

Environmental Report

Report for:

Lyonshall Neighbourhood Area

October 2018



Lyonshall Parish Environmental Report

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Non-technical summary

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

Lyonshall Parish has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive.

The Parish of Lyonshall lies just to the east of Kington, about 12 miles west of Leominster and 16.5 miles north west of Hereford. The A44 bisects the Parish east / west and the A480 links Lyonshall village to Hereford. The Parish is very rural in character; it extends over 1,926 hectares and had a population of 757 in 2011 (2011 Census), 576 voters of which 49 reside at Lynhales Nursing home. The Parish includes 26 Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, including Lyonshall Castle and a section of Offa's Dyke which runs across the middle of the area north west to south east. The River Arrow forms part of the northern boundary and the Parish has numerous areas of wildlife value including ancient woodlands and Local Wildlife Sites.

The draft Lyonshall Parish NDP includes 5 main objectives and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 12 criteria based planning policies.

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

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening has been carried out as the Parish falls within the catchment for the River Wye (including River Lugg), and is within the River Lugg. The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on the River Wye (including River Lugg) SAC.

On the whole, it is considered that the Lyonshall Parish NDP is in general conformity with both national planning policy contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies set within the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). Parish Councillors will welcome the conclusion as to general conformity. It also does it propose any growth that would be over and above that prescribed by strategic policies.

Taking into consideration the cumulative effects of policies, options and sites, the plan will have an overall positive impact on environmental assets. The plan is in general conformity with the Core Strategy overall and all of the policies and objectives meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA. Other issues with a current uncertain outcome have the opportunity to be mitigated by further detail in policies or at planning stage.

Overall the plan is positive and would have a positive impact upon the SEA baseline data. Key recommendations would be to ensure that the environmental mitigation impacts are clear and robust, this may require some enhancement of existing policies in regard to air quality and water resources. However the plan as a whole is robust and meets key targets, the unknown areas require further detail such as location, scale and size of development, therefore are likely to be determined at planning application/ proposal stage. No significant cumulative effects have been identified.

Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the effects of the policies within the Lyonshall Parish NDP will be monitored annually via the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Lyonshall Parish Draft Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Lyonshall Parish Draft NDP will provide general policies for guiding future development across the parish.

Purpose of the SEA

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

Parish Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 The Parish of Lyonshall lies just to the east of Kington, about 12 miles west of Leominster and 16.5 miles north west of Hereford. The A44 bisects the Parish east / west and the A480 links Lyonshall village to Hereford. The Parish is very rural in character; it extends over 1,926 hectares and had a population of 757 in 2011 (2011 Census), 576 voters of which 49 reside at Lynhales Nursing home. The Parish includes 26 Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, including Lyonshall Castle and a section of Offa's Dyke which runs across the middle of the area north west to south east. The River Arrow forms part of the northern boundary and the Parish has numerous areas of wildlife value including ancient woodlands and Local Wildlife Sites.
- 1.7 The Parish area consists of 10 ancient woodlands, 18 Special Wildlife Sites, 2 sites of Special Scientific Interest, 4 registered and 8 unregistered park and gardens. There are no conservation areas in the parish.
- 1.8 The Draft Lyonshall Parish NDP includes 5 main objectives, which are designed to deliver the overarching vision on the ground, and it is intended that these objectives will be supported by 12 criteria based planning policies, one policy allocating 5 sites. Alternative options were considered prior to reaching a decision over the format of the draft plan.
- 1.9 There are numerous built heritage assets including numerous listed buildings. There are 7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 1.10 The vision Lyonshall Parish in 2031 is as follows:

'A village which retains its essential rural character while developing services, housing, facilities and opportunities which continue to benefit the village and wider Parish and meet the needs and aspirations of current and future local people.'

The 5 NDP objectives are as follows:

OBJECTIVE 1 - HOUSING: To promote sustainability through thoughtful and considered development of a range of housing.

OBJECTIVE 2 - JOBS: To support opportunities for local employment and business appropriate to the area's rural character and agricultural economy.

OBJECTIVE 3 - NATURE: To protect and enhance the local natural environment including wildlife and landscape.

OBJECTIVE 4 - SERVICES & AMENITIES: To support and promote existing amenities and services including sustainable transport and whenever possible encourage new ones.

OBJECTIVE 5 - ACCESS: To encourage improved accessibility and activities for all, such as walking and cycling.

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.11 NDPs are a relatively new type of planning document that form a key part of the Government's localism agenda. They enable local communities to develop plans that reflect local aspirations, in accordance with strategic policies.
- 1.12 The Lyonshall Parish NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 1.13 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted on the 16th October 2015.
- 1.14 Paragraph 216 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.15 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage¹.
- 1.16 The Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Lyonshall as a 4.14 settlement, and Holme Marsh as a 4.15 settlement, of which it considers it to be a sustainable location for growth, and with a 12% proportional growth target as part of the Kington HMA.
- 1.17 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Lyonshall Parish NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the Parish, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

- 1.19 The structure of the document is as follows:
- Section 2 – Explains the SEA methodology and summarises the comments received in respect of the SEA Scoping Report

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

- Section 3 - Introduces the Lyonshall Parish Neighbourhood Plan objectives and the SEA framework
- Section 4 - Appraises the objectives contained within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
- Section 5 - Appraises the options considered within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
- Section 6 – Appraises the policies contained within the Neighbourhood Plan against the SEA framework
- Section 7 – Discusses the implementation and monitoring of the Neighbourhood Plan
- Section 8 - Concludes the SEA report by outlining next steps

2.0 Methodology

2.1 The SEA process comprised several stages and which are summarised, in some detail, below.

2.2 Stage A involved 4 tasks and culminated in a Scoping Report:

- *Task A1:* Identified and reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources.
- *Task A2:* Collected baseline information to provide a picture of past, present and likely future conditions within the area. This helped to establish indicators which will be used to monitor the effects and performance of the Lyonshall Parish NDP.
- *Task A3:* Focused on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, highlighting key issues and problems within the neighbourhood area.
- *Task A4:* Used the information gathered from Tasks A1-A3 to develop a set of SEA objectives, sometimes referred to as the 'sustainability framework'.
- *Task A5:* Collated the results of Tasks A1-A4 within a Scoping Report, a document which was subject to a statutory 5 week consultation.

2.3 Stage B involved 4 tasks and assessed the effects of the NDP.

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

2.4 Stage C involved preparing an Environmental Report. This report presents information compiled during Stage B of the SEA process and constitutes the Draft Environmental Appraisal of the NDP. It accompanies the Draft Plan during its formal Regulation 14 consultation with people who live, work and carry out businesses in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory bodies listed in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

2.5 Producing an Environmental Report was therefore a legal requirement and the submission of this report to Herefordshire Council forms Stage D of the SEA process.

Scoping Report Consultation

- 2.6 With regard to the SEA scoping assessments, documents A1 to A4 were completed by a Herefordshire Council Planning Officer and sent to the Parish Council for comment, in readiness for a 5 week consultation with statutory bodies, pursuant to the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 2.7 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Lyonshall Parish SEA Scoping Report was available to four² statutory bodies for consultation from 14 July 2014 to 18 August 2014.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

- 2.8 The consultation resulted in two responses, see Appendix 3.
- 2.9 The responses were collated and incorporated within this document where relevant.

Natural England:

We welcome the production of this SEA Scoping report. The following comments are intended to further improve the SEA and its usefulness in assessing the Neighbourhood Plan.

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

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

- The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
- The EC Water Framework Directive 2000
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Lyonshall

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Against the proposed indicator “*Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*”, under “*current status*” the table states that there is no data available. Natural England is able to provide up to date information on the condition of SSSI's. Please contact us for this information as and when required.

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, no baseline information source has been identified. Maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra's GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk).

Baseline information on the landscape and open spaces needs to be included under SA objective 15: “*Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces*”. Reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out.

Water, air, soil and material assets

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

The proposed indicator “*Agricultural land usage by quality*” has no countywide data identified. Agricultural land classification maps are available via *Magic* (website above). We suggest as an indicator that the Local Planning Authority could monitor and report on the number of hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development.

Soil

We note that the best and most versatile agricultural land has not been considered. We suggest including an indicator to monitor the hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified

We note that landscape, soil and geodiversity are not covered. These issues should be added to the SEA baseline information, so that significant impacts on these aspects of the environment can be given appropriate consideration.

Under the SEA topic “*Biodiversity*”, we suggest that development should be noted as an additional pressure.

Template A4: SEA Framework

Under the SEA topic “*Air*”, not all of the sub-objectives/indicators are relevant, i.e. water quality, soil and contaminated land are covered.

Under the SEA topic “*Biodiversity, flora and fauna*” and the SEA objective “*Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces*”, landscape quality and open spaces have not been covered in the indicators. Relevant indicators should be added, or will not be possible to monitor the impacts of the plan on the landscape and open space. Reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out. Applications resulting in the loss of open space could be monitored.

We would also welcome the inclusion of an indicator/target around the impact/benefit to ecological networks (NPPF paragraph 109, 113 and 117). We note that no targets have been identified against the indicator “*After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation*”; we suggest that perhaps the percentage of opportunities taken could be monitored.

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

Under SEA topic “material assets”, there are no targets identified against the indicator “monitoring changes to the historic landscape”. We suggest that the LPA could monitor the number of applications permitted despite a significant impact on the landscape having been identified.

Under the SEA topic “Soils”, we note that the best and most versatile agricultural land has not been considered. We suggest including an indicator to monitor the hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.

Under the SEA topic “water”, the indicator “Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality” should also refer to ecological quality. Reference could be made to the Water Framework Directive.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

We note the recommendation that a full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening is undertaken due to proximity to the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Historic England: No substantive comments received

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

3.0 The SEA Framework

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

3.2 The requirement to undertake this ‘context review’ is contained in Annexes 1(a) and (e) of the SEA Directive which states that an Environmental Report should include:

“...an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes” and

“...the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”

Policy context

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

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

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

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

- *The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)* - These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.

- *The EC Water Framework Directive (2000)* - Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015
- *The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)* - The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.
- *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)* - Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.
- *The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)* - Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs
 - *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.
 - *Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009)* - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.
 - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)* - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.
 - *Planning Practice Guidance (2013)* - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.
 - *Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015* - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.
 - *Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)* - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life. Enable development for economy and housing to required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
 - *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.
 - *Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.
 - *Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016* - Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.
 - *Herefordshire Employment Land Study (2012)* - Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and

Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.

