all.	5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport. 5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health. 5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space and recreation.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on health.
7. Sustainable	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on sustainable

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
Regeneration	community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.		regeneration.
9. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	<p>9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures.</p> <p>9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on crime.
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	<p>10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p>10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups.</p> <p>10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment.</p> <p>10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on reducing poverty.
<b>Transport and Access</b>			
4. 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>4.1 Reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion,</p> <p>4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all.</p> <p>4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on reducing traffic or encouraging the use of sustainable transport modes.
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure,	<p>6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people</p>	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on access to recreational cultural opportunities.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all. 6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure, recreation, telecommunication, freight transport and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.		
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
11. 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.	11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people). 11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing. 11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes. 11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health. 11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction. 11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.	++	Expanding or increasing capacity on existing sites would have a significant positive effect on this objective by helping to meet the identified need for additional pitches. This approach may also offer opportunities to improve the overall quality and appearance of existing sites, by incorporating high quality new development.
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel. 19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design. 19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.	+?	Increasing capacity at or extending existing sites may have a positive effect on this objective as this approach may offer opportunities to develop on brownfield land within existing sites. However, if sites are expanded, this may require development on greenfield land.
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods	20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings. 20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in	+?	The effects of this option on the built environment including cultural heritage are uncertain at this stage without knowing which existing sites may be expanded. Effects will also depend on the exact design and layout of the new development. However, the principle of expanding existing sites may have a positive effect by avoiding the

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	<p>scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</p> <p>20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place?</p> <p>20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.</p>		development of an entirely new site in an area that may be sensitive in terms of the built environment/cultural heritage.
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>			
12. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	<p>12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials.</p> <p>12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste.</p> <p>12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste.</p> <p>12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.</p>	+?	It is inevitable that new development will result in an increase in waste generation. However, by expanding or increasing capacity at existing sites, there may be less waste generation during the construction process than if an entirely new site were to be developed as there may be opportunities for re-using materials onsite. However, this is uncertain depending on the circumstances at each site.
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	<p>14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels.</p> <p>14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials.</p> <p>14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.</p>	+?	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. However, increasing capacity at existing sites may have a positive effect in terms of minimising the consumption of land, and there may be more opportunities to re-use existing buildings within the expanded sites. An uncertain minor positive effect is therefore likely.
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	<p>16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.</p> <p>16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.</p>	0	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. A negligible effect is therefore likely.
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	<p>13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.</p> <p>13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.</p> <p>13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</p> <p>13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</p> <p>13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.</p>	+?	The effects of this option on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage without knowing which existing sites may be expanded. However, the principle of expanding existing sites may have a positive effect by avoiding the development of an entirely new site which may be more likely to disturb sensitive habitats and species.
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <p>15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</p> <p>15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</p>	+?	The effects of this option on the landscape are uncertain at this stage without knowing which existing sites may be expanded and their proximity to sensitive landscapes. However, the principle of expanding existing sites may have a minor positive effect by avoiding the development of an entirely new site which may be more likely to have an adverse effect on the character of the landscape.
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<p>17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</p> <p>17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <p>17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</p>	+?	The effects of this option on flood risk are uncertain at this stage without knowing which existing sites may be expanded and their proximity to areas of high flood risk. However, the principle of expanding existing sites may have a positive effect by avoiding the development of an entirely new site which may be more likely to be on greenfield land. In addition, new development within or adjacent to an existing site may offer opportunities to incorporate SuDS into the site that will benefit the whole site. An uncertain and potentially positive effect is therefore likely.
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</p> <p>18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</p> <p>18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <p>18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option on this SA objective will be largely dependent on on-site practices, which are unknown at this stage and are not determined by the location of the new pitches. However, it is possible that expanding or increasing capacity at an existing site could result in some noise/light pollution for existing residents, although this would be temporary and may be mitigated through the use of good practice construction techniques. It is also possible that increasing capacity within existing sites could have a positive effect on protecting soil quality, by avoiding the development of an entirely

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.		new site elsewhere that may be on high quality land. However, this effect is uncertain as it will depend on the soil quality in each area. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.

**Option 2: Allocate new sites and/or broad areas of search around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns with good access to services and facilities**

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>Education and Employment</b>			
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors. 1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport. 1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings. 1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.	+	If new sites are located around the outskirts of Hereford and the Market towns this may make it easier for Travellers to access the job opportunities that are mainly focussed in those urban locations.
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs. 2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county. 2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on securing an adaptable and skilled workforce.
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	+	If new sites are located around the outskirts of Hereford and the Market towns this may make it easier for Travellers to access schools and colleges that are more likely to be focussed in those urban locations.
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>			
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all.	5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport. 5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health. 5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space and recreation.	+	This option is likely to have a positive effect on health as locating sites around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns will mean that Travellers are more easily able to access services and facilities there, including health-related services such as doctors' surgeries and dental practices. There may also be good opportunities to use walking and cycling as modes of travel day-to-day, as distances travelled to access services and facilities, job opportunities etc. will be relatively small.
7. Sustainable Regeneration	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on sustainable regeneration.
9. Reduce and	9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on crime.



SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	<p>crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures.</p> <p>9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.</p>		
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	<p>10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p>10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups.</p> <p>10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment.</p> <p>10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.</p>	+	If new sites are located around the outskirts of Hereford and the Market towns this will help to improve access to jobs and avoid disadvantage associated with inaccessibility.
<b>Transport and Access</b>			
4. 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>4.1 Reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion,</p> <p>4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all.</p> <p>4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.</p>	+	If new sites are located around the outskirts of Hereford and the Market towns this would reduce journey lengths and mean that Travellers are more likely to be able to use sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling.
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	<p>6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all.</p> <p>6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure,</p>	+	If new sites are located around the outskirts of Hereford and the Market towns this would enable good access to the leisure and cultural facilities that are focussed in those urban areas.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	recreation, telecommunication, freight transport and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.		
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
11. 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>11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people).</p> <p>11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes.</p> <p>11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health.</p> <p>11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction.</p> <p>11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.</p>	++	The provision of new sites would have a significant positive effect on this objective by helping to meet the identified need for additional pitches. It is assumed that new sites would be built to a high standard of design.
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	<p>19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design.</p> <p>19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.</p>	+/-	The provision of entirely new sites may result in the development of greenfield land; however if they are located around the outskirts of Hereford and the Market Towns it may be possible to make use of brownfield sites and the location should also help to ensure that the need to travel is reduced. A mixed effect is therefore likely overall.
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	<p>20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings.</p> <p>20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</p> <p>20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option will depend on the location of new sites in relation to heritage assets so cannot be determined at this stage. However, the location of sites around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns may mean that the setting of heritage features is more likely to be affected as listed buildings etc. tend to more concentrated in urban areas. However, it is assumed that new sites would be built to high standards. The likely effects overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	<p>well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place?</p> <p>20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.</p>		
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>			
12. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	<p>12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials.</p> <p>12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste.</p> <p>12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste.</p> <p>12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.</p>	+/-?	It is inevitable that new development will result in an increase in waste generation. By developing new sites there may be more waste generation during the construction process than if an existing site were to be expanded as there would not be potential opportunities for re-using materials onsite. However, this is uncertain depending on the circumstances at each site. In addition, the location of sites around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns means that there may be more opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites which may enable the re-use of existing buildings and materials. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	<p>14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels.</p> <p>14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials.</p> <p>14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.</p>	+/-?	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. Developing entirely new sites may have a minor negative effect in terms of minimising the consumption of land; however the location of sites around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns means that there may be more opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	<p>16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.</p> <p>16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.</p>	+	Locating sites within closer proximity of urban areas is likely to have a positive effect on this objective by increasing accessibility to sustainable transport options..

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	<p>13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.</p> <p>13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.</p> <p>13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</p> <p>13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</p> <p>13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of new sites. The principle of developing entirely new sites (rather than expanding existing ones) may be more likely to result in disturbance to sensitive habitats and species; however, the location of sites around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns means that there may be more opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites which could help to avoid habitat loss. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <p>15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</p> <p>15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option on the landscape are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of new sites and their proximity to sensitive landscapes. The principle of developing entirely new sites (rather than expanding existing ones) may be more likely to have an adverse effect on the character of the landscape; however the location of sites around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns means that there may be more opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites which could have negligible or even beneficial effects on the landscape. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<p>17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</p> <p>17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <p>17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option on flood risk are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of new sites and their proximity to areas of high flood risk. The principle of developing entirely new sites (as opposed to increasing capacity within an existing site) may mean that there is more likely to be development on greenfield land; however the location of sites around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns means that there may be more opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</p> <p>18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</p> <p>18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <p>18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality</p>	?	The effects of this option on this SA objective will be largely dependent on on-site practices, which are unknown at this stage and are not determined by the location of the new pitches. Developing entirely new sites would not be expected to result in noise/light pollution for existing residents in the same way that the expansion of an existing site could. However, developing new sites could result in the loss of high quality soils although this will depend on the location

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	<p>Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.</p>		<p>of the sites. The fact that sites would come forwards around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns means that there may be more opportunities to use brownfield sites and therefore avoid the loss of soils. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.</p>

**Option 3: Allocate new sites and/or broad areas of search in more rural locations, but still with reasonable access to essential services**

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>Education and Employment</b>			
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors. 1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport. 1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings. 1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.	-	If new sites are located in more rural areas this may make it less easy for Travellers to access the job opportunities that are mainly focussed in those urban locations.
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs. 2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county. 2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on securing an adaptable and skilled workforce.
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	-	If sites are located in more rural areas, it may be less easy for Travellers to access schools and colleges which are more likely to be concentrated in urban areas.
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>			
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all.	5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport. 5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health. 5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space and recreation.	-	Locating sites in more rural areas would mean that Travellers are less easily able to access services and facilities there, including health-related services such as doctors' surgeries and dental practices. There would also be fewer opportunities to use walking and cycling as modes of travel day-to-day, as distances travelled to access services and facilities, job opportunities etc. will be longer.
7. Sustainable Regeneration	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on sustainable regeneration.
9. Reduce and	9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on crime.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	<p>crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures.</p> <p>9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.</p>		
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	<p>10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p>10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups.</p> <p>10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment.</p> <p>10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.</p>	-	If new sites are located in more rural areas, levels of access to jobs and education are likely to be less good which could contribute to disadvantage associated with inaccessibility.
<b>Transport and Access</b>			
4. 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>4.1 Reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion,</p> <p>4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all.</p> <p>4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.</p>	-	If new sites are located in more rural areas this would increase journey lengths and mean that Travellers are less likely to be able to use sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling.
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	<p>6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all.</p> <p>6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure,</p>	-	If new sites are located in more rural areas this would mean that access to the leisure and cultural facilities that are focussed in those urban areas would be less good.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	recreation, telecommunication, freight transport and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.		
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
11. 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>11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people).</p> <p>11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes.</p> <p>11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health.</p> <p>11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction.</p> <p>11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.</p>	++	The provision of new sites would have a significant positive effect on this objective by helping to meet the identified need for additional pitches. It is assumed that new sites would be built to a high standard of design and construction.
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	<p>19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design.</p> <p>19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.</p>	-	The provision of entirely new sites may result in the development of greenfield land, particularly if sites are located in more rural areas where there are less likely to be brownfield sites that can be redeveloped. The location may also have a negative effect on reducing the need to travel.
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	<p>20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings.</p> <p>20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</p> <p>20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains</p>	+?	The effects of this option will depend on the location of new sites in relation to heritage assets so cannot be determined at this stage. However, the location of sites in more rural areas may mean that the setting of heritage features is less likely to be affected as listed buildings etc. tend to more concentrated in urban areas. It is also assumed that new sites would be built to high standards. An uncertain minor positive effect is therefore likely, and would need to be reviewed once potential site locations are identified.



SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	<p>well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place?</p> <p>20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.</p>		
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>			
12. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	<p>12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials.</p> <p>12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste.</p> <p>12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste.</p> <p>12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.</p>	-?	<p>It is inevitable that new development will result in an increase in waste generation. By developing new sites there may be more waste generation during the construction process than if an existing site were to be expanded as there would not be potential opportunities for re-using materials onsite. However, this is uncertain depending on the circumstances at each site. The location of sites around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns means that there may be fewer opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites which could enable the re-use of existing buildings and materials. An uncertain minor negative effect is therefore likely.</p>
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	<p>14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels.</p> <p>14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials.</p> <p>14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.</p>	-?	<p>The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. However, developing entirely new sites may have a minor negative effect in terms of minimising the consumption of land, and the location of sites in rural areas means that there may be fewer opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites. An uncertain minor negative effect is therefore likely.</p>
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	<p>16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.</p> <p>16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.</p>	0	<p>The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. A negligible effect is therefore likely.</p>
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	<p>13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.</p> <p>13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.</p> <p>13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</p> <p>13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</p> <p>13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.</p>	-?	The effects of this option on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of new sites. The principle of developing entirely new sites (rather than expanding existing ones) may be more likely to result in disturbance to sensitive habitats and species and the location of sites in more rural areas means that there may be fewer opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites which could otherwise help to avoid habitat loss. An uncertain minor negative effect is therefore likely.
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <p>15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</p> <p>15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</p>	-?	The effects of this option on the landscape are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of new sites and their proximity to sensitive landscapes. However, the principle of developing entirely new sites (rather than expanding existing ones) may be more likely to have an adverse effect on the character of the landscape, and the location of sites in more rural areas means that development is more likely to be on greenfield sites. An uncertain minor negative effect is therefore likely.
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<p>17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</p> <p>17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <p>17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</p>	-?	The effects of this option on flood risk are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of new sites and their proximity to areas of high flood risk. The principle of developing entirely new sites (as opposed to increasing capacity within an existing site) may mean that there is more likely to be development on greenfield land, particularly as the location of sites under this option would be in more rural areas. An uncertain minor negative effect is therefore likely.
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</p> <p>18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</p> <p>18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <p>18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water</p>	-?	The effects of this option on this SA objective will be largely dependent on on-site practices, which are unknown at this stage and are not determined by the location of the new pitches. Developing entirely new sites would not be expected to result in noise/light pollution for existing residents in the same way that the expansion of an existing site could. However, developing new sites could result in the loss of high quality soils although this will depend on the location of the sites. The fact that sites would come forward in more rural areas under this option means that they may be more likely to be on greenfield sites and therefore result in the loss of soils. An uncertain

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	minimisation techniques.		minor negative effect is therefore likely.

## Options for transit pitches

### Option 1: One or two single sites close to a main settlement

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>Education and Employment</b>			
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors. 1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport. 1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings. 1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on employment. While the location of sites close to a main settlement may make it easier for Travellers to access the job opportunities that are mainly focussed in those urban locations, this is not particularly relevant to transit sites as residents would be temporary.
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs. 2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county. 2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on securing an adaptable and skilled workforce.
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on educational achievement.
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>			
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all.	5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport. 5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health. 5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space and recreation.	+	This option is likely to have a positive effect on health as locating transit sites close to a main settlement will mean that temporary Traveller residents are more easily able to access services and facilities there, including health-related services such as doctors' surgeries and dental practices. There may also be good opportunities to use walking and cycling as modes of travel day-to-day, as distances travelled to access services and facilities will be relatively small.
7. Sustainable Regeneration	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on sustainable regeneration.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
9. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	<p>9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures.</p> <p>9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on crime.
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	<p>10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p>10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups.</p> <p>10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment.</p> <p>10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.</p>	+	If new sites are located close to a main settlement this will help to improve access to services and facilities and avoid disadvantage associated with inaccessibility.
<b>Transport and Access</b>			
4. 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>4.1 Reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion,</p> <p>4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all.</p> <p>4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>4.5 Secure the implementation of green travel plans.</p> <p>4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.</p> <p>4.7 Promote a shift of freight from road to rail.</p>	+	If new sites are located close to a main settlement this would reduce journey lengths and mean that Travellers are more likely to be able to use sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling day-to-day.
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community	<p>6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all.</p>	+	If new sites are located close to a main settlement this would enable good access to the leisure and cultural facilities that are focussed in urban areas.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
activities for all.	6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure, recreation, telecommunication, freight transport and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.		
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
11. 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>11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people).</p> <p>11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes.</p> <p>11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health.</p> <p>11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction.</p> <p>11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.</p>	++	The provision of new transit sites would have a significant positive effect on this objective by helping to meet any potential need for additional pitches. It is assumed that new sites would be built to a high standard of design and construction.
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	<p>19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design.</p> <p>19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.</p>	+/-	The provision of new transit sites may result in the development of greenfield land; however if they are located close to a main settlement it may be possible to make use of brownfield sites and the location should also help to ensure that the need to travel is reduced. A mixed effect is therefore likely overall.
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment	<p>20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings.</p> <p>20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option will depend on the location of new transit sites in relation to heritage assets so cannot be determined at this stage. However, the location of sites close to a main settlement may mean that the setting of heritage features is more likely to be affected as listed buildings etc. tend to more concentrated in urban areas. However, it is assumed that new sites would be built to high standards. The likely effects overall are therefore mixed and