- *Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009)* - The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:
 - Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development
 - Assessing sites for their housing potential; and
 - Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) (2013)* - Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study (2012)* - Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report (2013)* - Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy
- *Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment (2013)* - Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)* - Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.
- *Building Biodiversity into the LDF (2009)* - Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)* - Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.
- *Renewable Energy Study (2010)* - Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.
- *Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment (2012)* - Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.
- *Open Spaces Study (2006)* - The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.
- *Play Facilities Study (2012)* - The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides

guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.

- *Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study (2009)* - The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development. The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.

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

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

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

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA there were no major issues identified against environmental impacts.
- 3.11 The NDP contains 12 criteria-based policies with 5 site allocations.

- 3.12 Baseline characteristics within the SEA detail the current environmental status of environmental characteristics in the neighbourhood plan area from different sources. The source of Baseline Information used in Table A2 in Appendix 2, and analysed in Table B2 can be found in Appendix 4.
- 3.13 There are 5 objectives for which there is no local baseline data available and therefore this provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are able to move towards or away from this data, this also means that there are no future trends to link the SEA objective too.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

- 4.1 The following are objectives listed in the NDP that aim to realise the vision for Lyonshall Parish in 2031:

OBJECTIVE 1 - HOUSING: To promote sustainability through thoughtful and considered development of a range of housing.

OBJECTIVE 2 - JOBS: To support opportunities for local employment and business appropriate to the area's rural character and agricultural economy.

OBJECTIVE 3 - NATURE: To protect and enhance the local natural environment including wildlife and landscape.

OBJECTIVE 4 - SERVICES & AMENITIES: To support and promote existing amenities and services including sustainable transport and whenever possible encourage new ones.

OBJECTIVE 5 - ACCESS: To encourage improved accessibility and activities for all, such as walking and cycling.

- 4.2 The table below tests these NDP objectives against the SEA objectives, providing a summary of the results of Task B1 of SEA. The full results are available at Appendix 4 of this report.
- 4.3 The majority of those NDP objectives which have a relationship with the SEA framework are positively compatible with it or have an unknown effect, requiring more detail at planning application stage or in policy detail.
- 4.4 The NDP objectives had a mainly positive or neutral impact on some of the key SEA Objectives relating to the environment aspects of water and sustainability. This is because at this stage given the lack of detail over the exact details of a development that may come to fruition as a result of the implementation of these objectives; however, it is accepted that further development of the planning policies that relate to these objectives would move them towards a compatible outcome.
- 4.5 Task B1 of the SEA did not identify any major potential conflicts between the NDP objectives and the SEA framework.

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

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

5 Assessing the NDP Options

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

5.2 The options covered were are followed;

Option 1 - Not to prepare a NDP: this would mean that housing development within then parish would be developer led until such a time as Herefordshire Council adopts its Rural Areas Development Plan Document (DPD).
Option 2 – To define tight settlement boundaries around the existing built form of Lyonshall and Holme Marsh, including any existing commitments: this approach would define tight boundaries around the built form of the two settlements, together with any existing commitments, within which a small amount of additional infill housing development would be provided to meet the Herefordshire Core Strategy Housing Growth target of 12% or at least 36 new houses by 2031.
Option 3 – To define a wider settlement boundary around Lyonshall Village (with proposed extensions): this approach would allow for a significantly higher level of growth than that proposed in the Herefordshire Core Strategy and would support NDP objectives linked to ensuring the future sustainability of the settlement and enhancing local services and facilities (specifically in terms of the future survival of the local public house and the need for an improved village hall facility).
Option 4 –To guide new development to Lyonshall village only as the main settlement and to limit new development in Home Marsh: this approach would see the NDP steering all new development to the main settlement of Lyonshall (see Fig 4.14 of the Core Strategy) and to limit new development in the secondary settlement of Holme Marsh.

5.3 The choice of preferred option was Option 3. This option was accepted because the consultation process demonstrated that this option should be adopted.

5.4 A 'do nothing' option (option 1) as considered by the Parish, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was discounted after due consideration at an early stage by the Parish Council.

5.5 The option which emerged as the most achievable and had support from both the LPA officers and the local community was Option 3 above; To define a wider settlement boundary around Lyonshall Village (with proposed extensions): this approach would allow for a significantly higher level of growth than that proposed in the Herefordshire Core Strategy and would support NDP objectives linked to ensuring the future sustainability of the settlement and enhancing local services and facilities (specifically in terms of the future survival of the local public house and the need for an improved village hall facility).

5.6 These options were formulated from the responses to residents' surveys and community consultation. The results of which will feed into the identification of the preferred options and ultimately the draft policies.

5.7 The options all had a generally positive or neutral impact upon the Baseline data and SEA objectives, each option, apart from option 1, gave certainty as they all took note of the proposed delivery of housing within proportional and appropriate settlement boundaries. Option 2 was rejected because the consultation process demonstrated that this option should be rejected and option 4 was rejected because Core strategy/Local Plan had already defined Holme Marsh as an area for development. To be in conformity with the Core Strategy/Local Plan and to reflect the results of the consultation process this option was rejected.

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

5.9 Overall all options had a mostly positive or neutral or unknown effect on the SEA objectives and baseline, if the policies that are developed incorporated the elements of the options that are ensuring mitigation of new development and additional details are provided for the location and design of any proposed further development then the assessment of the policies should result in a positive result. As these options were generally moving towards the SEA objectives any further alternatives would probably be moving away and therefore no further options are required to be assessed. Option 1, to do nothing was not deemed to be relevant against the baseline as it was not directly contributing to any locally specific environmental issues.

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

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

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

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

LH1 Settlement Boundaries

LH2 House types and sizes

LH3 Promoting High Quality Design

LB1 Protecting and enhancing local employment opportunities

LB2 Supporting rural diversification

LB3 Large agricultural buildings

LB4 Local energy schemes

LE1 Protecting and enhancing local landscape character and built heritage

LE2 Protecting and enhancing local wildlife

LC1 Memorial Hall

LC2 Open Space

LT1 Transport & Accessibility

Stage B of SEA

6.3 In the context of Task B1 of SEA, the previous section of this report identified that many of the NDP objectives are compatible with the SEA framework, while others had either a neutral

impact, no relationship with the SEA objectives or if needed; further information such as location of development. Additional policy safeguards within the NDP and Local Plan (Core Strategy) would help mitigate any possible conflicts.

- 6.4 With regard to Task B2 of SEA, the NDP policies were measured against both the SEA framework and the baseline characteristics identified during Stage A of the process. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 4.
- 6.5 The policies largely score as positive or neutral or are not relevant against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This is because they are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority.
- 6.6 Impact on water quality, water supply and flood risk can be fully assessed further when more details are known, such as location, scale and type of development. This could be determined on an individual basis at planning application stage. Mitigation measures have been included within the Core Strategy and criteria policies within the NDP.

NDP Policies	SEA objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	X	X	X	16
LH1	+	+	++	+	x	+	x	x	++	++	++	x				+
LH2	+	++	++	+	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				x
LH3	+	++	++	++	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				+
LB1	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	x	x	x	x	?				+
LB2	+	+	++	+	x	?	x	x	x	x	x	x				+
LB3	++	++	+	+	0	+	0	x	0	0	0	0				+
LB4	+	++	+	+	+	0	++	+	0	0	0	+				+
LE1	++	++	++	++	+	x	0	0	0	0	+	+				+
LE2	++	++	++	++	x	x	x	x	+	0	0	+				+
LC1	0	++	++	++	0	+	x	x	x	0	x	x				+
LC2	++	++	++	++	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				+
LT1	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	0	x	x	x	x				+

- 6.7 The results of Task B3, as shown at Appendix 4, demonstrate that the cumulative impact of the NDP policies over the course of the plan period is generally positive. Although some policies may have a neutral or uncertain impact during the first 5 years of the plan period, there is no reason why they cannot have a positive effect in the medium to long-term due to policy safeguards included in the Local Plan (Core Strategy); these safeguards should avoid or mitigate against unacceptable adverse impacts.
- 6.8 Task B4 of SEA brings together the results of earlier tasks and thus identifies the cumulative impact of the entire of the NDP. This task, which is also attached at Appendix 4, reveals that the objectives and policies contained in the Lyonshall NDP are by and large in general conformity with the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which means that the cumulative effect of the plan will contribute to the achievement of the SEA objectives.
- 6.9 None of the NDP policies are considered to be in direct conflict with or propose greater levels of growth and development than strategic policies contained in the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which themselves have undergone a full Sustainability Appraisal.

7.0 Implementation and monitoring

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

8.0 Next steps

- 8.1 This report will be subject to a formal public consultation of 6 weeks duration alongside the Draft Lyonshall NDP.
- 8.2 Responses on the Draft NDP will be reviewed and the plan amended where appropriate.
- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the Regulation 14 consultation with those who live, work or carry out business in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory consultation bodies, will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

Appendix 1

Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Notification

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

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

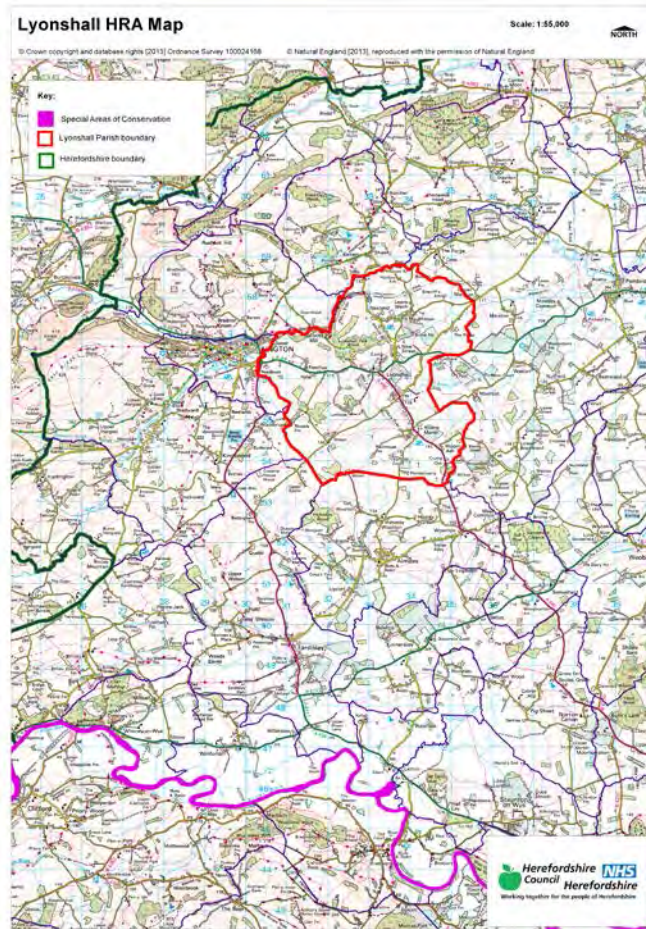
Neighbourhood Area:	Lyonshall Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Lyonshall Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	26 th April 2013

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	Lyonshall Parish does not have River Wye in or bordering the parish boundary
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The North of the parish is within the Arrow (to Lugg) river catchment area. The South (From Holme Marsh) is within the Wye catchment area.
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	Mains drainage at Lyonshall

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 16.4km away from northern edge of Lyonshall Parish
---	---	---

River Clun SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area include: Border Group Parish Council or Leintwardine Group Parish Council?	N	The River Clun is not within the parishes mentioned
--	---	---

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat sites are 39.2km away from the southern edge of Lyonshall Parish
--	---	--

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites are 44km away from the southern edge of Lyonshall Parish
--	---	--

Wye Valley Woodlands SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley Woodlands Site?	N	Wye Valley Woodlands are 41km away from the southern edge of Lyonshall Parish
--	---	---

HRA Conclusion:

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

European Site

(List only those which are relevant from above)

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC

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

The following environmental features are within or in general proximity to the Lyonshall Neighbourhood Area and would need to be taken into account within a Strategic Environmental Assessment. In addition, the NDP will also need to consider the other SEA topics set out in Guidance Note 9a to ensure that the plan does not cause adverse impacts.

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's in the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	10	Piers Grove Wood; Lyonshall Park Wood; Rise Coppice (border); Crump Oak Wood; Penrhos Wood; Elsdon Wood; Birches Coppice; Longclose Coppice (border); Pennsylvania Wood (border); Ox Pasture & Green Woods	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI in the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's in the Parish	N
Conservation Areas	0	There are no Conservation Areas in the Parish	N
European Sites	0	There are no SACs within the Parish	N
Flood Areas	Y	Flood Zone 2 & 3 Areas along the northern boundary of the Parish, and comes back into the Parish on the east below Lyonshall village	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	18 (SWS)	Disused Railway, Kington to Leominster; Land near Hunton Bridge (border); Lyonshall Park Wood; Land at Bullocks Mill; Land at Mill Farm; Piers Grove and adjoining field; Land at Rodds Farm x 3 (border); Rodds, Penrhos, Oxpasture and Green Woods; Lyonshall Churchyard; Land at Lyonshall; Land at Moorcourt Farm (border), Pool near Shawl Farm (border); Mowley and Grove Woods (border); Land at Lilwall Farm x 2 (border); Highmoor Wood (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails (e.g. Herefordshire Trail)	4	Vaughans Way; Mortimer's Trail; Herefordshire Trail; Offas Dyke (border)	Y
Mineral Reserves	0	There are no Mineral Reserve sites within the Parish	N
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's in the Parish	N
Registered & unregistered parks and gardens	4 registered 8 Unregistered	Registered: Broxwood Court; Eywood (border); Nieuport (border); Hergest Croft (border) Unregistered: Lyonshall Park; The Whittern; Castle Weir; Lynhales; Elsdon; Moor Croft, Pembridge (border); Titley Court	Y

		(border); Ridgebourne (border)	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	7	Offas Dyke: The section extending 300yds (270m) crossing the railway west of Titley Junction; Lyonshall Castle; Offas Dyke: The section 630yds (580m) long west of Lyonshall; Offas Dyke: The section east of Garden Wood, extending south east 85yds (80m); Offas Dyke: Section north west of Holme Marsh extending 615yds (560m) to the railway; Mound south of Woodbrook (border); Offas Dyke: The section extending 165yds (150m) north from Berry Wood (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	2	Flintsham & Titley Pools x 2 (Favourable) (border)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 01/05/2013 re-screened 21/08/2013

Assessed by: James Latham

Appendix 1: European Sites

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

Downton Gorge
Site Features: <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines
Vulnerability data: 10km for air quality associated with poultry units or other intensive agricultural practices.
River Clun
Site Features: Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
Vulnerability data: Water quality is important to maintain the site feature. Parishes either side of the River Clun will be affected.
River Wye
Site Features: Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation. Transition mires and quaking bogs. White-clawed (or Atlantic Stream) crayfish <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> . Sea lamprey <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> . Brook lamprey <i>Lampetra planeri</i> . River lamprey <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> . Twaite shad <i>Alosa fallax</i> . Atlantic salmon <i>Salmo salar</i> . Bullhead <i>Cottus gobio</i> . Otter <i>Lutra lutra</i> . Allis shad <i>Alosa alosa</i>
Vulnerability data: Proximity: Developments should not be within 100m of the designated bank. Some developments beyond 100m may also have impacts based on proximity and these issues should be addressed where possible when developing NDP policy and choosing site allocations. Water Quality: Within the whole catchment of the River Wye, which includes the River Lugg, mains drainage issues with regards to water quality are being resolved through the Core Strategy / Local Plan and development of a Nutrient Management Plan. Welsh Water should be consulted to ensure that the proposed growth will be within the limit of their consents. Otters: "An otter will occupy a 'home range', which on fresh waters usually includes a stretch of river as well as associated tributary streams, ditches, ponds, lakes and woodland. The size of a home range depends largely on the availability of food and shelter, and the presence of neighbouring otters. On rivers, a male's home range may be up to 40km or more of watercourse and associated areas; females have smaller ranges (roughly half the size) and favour quieter locations for breeding, such as tributary streams. Otters without an established home range are known as 'transients'. They are mostly juveniles looking for a territory of their own, or adults that have been pushed out of their territories. Transient otters may use an area for a short while, but they will move on if conditions are not suitable or if they are driven away by resident otters. Transients will have been important in extending the range of otters, but they are very difficult to identify from field signs. Within a home range an otter may use many resting sites. These include above-ground shelters, such as stands of scrub or areas of rank grass, and underground 'holts' – for example, cavities under tree roots and dry drainage pipes." (Source: EA website: http://www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Business/Otters_the_facts.pdf accessed 09/04/2013)

Usk Bat Site

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

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

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

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

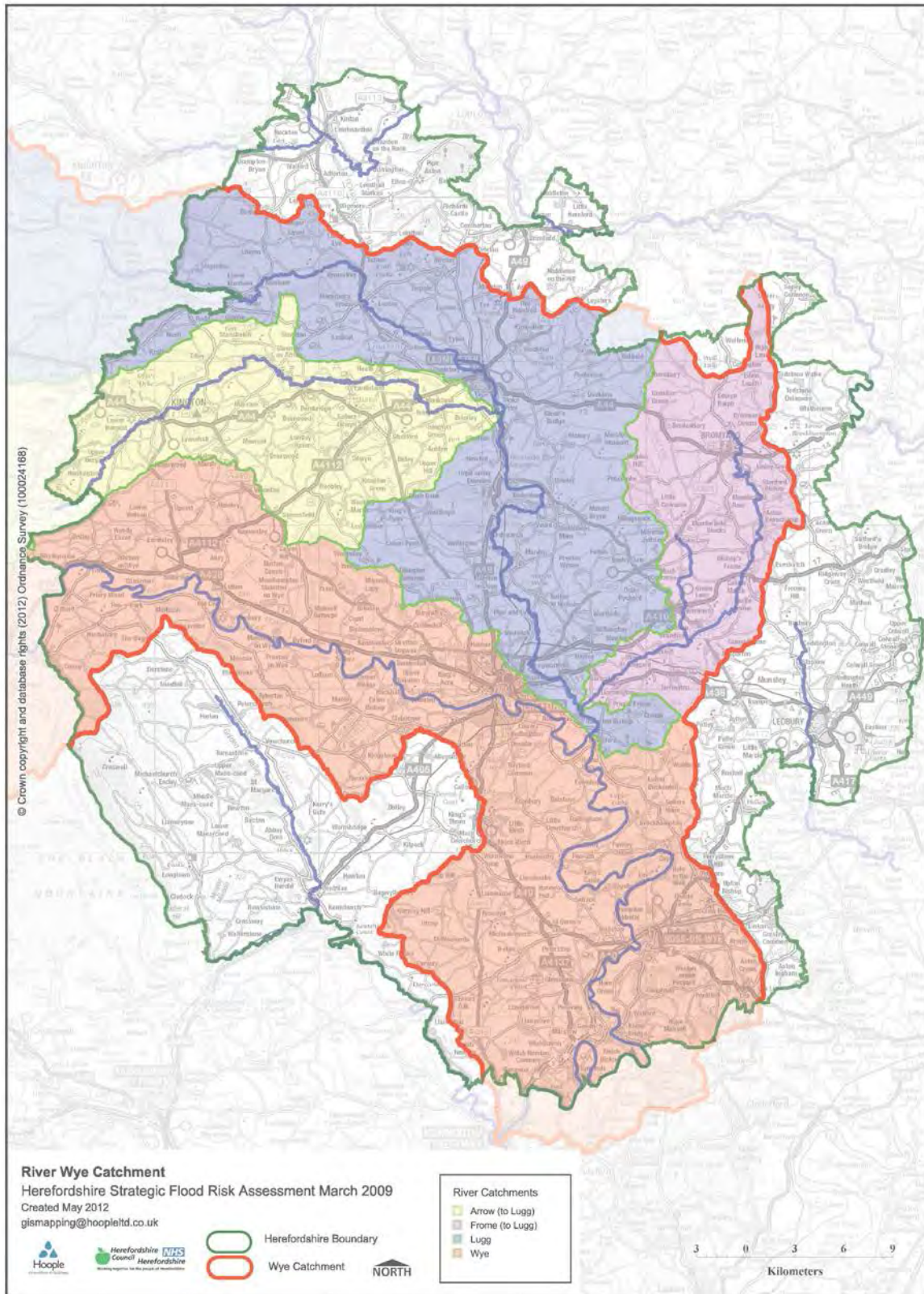
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