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
and cultural heritage.	20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place? 20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.		uncertain.
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>			
12. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials. 12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste. 12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste. 12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.	+?	It is inevitable that the development of new transit sites will result in an increase in waste generation. However, the location of sites close to a main settlement means that there may be more opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites which may enable the re-use of existing buildings and materials. A potential but uncertain minor positive effect is therefore likely.
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. 14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. 14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.	+/-?	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. Developing new transit sites may have a minor negative effect in terms of minimising the consumption of land; however the location of sites close to a main settlement means that there may be more opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. 16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.	0	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. A negligible effect is therefore likely.
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand	13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.	+/-?	The effects of this option on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of new sites. The principle of

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
county biodiversity.	<p>13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.</p> <p>13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</p> <p>13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</p> <p>13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.</p>		developing new sites could result in the loss of or damage to habitats and species, although it may also be possible to incorporate biodiversity enhancements into the design. Locating new transit sites close to a main settlement means that there may be more opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites which could help to avoid habitat loss. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <p>15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</p> <p>15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option on the landscape are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of the new transit sites and their proximity to sensitive landscapes. Developing new sites may have either a positive or negative effect on the character of the landscape depending on the design of the site and the character and quality of the area; however the location of sites close to a main settlement indicates that there may be more opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites which could have negligible or even beneficial effects on the landscape. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<p>17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</p> <p>17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <p>17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option on flood risk are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of the new transit sites and their proximity to areas of high flood risk. Developing new sites may result in the loss of greenfield land and an increase in the area of impermeable surfaces; however the location of sites close to a main settlement means that there may be good opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</p> <p>18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</p> <p>18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <p>18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.</p>	?	The effects of this option on this SA objective will be largely dependent on on-site practices, which are unknown at this stage and are not determined by the location of the new pitches. Developing new transit sites could result in the loss of high quality soils although this will depend on the location of the sites and the fact that sites would come forwards around the outskirts of Hereford and the market towns means that there may be more opportunities to use brownfield sites and therefore avoid the loss of soils. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.



**Option 2: Along highway corridors. This would need to be informed through local evidence of traditional Traveller movement patterns across the county, along with detailed highways discussions**

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>Education and Employment</b>			
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors. 1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport. 1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings. 1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on employment.
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs. 2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county. 2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on securing an adaptable and skilled workforce.
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on educational achievement.
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>			
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all.	5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport. 5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health. 5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space and recreation.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new sites and their proximity to a main settlement where temporary residents will be able to access services and facilities, including health-related services such as doctors' surgeries and dental practices.
7. Sustainable Regeneration	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on sustainable regeneration.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
9. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	<p>9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures.</p> <p>9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on crime.
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	<p>10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p>10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups.</p> <p>10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment.</p> <p>10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.</p>	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new sites and their proximity to a main settlement where temporary residents will be able to access services and facilities, thereby reducing exclusion associated with accessibility issues.
<b>Transport and Access</b>			
4. 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>4.1 Reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion,</p> <p>4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all.</p> <p>4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.</p>	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new sites and their proximity to Hereford and the market towns – sites closer to these areas would result in reduced journey lengths and mean that people are more likely to be able to use sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling day-to-day.
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community	<p>6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all.</p>	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new sites and their proximity to Hereford and the market towns – sites closer to these areas would result in improved levels of access to the cultural and recreation facilities located there.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
activities for all.	6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure, recreation, telecommunication, freight transport and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.		
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
11. 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>11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people).</p> <p>11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes.</p> <p>11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health.</p> <p>11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction.</p> <p>11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.</p>	++	The provision of new transit sites, regardless of location, would have a significant positive effect on this objective by helping to meet the identified need for additional pitches. It is assumed that new sites would be built to a high standard of design and construction. Locating transit sites along the main highway corridors should help to ensure that they are accessible and well-located in relation to demand.
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	<p>19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design.</p> <p>19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.</p>	?	The provision of new transit sites may result in the development of greenfield land; however this will depend on the exact location of the sites which is not currently known.
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment	<p>20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings.</p> <p>20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</p>	?	The effects of this option will depend on the location of new transit sites in relation to heritage assets so cannot be determined at this stage. However, it is assumed that new sites would be built to high standards.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
and cultural heritage.	20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place? 20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.		
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>			
12. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials. 12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste. 12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste. 12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.	?	It is inevitable that the development of new transit sites will result in an increase in waste generation. However, the extent to which it may be possible to use brownfield sites, and potentially re-use existing building materials, is not yet known.
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. 14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. 14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.	?	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. Developing new transit sites may have a minor negative effect in terms of minimising the consumption of land; however there may be opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. 16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.	0	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. A negligible effect is therefore likely.
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand	13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.	+/-?	The effects of this option on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of new sites. The principle of

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
county biodiversity.	<p>13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.</p> <p>13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</p> <p>13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</p> <p>13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.</p>		developing new sites could result in the loss of or damage to habitats and species, although it may also be possible to incorporate biodiversity enhancements into the design. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <p>15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</p> <p>15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option on the landscape are uncertain at this stage without knowing the exact location of the new transit sites and their proximity to sensitive landscapes. Developing new sites may have either a positive or negative effect on the character of the landscape depending on the design of the site and the character and quality of the area; however the location of sites along highway corridors indicates that significant impacts on a more rural landscape are unlikely. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<p>17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</p> <p>17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <p>17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option on flood risk are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of the new transit sites and their proximity to areas of high flood risk. Developing new sites may result in the loss of greenfield land and an increase in the area of impermeable surfaces; however it may be possible to make use of brownfield sites. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</p> <p>18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</p> <p>18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <p>18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.</p>	-?	The effects of this option on this SA objective will be largely dependent on on-site practices, which are unknown at this stage and are not determined by the location of the new pitches. Developing new transit sites could result in the loss of high quality soils although this will depend on the location of the sites and it may be possible to make use of brownfield sites and therefore avoid the loss of soils. Locating sites within close proximity of highway corridors may result in high noise levels.