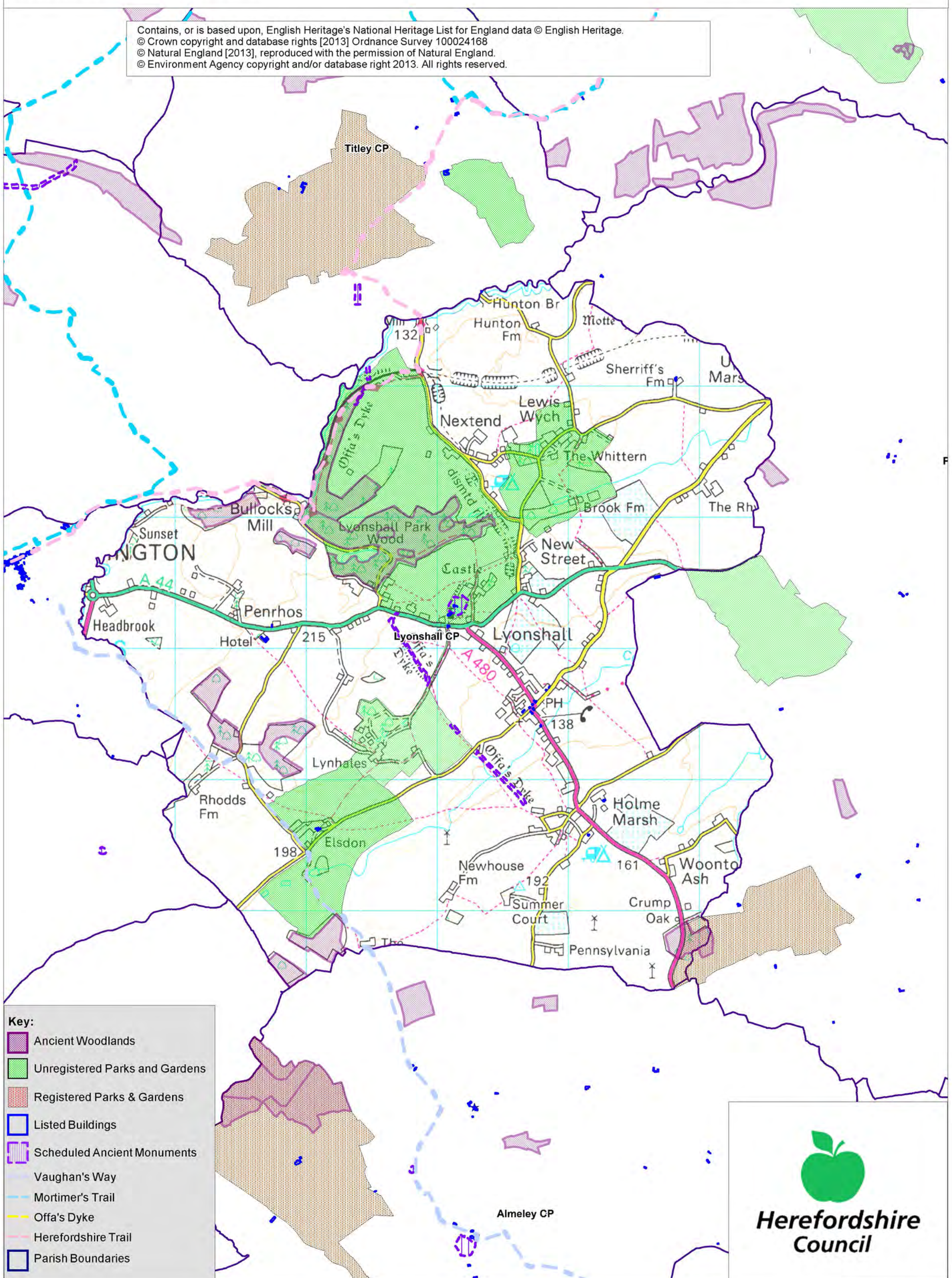


Lyonshall SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:25,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Unregistered Parks and Gardens
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Vaughan's Way
- Mortimer's Trail
- Offa's Dyke
- Herefordshire Trail
- Parish Boundaries

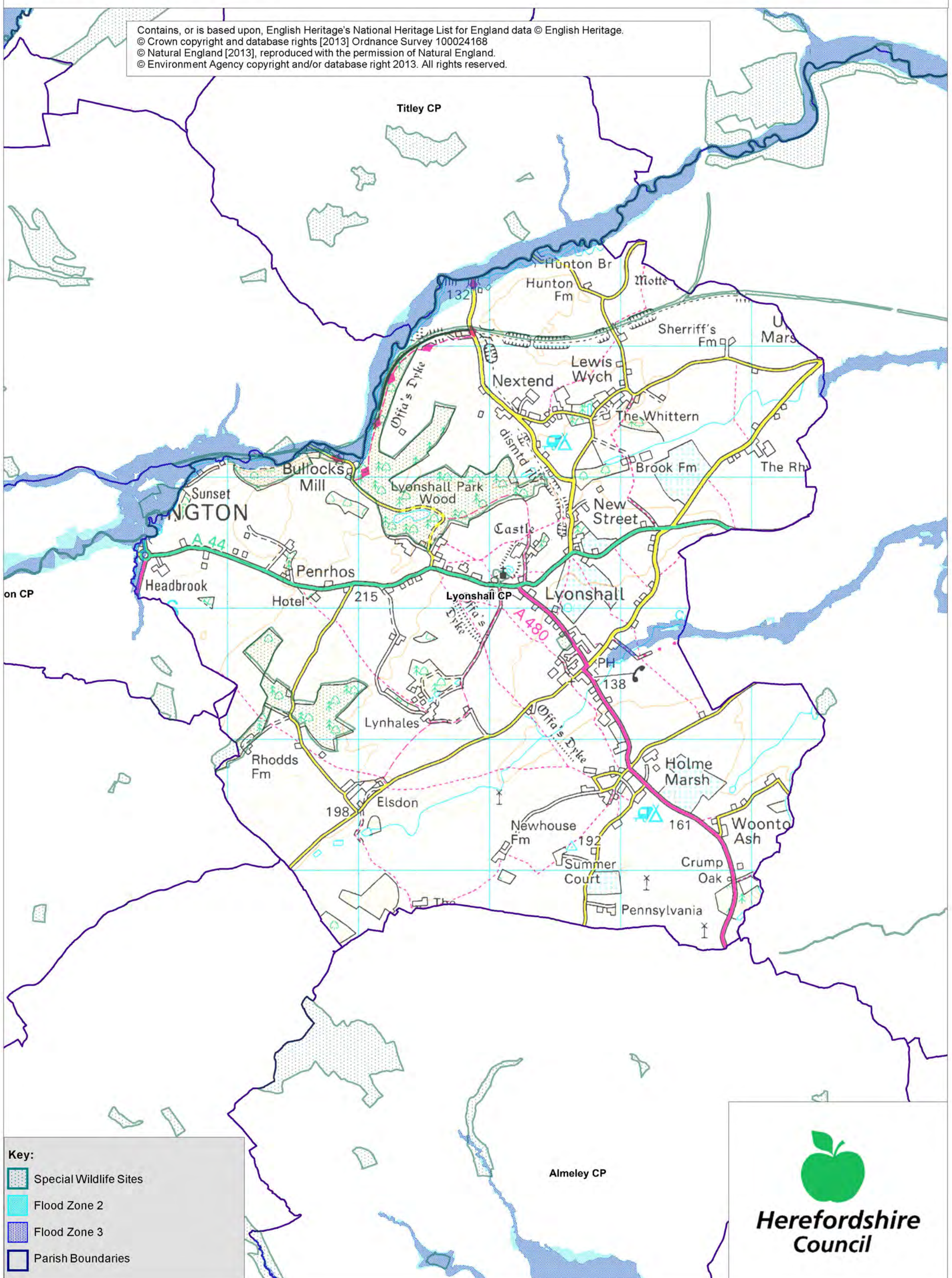
Herefordshire Council

Lyonshall SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:25,000



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Key:

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

Herefordshire Council

Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Lyonshall Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

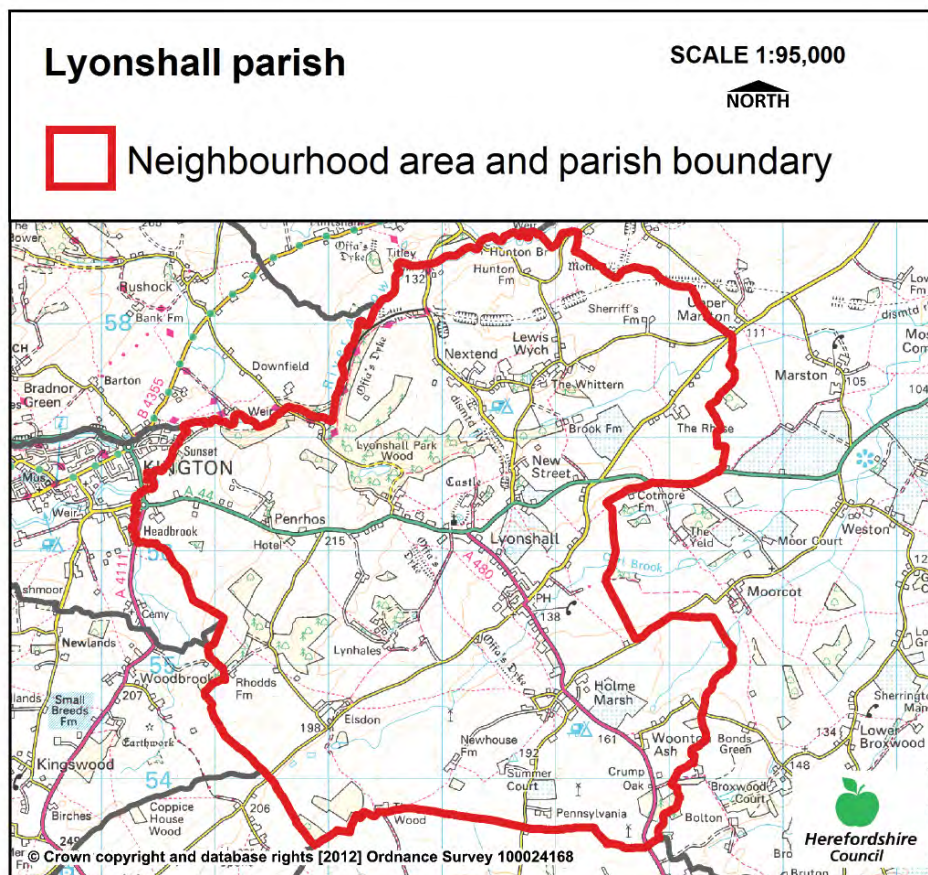
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



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

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	National Strategy	2011	Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.	Sets out to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP should take account of the provisions of the strategy, making the most of opportunities to enhance wildlife habitats or restore degraded ecosystems in the process.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National Planning Policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.	Aims to make the planning system less complex, more accessible and able to promote growth within the ethos of sustainable development. The presumption is in favour of sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The guidance contained within the section on Neighbourhood Planning should be borne in mind during the preparation of the NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.	Offers up-to-date, electronic guidance on every aspect of planning from air quality and design to land stability and rural housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The NDP must be pro-growth and facilitate the provision and development of sustainable development.
Herefordshire Pre Submission Core Strategy 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2013	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>The Pre Submission Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community 		<p>accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>¹Approximately 13 dwellings will need to be delivered within Lyonshall, though this target are indicative and provide a starting point for work on the NDP.</p>

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 12% in Lyonshall and Holme Marsh (Kington HMA) over the plan period, subject to EiP outcome.</p>		

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Employment Land Study	Evidence	2012	Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.	<p>This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.</p> <p>In terms of Lyonshall itself, the study assesses the land and premises currently occupied by Burgoyne's, which is highlighted in table 5.4 with a market attractiveness score of 3 out of 3 and a planning score of 2 (potential top mark 3). It is classified as 'good' and therefore falls within the highest category of sites worthy of continued protection from non-employment uses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population 	<p>The Lyonshall NDP should ensure the continued protection of the employment land and premises currently occupied by Burgoyne's.</p> <p>It would be appropriate for the NDP to examine employment need locally and determine whether there is any scope for providing employment land and premises.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	In terms of Lyonshall, previous SHLAA does not cover the settlement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Population Soil Water 	If site allocations are pursued then the Lyonshall NDP should be informed by a housing land assessment, undertaken in line with Guidance Note 21: Site assessment and allocation sites.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Lyonshall falls within the Kington HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 17 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017. <p>The study identifies that, in rural parts of the HMA, there is a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 336 market houses • 181 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Kington HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Bed - 64.7% • 2 bed -23.1% • 3 bed – 12.2% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Population • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Kington HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>
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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study	Evidence	2012	Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.	<p>The delivery of 5,300 homes in the rural areas would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support growth in the rural population by 6% • Increase the number of households by 14.5% <p>Forecasts also predict that growth in the population of the rural areas is likely to be primarily through an increase in those aged over 75.</p> <p>Moderate growth is expected in the 30-44 and 60-74 age brackets.</p> <p>The Local Housing Requirements Study therefore anticipates continuing improvements in life expectancy; significant growth is expected of those in their 80s, with the existing population in their 40s and 50s moving into retirement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	<p>This study provides an indication of housing requirements in the rural areas and the Kington HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Lyonshall NDP.</p>

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

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis	Evidence	2010	Technical Paper which supports the SHLAA by classifying the landscape sensitivity of the urban fringe on the edges of Hereford and the five market towns.	The document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna 	None of merit.
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	Establishes policies and principles for the protection and enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Lyonshall NDP.

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Kington Area, to which Pembridge and Lyonshall with Titley Ward is a part, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive under provision of parks and gardens • Extensive over provision of natural and semi-natural green space • Under provision of amenity green space and average provision for outdoor sport • Average provision for children and young people. <p>In terms of Lyonshall itself, no specific sites are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	The open space audit and assessment does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Lyonshall.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	<p>In terms of Lyonshall itself, the assessment found that the existing play area managed by the Parish Council offers good play value and access, and is currently well used.</p> <p>There is a need to develop provision for teenagers as the said play area is inadequate in the context of their needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population 	The Lyonshall NDP needs to facilitate the provision and development of play/recreation space for teenagers.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study (WCS) examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>The neighbourhood area is situated in the River Arrow catchment.</p> <p>Sub-catchments within this zone record a standard percentage run off of 30-35%, which is potentially moderately unsuitable for infiltration source control.</p> <p>The area has a moderately slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 9-11 hours.</p> <p>The WCS identifies a significant number of water bodies in the Arrow river catchment that have poor ecological status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Material assets • Population • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Lyonshall NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.</p> <p>Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Lyonshall NDP.</p>

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Lyonshall

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	<p>Current status of local SSSIs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flintsham and Titley Pools x 2 (Favourable border)) 	<p>Percentage of SSSI land in favourable condition.</p> <p>2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24% 2011: 27%</p> <p>Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%.</p>	<p>% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase)</p> <p>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)</p>	<p>Herefordshire's SSSIs are in extremely poor condition relative to England as whole, where 96.1% of all SSSI land was in favourable condition in April 2014.</p> <p>The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.</p>	NE & Defra website (accessed July 2014).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
				Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.			
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	Countywide data is available, but this indicator would not apply to this Neighbourhood Area, as the parish falls outside the catchment area for the River Wye SAC.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	<p>Lyonshall has:</p> <p>SWS: 18²</p> <p>SSSI: 2</p> <p>There are no SACs, NNRs, SINCs and LNRs within the parish.</p>	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	NDP SEA/HRA Screening Notification Report (April 2013)
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	<p>The neighbourhood area comprises the following types of landscapes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riverside meadows • Principal settled farmlands • Principal wooded hills 	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004; updated 2009)

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.	There are no conservation areas within the neighbourhood area.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Climatic Factors</i>							
16. Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.	Resource consumption and climate change.	Transport patronage by mode.	% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1% Foot: 14.7% Bicycle: 4.3% Bus: 2% Train: 0.8% Motorbike: 0.8% Taxi: 0.3% Other: 7% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present</i>	The number of people cycling or travelling by bus as the main form transport to get to work declined between 2001 and 2011 – across England and Wales there was little change in either. Walking or driving a car or van on the other hand increased.	To increase the take up of less polluting forms of transport.	There are a lack of transport options for many rural communities and therefore high car ownership and dependency – the last decade has seen a 15 per cent increase in household car ownership, although this is not reflected in traffic flows of recent years with volumes in Hereford City and wider county having decreased. The proportion of people working from home increased over the decade from 15 per cent in 2001 to 17 per cent in 2011.	2011 Census

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

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

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 7 SAMs. Lyonshall Castle and the Church of St Michael and All Angels are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	In 2011, there were 58 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register.	To promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the At Risk Register.	None identified.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; searched June 2014)

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

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Lyonshall baseline

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

SEA Topic		Environmental issue	SA objectives
1	Air	High reliance upon the private car causing high levels of air pollution	Objective 16
		Need to reduce carbon emissions by encouraging less polluting forms of transport.	
2	Biodiversity	Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.	Objectives 13 & 15
		Minimise loss of biodiversity and expand opportunities for wildlife everywhere.	
3	Climatic factors	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through planning, design and build.	Objective 16
4	Cultural heritage	Lyonshall has numerous Scheduled Ancient Monuments and listed buildings, all of which require ongoing protection and many in need of high levels of maintenance.	Objective 20
5	Flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance the character and quality of historic landscapes, including all types of natural flora and fauna.	Objective 15
6	Material assets	How the countryside can continue to be managed in an economically, socially and environmentally beneficial way in the face of continuing pressures on traditional farming.	Objectives 14 & 18
7	Population	Minimise energy waste through good designs, which help to reduce energy consumption and maximise efficiency.	Objective 15
		Need to avoid enforcement investigations/action concerning locally important buildings and those within conservation areas in particular.	
8	Soil	Promoting development of previously developed land and buildings as opposed to greenfield sites or agricultural land of the highest quality.	Objectives 18 & 19
9	Water	Issues relating to availability of resources, foul drainage, pollution, and abstraction in a county which supports water dependent biodiversity of international and national importance, given the predicted climate change consequences for water availability and demanding projections for new housing.	Objectives 17 & 18

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

	Steady decline in the chemical quality of rivers over the last 10 years.	
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Appendix A4 – SEA framework (objectives, indicators and targets)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3

Date: 08 August 2014
Our ref: 127585
Your ref: None



James Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council

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T 0300 060 3900

Dear Mr Latham

Lyonshall Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 14 July 2014 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

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

Where Neighbourhood Plans could have significant environmental effects, they may require a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) under the Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

Further guidance on deciding whether the proposals are likely to have significant environmental effects and the requirements for consulting Natural England on SEA are set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance at:
<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/does-a-neighbourhood-plan-require-a-sustainability-appraisal/>

We welcome the production of this SEA Scoping report. The following comments are intended to further improve the SEA and its usefulness in assessing the Neighbourhood Plan.

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

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

- The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
- The EC Water Framework Directive 2000
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan



Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Bartestree and Lugwardine Group

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Against the proposed indicator “*Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire*”, under “*current status*” the table states that there is no data available. Natural England is able to provide up to date information on the condition of SSSI’s. Please contact us for this information as and when required.

Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, no baseline information source has been identified. Maps of priority habitats and species are available on *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk).

Baseline information on the landscape and open spaces needs to be included under SA objective 15: “*Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces*”. Reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out.

Water, air, soil and material assets

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

The proposed indicator “*Agricultural land usage by quality*” has no countywide data identified. Agricultural land classification maps are available via *Magic* (website above). We suggest as an indicator that the Local Planning Authority could monitor and report on the number of hectares of best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development.

Soil

We note that the best and most versatile agricultural land has not been considered. We suggest including an indicator to monitor the hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from Bartestree and Lugwardine Group baseline

We note that landscape, soil and geodiversity are not covered. These issues should be added to the SEA baseline information, so that significant impacts on these aspects of the environment can be given appropriate consideration.

Under the SEA topic “Biodiversity”, we suggest that development should be noted as an additional pressure.

Template A4: SEA Framework

Under the SEA topic “Air”, not all of the sub-objectives/indicators are relevant, i.e. water quality, soil and contaminated land are covered.