**Option 3: Combined residential/transit pitches where provision for one or two pitches are provided for in conjunction with new permanent residential pitch provision**

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>Education and Employment</b>			
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors. 1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport. 1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings. 1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on employment.
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs. 2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county. 2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on securing an adaptable and skilled workforce.
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on educational achievement.
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>			
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all.	5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport. 5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health. 5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space and recreation.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new combined sites and their proximity to a main settlement where both temporary and permanent residents will be able to access services and facilities, including health-related services such as doctors' surgeries and dental practices.
7. Sustainable Regeneration	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on sustainable regeneration.
9. Reduce and	9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on crime.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	<p>crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures.</p> <p>9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.</p>		
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	<p>10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p>10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups.</p> <p>10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment.</p> <p>10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.</p>	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new combined sites and their proximity to a main settlement where both temporary and permanent residents will be able to access services and facilities, thereby reducing exclusion associated with accessibility issues.
<b>Transport and Access</b>			
4. 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>4.1 Reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion,</p> <p>4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all.</p> <p>4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.</p>	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new combined sites and their proximity to Hereford and the market towns – sites closer to these areas would result in reduced journey lengths and mean that people are more likely to be able to use sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling day-to-day.
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	<p>6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all.</p> <p>6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure,</p>	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new combined sites and their proximity to Hereford and the market towns – sites closer to these areas would result in improved levels of access to the cultural and recreation facilities located there.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	recreation, telecommunication, freight transport and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.		
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
11. 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>11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people).</p> <p>11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes.</p> <p>11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health.</p> <p>11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction.</p> <p>11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.</p>	++	The provision of new transit sites as part of combined sites would have a significant positive effect on this objective by helping to meet the identified need for additional transit pitches. It is assumed that new sites would be built to a high standard of design and construction.
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	<p>19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design.</p> <p>19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.</p>	?	The provision of new combined sites may result in the development of greenfield land; however this will depend on the exact location of the sites which is not currently known.
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	<p>20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings.</p> <p>20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</p> <p>20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains</p>	?	The effects of this option will depend on the location of new combined sites in relation to heritage assets so cannot be determined at this stage. However, it is assumed that new sites would be built to high standards.



SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place? 20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.		
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>			
12. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials. 12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste. 12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste. 12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.	?	It is inevitable that the development of new combined sites will result in an increase in waste generation. However, the extent to which it may be possible to use brownfield sites, and potentially re-use existing building materials, is not yet known.
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. 14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. 14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.	?	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. Developing new combined sites may have a minor negative effect in terms of minimising the consumption of land; however there may be opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. 16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.	0	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. A negligible effect is therefore likely.
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance. 13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally	+/-?	The effects of this option on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of the new sites. The principle of developing new sites could result in the loss of or damage to habitats

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	<p>important terrestrial or aquatic species.</p> <p>13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</p> <p>13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</p> <p>13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.</p>		and species, although it may also be possible to incorporate biodiversity enhancements into the design. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <p>15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</p> <p>15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option on the landscape are uncertain at this stage without knowing the exact location of the new combined sites and their proximity to sensitive landscapes. Developing new sites may have either a positive or negative effect on the character of the landscape depending on the design of the site and the character and quality of the area. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<p>17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</p> <p>17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <p>17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</p>	?	The effects of this option on flood risk are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of the new combined sites and their proximity to areas of high flood risk. Developing new sites may result in the loss of greenfield land and an increase in the area of impermeable surfaces; however it may be possible to make use of brownfield sites. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</p> <p>18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</p> <p>18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <p>18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.</p>	?	The effects of this option on this SA objective will be largely dependent on onsite practices, which are unknown at this stage and are not determined by the location of the new pitches. Developing new combined sites could result in the loss of high quality soils although this will depend on the location of the sites and it may be possible to make use of brownfield sites and therefore avoid the loss of soils. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.

## Options for the size of sites

### Option 1: Provide fewer larger permanent sites to accommodate say not more than 10 pitches

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>Education and Employment</b>			
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors. 1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport. 1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings. 1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on employment.
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs. 2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county. 2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on securing an adaptable and skilled workforce.
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on educational achievement.
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>			
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all.	5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport. 5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health. 5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space and recreation.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new large sites and their proximity to a main settlement where residents will be able to access services and facilities, including health-related services such as doctors' surgeries and dental practices.
7. Sustainable Regeneration	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on sustainable regeneration.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
9. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	<p>9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures.</p> <p>9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on crime.
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	<p>10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p>10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups.</p> <p>10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment.</p> <p>10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.</p>	-?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new large sites and their proximity to a main settlement where residents will be able to access services and facilities, thereby reducing exclusion associated with accessibility issues. However, developing a smaller number of larger sites may place strain on services and facilities nearby and result in them being overloaded.
<b>Transport and Access</b>			
4. 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>4.1 Reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion,</p> <p>4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all.</p> <p>4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.</p>	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new large sites and their proximity to Hereford and the market towns – sites closer to these areas would result in reduced journey lengths and mean that people are more likely to be able to use sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling day-to-day.
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community	<p>6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all.</p>	-?	The effects of this option are largely uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new large sites and their proximity to Hereford and the market towns – sites closer to these areas would result in improved levels of access to the cultural and recreation facilities located there. However, developing a smaller number of larger sites may place strain on services and facilities nearby and result in them being overloaded.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
activities for all.	6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure, recreation, telecommunication, freight transport and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.		
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
11. 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>11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people).</p> <p>11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes.</p> <p>11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health.</p> <p>11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction.</p> <p>11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.</p>	++	The provision of new sites would have a significant positive effect on this objective by helping to meet the identified need for additional pitches. It is assumed that new sites would be built to a high standard of design and construction.
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	<p>19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design.</p> <p>19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.</p>	?	The provision of one or two new large sites may result in the development of greenfield land; however this will depend on the exact location of the sites which is not currently known.
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment	<p>20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings.</p> <p>20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option will depend on the location of new large sites in relation to heritage assets so cannot be determined at this stage. However, it is assumed that new sites would be built to high standards. A smaller number of larger new sites may reduce the number of heritage assets that could be affected by new development within close proximity; however larger sites may be more likely to have a negative effect on the setting of heritage