Under the SEA topic “*Biodiversity, flora and fauna*” and the SEA objective “*Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces*”, landscape quality and open spaces have not been covered in the indicators. Relevant indicators should be added, or will not be possible to monitor the impacts of the plan on the landscape and open space. Reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies including Historic Landscape Characterisation if this has been carried out. Applications resulting in the loss of open space could be monitored.

We would also welcome the inclusion of an indicator/target around the impact/benefit to ecological networks (NPPF paragraph 109, 113 and 117). We note that no targets have been identified against the indicator “*After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation*”; we suggest that perhaps the percentage of opportunities taken could be monitored.

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

Under the SEA topic “*Soils*”, we note that the best and most versatile agricultural land has not been considered. We suggest including an indicator to monitor the hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.

Under the SEA topic “*water*”, the indicator “*Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality*” should also refer to ecological quality. Reference could be made to the Water Framework Directive.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

We note the recommendation that a full Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening is undertaken due to proximity to the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

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

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Hayley Fleming on 0300 060 1594. For any new consultations, or to provide further information on this consultation please send your correspondences to consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

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

Yours sincerely

Hayley Fleming
Lead adviser – Planning
South Mercia Area Team
(Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Coventry and Solihull)



ENGLISH HERITAGE

WEST MIDLANDS REGION

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15 August 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN:

(Bartestree & Lugwardine; Breinton; Brimfield little Hereford; Callow & Haywood; Dorstone; Eardisley; Lyonshall; Peterchurch; Staunton on Wye; Stretton Sugwas; Sutton St. Nicholas; Wellington; Whitbourne; Withington).

Thank you for your e-mails and the invitation to comment on the SEA Scoping Reports for the Neighbourhood Plans listed above. We have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents but have the following comments and recommendations which we urge you to consider before finalizing the reports.

Firstly, as regards terminology there appears to be very little reference made to “heritage assets” generally which leaves a perhaps undue emphasis upon designated assets such as conservation areas, listed buildings and SAMs. This is at variance with the Government’s objective, expressed as a core planning principle in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to “conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations”. No distinction is made here between designated and undesignated assets. The accompanying Planning Practice Guidance also states (inter alia) that local planning authorities should identify specific opportunities within their area for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets and equally this applies to all such assets.

We strongly encourage you, therefore, to weave the term “heritage assets” into the SEA templates wherever reference is made to the cultural heritage. It is difficult to be more specific as there is a degree of variation in the template content across the range of

Neighbourhood Plans covered, presumably due to differing authorships. Nevertheless in English Heritage's view some templates are more successful at reflecting historic environment concerns than others. In this regard we would particularly endorse the approach taken in relation to Dorstone, Breinton, Stretton Sugwas, Peterchurch, Brimfield and Whitbourne and suggest similar wording is applied to the other NP templates. That said, however, we would also suggest slight rewording and additions to those preferred templates.

Taking the Dorstone "Task 4" template (page 3 of 7) and the Cultural heritage SA Objective as an example, we would suggest "Value protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's *heritage assets*, historic environment and cultural heritage". Similarly under Sub-objectives consider "Preserve, protect and enhance *heritage assets*, including Conservation Areas....." Under Indicators please consider ".....aspects of local loss of *heritage assets and* locally important buildings across the Parish *and particularly* within a conservation area. Under Targets we would suggest "To *wherever possible improve upon or otherwise* maintain current status...". This reflects (inter alia) the repeated statement for each Parish under Environmental Issues that many listed buildings are in need of high levels of maintenance and there may eg be the potential for grant schemes. In the same vein, where applicable (eg Lyonshall) it should we believe be a target to "*Promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the At Risk Register*".

A further Indicator and Target that features in some templates (eg Staunton on Wye, Brimfield and Withington and we suggest should apply to all is "*Maintaining Herefordshire Council's Sites and Monuments Register*" with a target of "*Ensure that the Herefordshire Council Sites and Monuments Register is kept up to date*". It should in fact be possible to use the Register as an effective monitoring tool in relation to the changing status of heritage assets and the effectiveness of planning tools in achieving their conservation and enhancement. We would strongly suggest that you hold detailed discussions in this respect with your own Council historic environment specialists in order to achieve an effective indicator for the wider historic environment beyond designated heritage assets.

A final minor comment is that there are apparently stray references to "Huntingdon and Broomy Hill" that appear in the templates for Breinton and Stretton Sugwas and presumably these need editing out.

I hope you find this advice helpful.

Yours faithfully

Pete Boland
Historic Places Adviser
E-mail: peter.boland@english-heritage.org.uk

Appendix 4

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

SEA Objectives

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

NDP objectives	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Objective 1 – Housing: To promote sustainability through thoughtful and considered development of a range of housing.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	?	+	Overall this objective has a positive outcome over the SEA objectives and a neutral outcome across the other key environmental aspects.	Ensure that detail of the aims and of the objective are thoroughly explained in any emerging policy and that further details are given at each stage.	This objective is achievable and deliverable. It could be monitored against policy sustainability and infrastructure criteria and is in line with the overall vision for the plan and it is considered that this objective meets the SMART criteria.	No changes recommended.
Objective 2 – Jobs: To support opportunities for local employment and business appropriate to the areas rural character and agricultural community.	+	+	+	+	?	+	0	0	?	0	?	+	0	0	?	+	Overall this objective has a positive outcome over the SEA objectives and a neutral outcome across the other key environmental aspects. There are some impacts that are unknown at this stage through lack of detail.	Ensure that policies relating to this objective have details specifying how new development and or employment development, that will increase traffic, not only when finished but during will ensure to mitigate any significant impact.	This objective is achievable and deliverable. It could be monitored against policy sustainability and conservation criteria and is in line with the overall vision for the plan and it is considered that this objective meets the SMART criteria.	No changes recommended.
Objective 3 – Nature: To protect and enhance the local natural environment including wildlife and landscape.	+	+	+	+	0	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	Overall this objective has a positive outcome over the SEA objectives and a neutral outcome across the other key environmental aspects	Ensure that detail of the aims and of the objective are thoroughly explained in any emerging policy and that further details are given at each stage.	This objective is achievable and deliverable. It could be monitored against policy sustainability and conservation criteria and is in line with the overall vision for the plan and it is considered that this objective meets the SMART criteria.	No changes recommended.
Objective 4 – Services and Amenities: To support and promote existing amenities and services including sustainable transport and whenever possible encourage new ones.	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	x	x	+	0	+	+	+	Overall this objective has a positive outcome over the SEA objectives where relevant and a neutral outcome across the other key environmental aspects.	Ensure that detail of the aims and of the objective are thoroughly explained in any emerging policy and that further details are given at each stage.	This objective is achievable and deliverable. It could be monitored against policy criteria relating to conservation of the historical environment and is in line with the overall vision for the plan and it is considered that this objective meets the SMART criteria.	No changes recommended
Objective 5 – Access: To encourage improved accessibility and activities for all. Such as walking and cycling.	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	x	x	+	0	+	+	+	Overall this objective has a positive outcome over the SEA objectives where relevant and a neutral outcome across the other key environmental aspects.	Ensure that detail of the aims and of the objective are thoroughly explained in any emerging policy and that further details are given at each stage.	This objective is achievable and deliverable. It could be monitored against policy criteria relating to conservation of the historical environment and is in line with the overall vision for the plan and it is considered that this	No changes recommended

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

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire’s SSSI land was in favourable condition.– August 2014 status of the SSSIs are: River Wye – unfavourable recovering. Moseley Common (Unfavourable but recovering). The existing status of the Wye SAC between Hay and the Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate target and is meeting the conservation targets. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Lyonshall Parish has: 2 SSSI, 18 SWS. Lyonshall Parish falls inside the hydrological catchment area for the River Wye SAC, and the River Arrow. There are no NNRs or SINC’s within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Lyonshall Parish at present.</p> <p>3- In terms of Lyonshall itself, no pitches are identified.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, Lyonshall has 7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and numerous listed buildings, all of which require ongoing maintenance.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire’s total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK’s total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7: Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-The parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12- Majority of land within the agricultural land classification around Lyonshall Parish is predominantly Grades 1 (Excellent) and 2 (Very Good) for its agricultural quality. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67%2011-13: 57%.</p> <p>16- There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 7 SAMs. The neighbourhood area comprises the following types of landscapes: Riverside meadows; Principal settled Farmlands; Principal wooded hills.</p>

NDP Options and Site Options	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	X	X	X	16			
<u>Option 1 - Not to prepare a NDP:</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		Do nothing option sees the parish choose not to produce a neighbourhood plan and rely on the criteria policies within the Core Strategy to guide further development. Specific policies and proposals for the parishes would not exist until a Rural Areas Development Plan Document is drafted.	All developments would need to be in conformity with the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and policies met the SEA objectives.	N/A
<u>Option 2 – To define tight settlement boundaries around the existing built form of Lyonshall and Holme Marsh, including any existing commitments</u>	+	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		This option looks at defining tight boundaries around the built form of the two settlements, together with any existing commitments, within which a small amount of additional infill housing development would be provided to meet the Herefordshire Core Strategy Housing Growth target of 12% or at least 36 new houses by 2031. There would be a level of certainty from this option as it would be clear where development would take place. But at this stage there is no relevance to the baseline regarding specific environmental impacts. The impact on the baseline is positive in terms of the overall landscape impact as the area defined gives certainty to the location for development within a settlement boundary. There will be an element of unknown impact regarding to traffic as any development will increase vehicle movements.	Any development or policy that would come forward based on this option would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives. More detail should be provided at planning stage. Overall this would work towards a positive impact on the baseline where relevant.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
<u>Option 3 – To define a wider settlement boundary around Lyonshall Village (with proposed extensions)</u>	+	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	This option looks at allowing for a significantly higher level of growth than that proposed in the Herefordshire Core Strategy and would support NDP objectives linked to ensuring the future sustainability of the settlement and enhancing local services and facilities (specifically in terms of the future survival of the local public house and the need for an improved village hall facility).The impact on the baseline is positive in terms of the overall landscape impact as the area defined gives certainty to the location for development within a settlement boundary. There will be an element of unknown impact regarding to traffic as any development will increase vehicle movements. Environmental	Any development or policy that would come forward based on this option would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives. The commitment of a settlement boundary gives certainty to the impact of any development in a certain area from the plan however the location of the proposed extensions are as yet unknown, therefore this cannot be tested against the more detailed environmental impacts. More detail should be provided at planning stage to change the outcome of the impact on the baseline. More detail should be provided at planning stage.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