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
and cultural heritage.	20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place? 20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.		assets as they will be more visible. An uncertain mixed effect is therefore identified for this objective.
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>			
12. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials. 12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste. 12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste. 12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.	?	It is inevitable that the development of new sites will result in an increase in waste generation. However, the extent to which it may be possible to use brownfield sites, and potentially re-use existing building materials, is not yet known.
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. 14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. 14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.	?	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. Developing new sites may have a minor negative effect in terms of minimising the consumption of land; however there may be opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites. The total area of land take is likely to be approximately the same whether a smaller number of large sites, or a larger number of smaller sites, is developed. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. 16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.	0	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. A negligible effect is therefore likely.
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand	13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.	+/-?	The effects of this option on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of the new sites. The principle of

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
county biodiversity.	<p>13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.</p> <p>13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</p> <p>13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</p> <p>13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.</p>		developing new sites could result in the loss of or damage to habitats and species, although it may also be possible to incorporate biodiversity enhancements into the design. A smaller number of larger new sites may reduce the number of biodiversity features that could be affected by new development within close proximity; however larger sites may be more likely to have a negative effect on biodiversity as they will cover a larger land area. An uncertain mixed effect is therefore identified for this objective.
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <p>15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</p> <p>15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</p>	-?	The effects of this option on the landscape are uncertain at this stage without knowing the exact location of the new sites and their proximity to sensitive landscapes. However, larger sites may be less easily integrated into the landscape, so an uncertain minor negative effect is likely.
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<p>17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</p> <p>17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <p>17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</p>	?	The effects of this option on flood risk are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of the new sites and their proximity to areas of high flood risk. Developing new sites may result in the loss of greenfield land and an increase in the area of impermeable surfaces; however it may be possible to make use of brownfield sites. The total area of land to be developed is likely to be approximately the same whether a smaller number of large sites, or a larger number of smaller sites, is developed. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</p> <p>18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</p> <p>18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <p>18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.</p>	?	The effects of this option on this SA objective will be largely dependent on onsite practices, which are unknown at this stage and are not determined by the location of the new pitches. Developing new sites could result in the loss of high quality soils although this will depend on the location of the sites and it may be possible to make use of brownfield sites and therefore avoid the loss of soils. The total area of land take is likely to be approximately the same whether a smaller number of large sites, or a larger number of smaller sites, is developed. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.

**Option 2: Greater number of smaller sites of say not more than 1 or 2 pitches**

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>Education and Employment</b>			
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors. 1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport. 1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings. 1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on employment.
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs. 2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county. 2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on securing an adaptable and skilled workforce.
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on educational achievement.
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>			
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all.	5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport. 5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health. 5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space and recreation.	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new smaller sites and their proximity to a main settlement where residents will be able to access services and facilities, including health-related services such as doctors' surgeries and dental practices.
7. Sustainable Regeneration	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on sustainable regeneration.



SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
9. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	<p>9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures.</p> <p>9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have a direct effect on crime.
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	<p>10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p>10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups.</p> <p>10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment.</p> <p>10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.</p>	+?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new smaller sites and their proximity to a main settlement where residents will be able to access services and facilities, thereby reducing exclusion associated with accessibility issues. However, developing a larger number of smaller sites would be less likely to place strain on services and facilities nearby (compared to a smaller number of large sites as in option 1) and should therefore help to avoid them being overloaded.
<b>Transport and Access</b>			
4. 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>4.1 Reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion,</p> <p>4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all.</p> <p>4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.</p>	?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new smaller sites and their proximity to Hereford and the market towns – sites closer to these areas would result in reduced journey lengths and mean that people are more likely to be able to use sustainable transport modes such as walking and cycling day-to-day.
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community	<p>6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all.</p>	+?	The effects of this option are uncertain and will depend on the exact location of the new smaller sites and their proximity to Hereford and the market towns – sites closer to these areas would result in improved levels of access to the cultural and recreation facilities located there. However, developing a larger number of smaller sites would be less likely to place strain on services and facilities nearby (compared to a smaller number of large sites as in

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
activities for all.	6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure, recreation, telecommunication, freight transport and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.		option 1) and should therefore help to avoid them being overloaded.
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
11. 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>11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people).</p> <p>11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes.</p> <p>11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health.</p> <p>11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction.</p> <p>11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.</p>	++	The provision of new sites would have a significant positive effect on this objective by helping to meet the identified need for additional pitches. It is assumed that new sites would be built to a high standard of design and construction.
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	<p>19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design.</p> <p>19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.</p>	?	The provision of several smaller sites may result in the development of greenfield land; however this will depend on the exact location of the sites which is not currently known.
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment	<p>20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings.</p> <p>20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option will depend on the location of new smaller sites in relation to heritage assets so cannot be determined at this stage. However, it is assumed that new sites would be built to high standards. A larger number of smaller new sites may increase the number of heritage assets that could be affected by new development within close proximity; however smaller sites may be less likely to have a negative effect on the setting of heritage