																		impacts cannot be assessed at this stage due to the unknown elements of any detailed planning or site selection, therefore are not relevant.		
<u>Option 4 –To guide new development to Lyonshall village only as the main settlement and to limit new development in Home Marsh</u>	+	+	?	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X			X			This option looks at the NDP steering all new development to the main settlement of Lyonshall and to limit new development in the secondary settlement of Holme Marsh, this would have a positive effect on biodiversity and landscape issues in terms of certainty of location but an unknown and uncertain effect on the SEA baseline data due to lack of detail at this stage.	Any development or policy that would come forward based on this option would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives. The Core Strategy has already allocated Holme Marsh as a settlement for proportional growth so limiting new development in the area would not be a sustainable option.	This option would not currently meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
SITES																				
<u>A – Orchard behind Howe Terrace</u>	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	X	+	+	0	+				+		This site allocation is generally positive when assessed against the SEA baseline criteria in terms of being of appropriate size and its positioning within the historical and heritage landscape as well as the overall sustainability criteria within the plan.	Criteria in policies will support development on site and mitigate any issues that may arise from the unknown or neutral baseline outcomes but also enhance any positive. Further determination of this could be reviewed at planning application stage when more detail is available.	This site option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA where relevant.
<u>B – Bakers Meadow</u>	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	X	+	+	0	+				?		This site allocation is generally positive when assessed against the SEA baseline criteria in terms of being of appropriate size and its positioning within the historical and heritage landscape as well as the overall sustainability criteria within the plan.	Criteria in policies will support development on site and mitigate any issues that may arise from the unknown or neutral baseline outcomes but also enhance any positive. Further determination of this could be reviewed at planning application stage when more detail is available.	This site option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA where relevant.
<u>C – Land off Spond Lane opposite the Barns</u>	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	X	+	+	0	+				+		This site allocation is generally positive when assessed against the SEA baseline criteria in terms of being of appropriate size and its positioning within the historical and heritage landscape as well as the overall sustainability criteria within the plan.	Criteria in policies will support development on site and mitigate any issues that may arise from the unknown or neutral baseline outcomes but also enhance any positive. Further determination of this could be reviewed at planning application stage when more detail is available.	This site option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA where relevant.
<u>D – Land adjoining the Memorial Hall</u>	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	X	+	+	0	+				+		This site allocation is generally positive when assessed against the SEA baseline criteria in terms of being of appropriate size and its positioning within the historical and heritage landscape as well as the overall sustainability criteria within the plan.	Criteria in policies will support development on site and mitigate any issues that may arise from the unknown or neutral baseline outcomes but also enhance any positive. Further determination of this could be reviewed at planning application stage when more detail is available.	This site option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA where relevant.
<u>E – Land opposite the</u>	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	X	+	+	0	+				+		This site allocation is generally positive when assessed against the SEA baseline criteria in terms of being of appropriate size and its positioning within the historical and heritage	Criteria in policies will support development on site and mitigate any issues that may arise from the unknown or neutral baseline outcomes but also enhance any positive. Further determination	This site option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in

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

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire’s SSSI land was in favourable condition.– August 2014 status of the SSSIs are: River Wye – unfavourable recovering. Moseley Common (Unfavourable but recovering). The existing status of the Wye SAC between Hay and the Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate target and is meeting the conservation targets. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Lyonshall Parish has: 2 SSSI, 18 SWS. Lyonshall Parish falls inside the hydrological catchment area for the River Wye SAC, and the River Arrow. There are no NNRs or SINC’s within the parish.</p> <p>2-There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Lyonshall Parish at present.</p> <p>3- In terms of Lyonshall itself, no pitches are identified.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, Lyonshall has 7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and numerous listed buildings, all of which require ongoing maintenance.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire’s total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK’s total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7: Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of CO2 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10-The parish falls into the Herefordshire Conjunctive Use Water Resource Zones (WRZs), one of 6 zones covering Herefordshire. 39% of demand is from non-household use.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12- Majority of land within the agricultural land classification around Lyonshall Parish is predominantly Grades 1 (Excellent) and 2 (Very Good) for its agricultural quality. Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67%2011-13: 57%.</p> <p>16- There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 7 SAMs. The neighbourhood area comprises the following types of landscapes: Riverside meadows; Principal settled Farmlands; Principal wooded hills.</p>

NDP Options and Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	X	X	X	16			
LH1 Settlement Boundaries	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	+	+	+	X				+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect the landscape through the implementation of settlement boundaries.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
LH2 House types and sizes	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		Overall this policy has a positive impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect the character of the landscape.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
LH3 Promoting High Quality Design	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect and enhance the character of the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
LB1 Protecting and enhancing local employment opportunities	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	X	X	X	X	?				+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant. There are unknown factors relating to the lack of information on direct impact or details.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to managed and direct employment opportunities in the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
LB2 Supporting rural diversification	+	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect and enhance the character of the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
LB3 Large agricultural buildings	+	+	+	+	0	?	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	Overall this policy has a positive or neutral impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect and enhance the character of the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
LB4 Local energy schemes	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	+				+	Overall this policy has a positive or neutral impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect and enhance the character of the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

LE1 Protecting and enhancing local landscape character and built heritage	+	+	+	+	+	X	0	0	0	0	+	+				+	Overall this policy has a positive or neutral impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect and enhance the character of the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
LE2 Protecting and enhancing local wildlife	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	0	0	+				+	Overall this policy has a positive or neutral impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect and enhance the character of the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
LC1 Memorial Hall	+	+	+	+	0	+	X	X	X	0	X	X				+	Overall this policy has a positive or neutral impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to improve the community facilities in the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
LC2 Open Space	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect and enhance the character of the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
LT1 Transport & Accessibility	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	X	X	X	X				+	Overall this policy has a mainly positive impact on the baseline data and successfully addresses the SEA and baseline objectives where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to address positively the issue of transport impacts on the environment.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

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

Key:

++ Move significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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towards
LH1 Settlement Boundaries

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, settlement boundaries help to give certainty to the area that development would take place in. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, settlement boundaries help to give certainty to the area that development would take place.	N/A

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

				Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, settlement boundaries help to give certainty to the area that development would take place in. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would work towards ensuring the character of the parish. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. With development, even within a settlement boundary, there will be some margin increase in traffic however this would be balanced by the implementation of sustainable development and measures to mitigate against	N/A

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

				impacts and policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would see that development supports water quality alongside growth in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would see that development supports water sustainability alongside growth in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would see that	N/A

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

				development supports water sustainability as well as ensuring measures to combat flooding from surface water alongside growth in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only see to enhance surroundings with sustainable development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives as including a settlement boundary, would see that there is a level of certainty relating to the location of any new development. The				

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

effects	policy also supports water sustainability issues as well as ensuring measures to combat flooding from surface water alongside growth in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.
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LH2 House types and sizes

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the landscape and ecological network in the parish and mitigation measures to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA	N/A

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

townscapes				baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through guidance on the type of new housing and mitigation measures to prevent negative impact from development.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through guidance on the type of new housing and mitigation measures to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development. Policies LD1, LD2, SS6, SS7 and SD3 cover these and will help to mitigate any uncertain impacts.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, through the implementation of this policy there	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused

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

				will be an overall positive impact on the baseline by reducing the impact of construction traffic, however traffic may increase in the long term due to development but this will be mitigated by supporting polices.	from new development particularly policies LD1, LD2 and MT1.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					

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

To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives through guiding housing types and sizes in the parish. New development and will supports the landscape and surrounding conservation area in the parish. Mitigation measures to prevent negative impact from development overall environmental impact mitigation through the policy and supporting policies. Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development. Policies LD1, LD2, SS6, SS7 and SD3 cover these and will help to mitigate any uncertain impacts.				

LH3 Promoting High Quality Design

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the landscape and ecological network in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a	N/A

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

environment and cultural heritage				positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance and respect of the historic character to prevent negative impact from development.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, through the implementation of this policy there will be an overall positive impact on the baseline by reducing the impact of construction traffic, however traffic may increase in the long term due to development but this will be mitigated by supporting policies.	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development particularly policies LD1, LD2 and MT1.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance and respect of the historic character to prevent negative impact from development. Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development. Policies LD1, LD2, SS6, SS7 and SD3 cover these and will help to mitigate impacts.				

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

LB1 Protecting and enhancing local employment opportunities

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the landscape and ecological network in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any employment development.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives looks to support the landscape in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any	N/A

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

				employment development.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the importance of any development not damaging the quality of the parish.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance and respect of the historic character to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To improve air quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, however the impact of any employment provision on air quality or the improvement of air quality is unknown at this stage.	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development and mitigation measures are in place in supporting policies.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, through the	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to

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

environment				implementation of this policy there will be an overall unknown impact on the baseline due to the possible impact of construction traffic, however traffic may increase in the long term due to development but this will be mitigated by supporting policies.	alleviate impact caused from new development particularly policies LD1, LD2 and MT1. More info should be available at planning permission stage.
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, however the impact of any employment provision on efforts to reduce contributions to climate change is unknown at this stage.	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development and mitigation measures are in place in supporting policies.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, however the impact of any employment provision on efforts to reduce contributions to climate change is unknown at this stage.	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development and mitigation measures are in place in supporting policies.
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, through the implementation of this policy there will be an overall positive impact on the baseline through mitigation measures relating to reducing the impact on the parish through scale, screening and, however reducing the impact of construction traffic is an unknown as traffic may increase in the long term due to development but this will be mitigated by supporting polices.				

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

LB2 Supporting rural diversification

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the landscape and ecological network in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any employment development.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives looks to support the landscape in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any	N/A

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

				employment development.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the importance of any development not damaging the quality of the parish.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance and respect of the historic character to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, the impacts are unknown due to no details of the projects or development at this stage	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development particularly policies LD1, LD2 and MT1. More info should be available at planning permission

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

					stage.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a	N/A

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

resources				positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives where relevant, through the implementation of this policy there will be an overall positive impact on the baseline through mitigation measures relating to rural diversification.				