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
and cultural heritage.	20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place? 20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.		assets as they will be less visible. An uncertain mixed effect is therefore identified for this objective.
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>			
12. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials. 12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste. 12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste. 12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.	?	It is inevitable that the development of new sites will result in an increase in waste generation. However, the extent to which it may be possible to use brownfield sites, and potentially re-use existing building materials, is not yet known.
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. 14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. 14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.	?	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. Developing new sites may have a minor negative effect in terms of minimising the consumption of land; however there may be opportunities to redevelop brownfield sites. The total area of land take is likely to be approximately the same whether a smaller number of large sites, or a larger number of smaller sites, is developed. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. 16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.	0	The effects of the option on this objective will depend largely on onsite practices which are not known at this stage. A negligible effect is therefore likely.
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand	13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.	+/-?	The effects of this option on biodiversity are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of the new sites. The principle of

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
county biodiversity.	<p>13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.</p> <p>13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</p> <p>13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</p> <p>13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.</p>		developing new sites could result in the loss of or damage to habitats and species, although it may also be possible to incorporate biodiversity enhancements into the design. A larger number of smaller new sites may increase the number of biodiversity features that could be affected by new development within close proximity; however smaller sites may be less likely to have a negative effect on biodiversity as they will cover a smaller land area. An uncertain mixed effect is therefore identified for this objective.
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <p>15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</p> <p>15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</p>	+?	The effects of this option on the landscape are uncertain at this stage without knowing the exact location of the new sites and their proximity to sensitive landscapes. However, smaller sites may be more easily integrated into the landscape, so an uncertain minor positive effect is likely.
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<p>17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</p> <p>17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <p>17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</p>	+/-?	The effects of this option on flood risk are uncertain at this stage without knowing the location of the new sites and their proximity to areas of high flood risk. Developing new sites may result in the loss of greenfield land and an increase in the area of impermeable surfaces; however it may be possible to make use of brownfield sites. The total area of land to be developed is likely to be approximately the same whether a smaller number of large sites, or a larger number of smaller sites, is developed. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore mixed and uncertain.
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</p> <p>18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</p> <p>18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <p>18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.</p>	?	The effects of this option on this SA objective will be largely dependent on onsite practices, which are unknown at this stage and are not determined by the location of the new pitches. Developing new sites could result in the loss of high quality soils although this will depend on the location of the sites and it may be possible to make use of brownfield sites and therefore avoid the loss of soils. The total area of land take is likely to be approximately the same whether a smaller number of large sites, or a larger number of smaller sites, is developed. The likely effects of the option overall are therefore uncertain.

## Options for the tenure of sites

**Option 1: Making provision for an element of “affordable” Travellers’ Sites to be provided in the county as “exception sites” where a local need is evidenced and allocating these in the Travellers Sites’ Document to supplement Policy H4 of the emerging Core Strategy**

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>Education and Employment</b>			
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on employment.
	1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport.		
	1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings.		
	1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.		
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on securing a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.
	2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county.		
	2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.		
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on education.
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>			
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy	5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on health.
	5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health.		
	5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical		

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
living for all.	sports, green space and recreation.		
7. Sustainable Regeneration	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on sustainable regeneration.
9. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. 9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures. 9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on crime.
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age. 10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups. 10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment. 10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.	++	This option would have a significant positive effect on this SA objective because making provision for an element of affordable Travellers' Sites to be provided in the county would help to address poverty and disadvantage in relation to housing, and would provide more certainty than relying on the existing Core Strategy policy only.
<b>Transport and Access</b>			
4. 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.	4.1 Reduce the need to travel. 4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion, 4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all. 4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking. 4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on transport and access.
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in	6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on access to services and facilities.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	<p>sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all.</p> <p>6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure, recreation, telecommunication, freight transport and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.</p>		
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
11. 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>11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people).</p> <p>11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes.</p> <p>11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health.</p> <p>11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction.</p> <p>11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.</p>	++	This option would have a significant positive effect on this SA objective because making provision for an element of affordable Travellers' Sites to be provided in the county would help to ensure that the identified local need is met, and would provide more certainty than relying on the existing Core Strategy policy only.
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	<p>19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design.</p> <p>19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on ensuring integrated, efficient and balanced land use.
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built	20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on cultural heritage.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	<p>cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings.</p> <p>20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</p> <p>20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place?</p> <p>20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.</p>		
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>			
12. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	<p>12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials.</p> <p>12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste.</p> <p>12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste.</p> <p>12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on waste.
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	<p>14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels.</p> <p>14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials.</p> <p>14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on energy efficiency.
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	<p>16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources.</p> <p>16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on climate change.



SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	(CHP), district heating and in transportation.		
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	<p>13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.</p> <p>13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.</p> <p>13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</p> <p>13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</p> <p>13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on biodiversity.
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <p>15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</p> <p>15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on landscape.
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<p>17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</p> <p>17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <p>17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on flooding.
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</p> <p>18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</p> <p>18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <p>18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on pollution.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	minimisation techniques.		

**Option 2: Not allocating specific sites and relying on emerging Core Strategy Policy H4 to address the issue where a local need exists.**

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
<b>Education and Employment</b>			
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.	1.1 Maintain or increase current employment rates in knowledge and technology intensive sectors. 1.2 Provide flexible employment land near to the workforce or provide opportunities easily accessible by public transport. 1.3 Encourage fair and decent work conditions and increase median weekly earnings. 1.4 Help to increase diversity of job opportunities.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on employment.
2. Secure a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.	2.1 Provide or facilitate through investment, appropriate training and learning to help build, attract and retain a highly skilled workforce that meets existing and future needs. 2.2 Reduce inequalities in skills across the county. 2.3 Promote the voluntary sector, lifelong learning and life/environmental skills.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on securing a more adaptable and higher skilled workforce.
8. Raise Educational achievements throughout the county	8.1 Ensure that education infrastructure meets projected future demand and need.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on education.
<b>Healthy and Prosperous Communities</b>			
5. Improve the health of the people of Herefordshire, reduce disparities in health geographically and demographically and encourage healthy living for all.	5.1 Help to ensure there is adequate provision of healthcare services appropriate to local needs, which are accessible by sustainable modes of transport. 5.2 Help to reduce inequalities in health. 5.3 Encourage healthy lifestyles, e.g. reducing car use and maintaining or enhancing access to physical sports, green space and recreation.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on health.
7. Sustainable Regeneration	7.4 Support or create high quality public realm and community/amenity space that is safe and encourages positive community interaction.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on sustainable regeneration.
9. Reduce and prevent crime/fear of	9.1 Enhance community safety, security and reduce crime or fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on crime.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
crime and antisocial behaviour in the county.	<p>9.2 Help improve quality of life and address the opportunity for crime or anti-social behaviour through design measures.</p> <p>9.3 Encourage respect for people and the environment.</p>		
10. Reduce poverty and promote equality, social inclusion by closing the gap between the most deprived areas in the county and the rest of the county.	<p>10.1 Ensure easy and equitable access to and provision of services and opportunities, including jobs and learning, and avoid negative impacts on different groups of people because of their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, sexuality or age.</p> <p>10.2 Enable the involvement of all affected parties, including hard to reach groups.</p> <p>10.3 Promote equality, fairness and respect for people and the environment.</p> <p>10.4 Address poverty and disadvantage, taking into account the particular difficulties of those facing multiple disadvantages.</p>	+	This option would have a minor positive effect on this SA objective because relying on the existing Core Strategy policy only is not likely to provide as much certainty regarding meeting the identified local need for affordable Travellers' sites (and therefore reducing poverty and disadvantage associated with housing) in comparison to if provision were made for an element of affordable Travellers' sites through the Travellers' Sites Document. However, a positive effect is still likely as the Core Strategy policy that would be relied on under this option does provide some policy support for the delivery of affordable sites.
<b>Transport and Access</b>			
4. 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>4.1 Reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>4.2 Promote more sustainable transport patterns in areas suffering from congestion,</p> <p>4.3 Improve the quality and/or provision of integrated transport options in areas of need and that are accessible to all.</p> <p>4.4 Increase the use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>4.6 Minimise risks associated with car travel.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on transport and access.
6. Improve equality of access to and engagement in quality cultural, educational, leisure, sporting, recreational and community activities for all.	<p>6.1 Maintain or increase the type or quality of facilities (including open space) in areas where there is need, ensuring easy and equitable access by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>6.2 Promote Herefordshire's facilities to local people and tourists encouraging appreciation of the heritage of the county and participation by all.</p> <p>6.3 Promote the use of inland waterways for leisure, recreation, telecommunication, freight transport</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on access to services and facilities.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	and/or as a catalyst for urban and rural regeneration.		
<b>The Built Environment</b>			
11. 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>11.1 Increase access to good quality housing meeting people's needs (e.g. tenure, aspirations, location, affordability, size and type, accessible to disabled people).</p> <p>11.2 Increase the supply of affordable housing.</p> <p>11.3 Reduce the percentage of unfit homes/empty homes.</p> <p>11.4 Improve the energy and resource efficiency of homes and reduce fuel poverty and ill-health.</p> <p>11.5 Increase the use of sustainable design techniques, improve the quality of housing and use sustainable building materials in construction.</p> <p>11.6 Improve the wider built environment and sense of place.</p>	+	This option would have a minor positive effect on this SA objective because relying on the existing Core Strategy policy only is not likely to provide as much certainty regarding meeting the identified local need for affordable Travellers' sites in comparison to if provision were made for an element of affordable Travellers' sites through the Travellers' Sites Document. However, a positive effect is still likely as the Core Strategy policy that would be relied on under this option does provide some policy support for the delivery of affordable sites.
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	<p>19.1 Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>19.2 Encourage an appropriate density and mix of uses using sustainable resource-efficient design.</p> <p>19.3 Promote ways of meeting local needs locally by encouraging local sourcing of food, goods and materials.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on ensuring integrated, efficient and balanced land use.
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	<p>20.1 Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings.</p> <p>20.2 Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</p> <p>20.3 Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on cultural heritage.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place? 20.4 Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.		
<b>Resource Consumption and Climate Change</b>			
12. Reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal and minimise the use of non-reusable materials and encourage recycling.	12.1 Minimise the use of non re-usable materials. 12.2 Minimise waste from households, businesses etc including hazardous waste. 12.3 Promote re-use, recovery and recycling of waste. 12.4 Deal with waste locally and/or through the best Practical Environmental Option.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on waste.
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	14.1 Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. 14.2 Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. 14.3 Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on energy efficiency.
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	16.1 Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. 16.2 Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on climate change.
<b>The Natural Environment</b>			
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	13.1 Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance. 13.2 Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on biodiversity.

SA Objective	Appraisal Question	SA Score	Justification
	<p>13.3 Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</p> <p>13.4 Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</p> <p>13.5 Create new appropriate habitats.</p>		
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>15.1 Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <p>15.2 Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</p> <p>15.4 Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on landscape.
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.	<p>17.1 Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</p> <p>17.2 Prevent inappropriate development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <p>17.3 Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on flooding.
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>18.1 Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</p> <p>18.2 Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</p> <p>18.3 Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</p> <p>18.4 Help achieve the objectives of Air Quality Management Plans through for e.g. increasing use of public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>18.5 Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.</p>	0	This option is not expected to have an effect on pollution.