LB3 Large agricultural buildings

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the landscape and ecological network in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any agricultural development.	N/A

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	+++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives looks to support the landscape in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any agricultural development.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the importance of any development not damaging the quality of the parish.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance and respect of the historic character to prevent negative impact from any agricultural development.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. The policy looks to	N/A

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

				mitigate against any impact on the amenity of the parish through look directly at migration of impact of traffic however the section of the policy that addresses this would be difficult to enforce at a parish level	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. The policy look directly at the impact of traffic however the section of the policy that addresses this would be difficult to enforce at a parish level.	It would be worth considering the appropriateness of this part of the policy as this is a traffic enforcement issue more than a land use issue.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives where relevant, through the implementation of this policy there will be an overall positive impact on the baseline through mitigation measures relating to the development of large scale agricultural buildings. Any emerging SPDs from Herefordshire Council should be referred to. The policy looks directly at the impact of traffic however the section of the policy that addresses this would be difficult to enforce at a parish level. It would be worth considering the appropriateness of this part of the policy as this is a traffic enforcement issue more than a land use issue.				

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

LB4 Local energy schemes

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

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

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the SEA baseline data at this stage.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a significantly positive impact towards the SEA baseline data through the inclusion of small scale renewable energy schemes.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A

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

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a significantly positive impact towards the SEA baseline data through the inclusion of small scale renewable energy schemes.				

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

LE1 Protecting and enhancing local landscape character and built heritage

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy states that landscape features should be protected, leading to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy will help to protect the character and appearance of the area will lead to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A

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

To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy will help to protect the character and appearance of the landscape and will lead to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy will help to protect the character and appearance of the heritage assets in the parish, particularly traditional timber farm and will lead to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The protection of tree and landscape should help to work towards better air quality over the longer term.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

environment					
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The retention of trees and greenery will help to mitigate against the loss of area for surface run off.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.

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

To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive effect on the SEA baseline data.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives where relevant through the management of development in the area. Taking into account the landscape character and built heritage, the policy will help to protect the character and appearance of the heritage assets in the parish, particularly traditional timber farm and will lead to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.				

LE2 Protecting and enhancing local wildlife

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

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

	term (1 – 5 years)	term (6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy states that landscape features should be protected, leading to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy will help to protect the landscape and help to provide a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	N/A

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

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data	The retention of trees and greenery and protection of existing biodiversity should help to mitigate against the loss of area for surface run off.

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive effect on the SEA baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data where relevant. The policy states that landscape features should be protected, overall leading to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.				

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

LC1 Memorial Hall

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects on nature conservation.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data This policy will lead to some development of community facilities from contributions, which will be in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effect of any resulting development.	N/A

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

To improve quality of surroundings	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data. The Memorial Hall is a key feature and community asset in the parish.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have neutral impact on the baseline in the short term and a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data over the longer term with the enhancement of local facilities, reducing the need to travel to access suitable facilities.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data by reducing the need to travel to other community facilities.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have neutral impact on the baseline in the short term and a positive impact	N/A

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

				towards the SEA baseline data over the longer term.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive effect on the SEA baseline data.	N/A

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

<p>Overall commentary and any cumulative effects</p>	<p>This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data This policy could lead to some development of community facilities, which will be in line with Core Strategy Policies. It will also reduce the need to travel to other community facilities and through encouraging people to use sustainable methods of transport to access the facilities. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects on nature conservation. Note that CIL is currently on hold and this may not be a viable option to obtain contributions.</p>
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LC2 Open Space

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the protection of local green spaces Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the protection of local green spaces Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or	N/A

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

				mitigate effects.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the protection of local green spaces Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the protection of local green spaces Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the local green spaces to be protected. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the local green spaces to be protected. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects.	

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

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect the landscape. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects. Note that CIL is currently on hold and this may not be a viable option to obtain contributions.	
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LT1 Transport & Accessibility

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are

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

					in place through supporting policies.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
To improve air quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Encouragement of use of local transport as well as making areas/routes more accessible will help to work towards positive impacts on the SEA baseline.				

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

SITES**A – Orchard behind Howe Terrace**

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to protect and enhance the natural environment.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5	More details could be provided at planning

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

				dwellings. Considerate development will help to enhance the quality of the area.	permission stage.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to look at conservation of the heritage of the area.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To improve air quality	0	0	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings. Traffic management policies will help to improve the outcome of any development over the longer term.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage and through sustainable development criteria.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To improve water quality	?	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to address water quality issues and no development can take place without first meeting with Core Strategy Policy SD4.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to address water quality issues and no development can take place without first meeting with Core Strategy Policy SD4.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					

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

To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.41 ha and will provide 5 dwellings. More details could be provided at planning permission stage. Other unknown impacts could be mitigated through supporting policies, helping the site to meet the SEA baseline criteria. Policy criteria exist within the Lyonshall plan that will help to mitigate the impact on the SEA baseline over the longer term.				

B – Bakers Meadow

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings Policy safeguards are in place to protect and enhance the natural environment.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings Policy safeguards are in place to protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings Considerate development will help to enhance the quality of the area.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings Policy safeguards are in place to look at conservation of the heritage of the area.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.

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

To improve air quality	0	0	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings Traffic management policies will help to improve the outcome of any development over the longer term.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings	More details could be provided at planning permission stage and through sustainable development criteria.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings Policy safeguards are in place to address water quality issues and no development can take place without first meeting with	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.

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

				Core Strategy Policy SD4.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to address water quality issues and no development can take place without first meeting with Core Strategy Policy SD4.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	+	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					

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

To conserve natural and manmade resources	?	?	?	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings. The impact of the development at this point is unknown.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This site is on the eastern side of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.95 ha which covers all of Bakers Meadow and will provide 18 dwellings. More details could be provided at planning permission stage. Other unknown impacts could be mitigated through supporting policies, helping the site to meet the SEA baseline criteria. Policy criteria exist within the Lyonshall plan that will help to mitigate the impact on the SEA baseline over the longer term where relevant.				

C – Land off Spond Lane opposite the Barns

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to protect and enhance the natural environment.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings. Considerate development will help to enhance the quality of the area.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to look at conservation of the heritage of the area.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To improve air quality	0	0	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.

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

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings. Traffic management policies will help to improve the outcome of any development over the longer term.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage and through sustainable development criteria.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to address water quality issues and no development can take place without first meeting with Core Strategy Policy SD4.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to address water quality issues and no development can take place without first meeting with	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.

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

				Core Strategy Policy SD4.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This site is to the south west of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 2.87 ha and will provide 18 dwellings. More details could be provided at planning permission stage. Other unknown impacts could be mitigated through supporting policies, helping the site to meet the SEA baseline criteria. Policy criteria exist within the Lyonshall plan that will help to mitigate the impact on the SEA baseline over the longer term.				

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

D – Land adjoining the Memorial Hall

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to protect and enhance the natural environment.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to protect and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Considerate development will help to enhance the quality of the area.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.

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

To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to look at conservation of the heritage of the area.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To improve air quality	0	0	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Traffic management policies will help to improve the outcome of any development over the longer term.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage and through sustainable development criteria.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to address water quality issues and no development can take place without	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.

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

				first meeting with Core Strategy Policy SD4.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to address water quality issues and no development can take place without first meeting with Core Strategy Policy SD4.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.

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

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 0.48 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. More details could be provided at planning permission stage. Other unknown impacts could be mitigated through supporting policies, helping the site to meet the SEA baseline criteria. Policy criteria exist within the Lyonshall plan that will help to mitigate the impact on the SEA baseline over the longer term.
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E – Land opposite the Memorial Hall

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to protect and enhance the natural environment.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to protect and enhance the quality of	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.

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

				landscapes and townscapes.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Considerate development will help to enhance the quality of the area.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to look at conservation of the heritage of the area.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To improve air quality	0	0	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Traffic management policies will help to improve the outcome of any development over the longer term.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage and through sustainable development criteria.

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to address water quality issues and no development can take place without first meeting with Core Strategy Policy SD4.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to address water quality issues and no development can take place without first meeting with Core Strategy Policy SD4.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
To minimise the production of waste					

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

To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings.	More details could be provided at planning permission stage.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This site is to the north of Lyonshall village and covers an area of 1.70 ha and will provide 2 dwellings. More details could be provided at planning permission stage. Other unknown impacts could be mitigated through supporting policies, helping the site to meet the SEA baseline criteria. Policy criteria exist within the Lyonshall plan that will help to mitigate the impact on the SEA baseline over the longer term.				

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

Key:

++ Move significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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towards
LH1 Settlement Boundaries

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, settlement boundaries help to give certainty to the area that development would take place in. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, settlement boundaries help to give certainty to the area that development would take place.	N/A

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

				Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, settlement boundaries help to give certainty to the area that development would take place in. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would work towards ensuring the character of the parish. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. With development, even within a settlement boundary, there will be some margin increase in traffic however this would be balanced by the implementation of sustainable development and measures to mitigate against	N/A

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

				impacts and policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would see that development supports water quality alongside growth in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would see that development supports water sustainability alongside growth in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would see that	N/A

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

				development supports water sustainability as well as ensuring measures to combat flooding from surface water alongside growth in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only see to enhance surroundings with sustainable development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives as including a settlement boundary, would see that there is a level of certainty relating to the location of any new development. The				

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

effects	policy also supports water sustainability issues as well as ensuring measures to combat flooding from surface water alongside growth in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within supporting policies in the plan.
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LH2 House types and sizes

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the landscape and ecological network in the parish and mitigation measures to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA	N/A

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

townscapes				baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through guidance on the type of new housing and mitigation measures to prevent negative impact from development.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through guidance on the type of new housing and mitigation measures to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development. Policies LD1, LD2, SS6, SS7 and SD3 cover these and will help to mitigate any uncertain impacts.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, through the implementation of this policy there	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused

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

				will be an overall positive impact on the baseline by reducing the impact of construction traffic, however traffic may increase in the long term due to development but this will be mitigated by supporting polices.	from new development particularly policies LD1, LD2 and MT1.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					

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

To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives through guiding housing types and sizes in the parish. New development and will supports the landscape and surrounding conservation area in the parish. Mitigation measures to prevent negative impact from development overall environmental impact mitigation through the policy and supporting policies. Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development. Policies LD1, LD2, SS6, SS7 and SD3 cover these and will help to mitigate any uncertain impacts.				

LH3 Promoting High Quality Design

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the landscape and ecological network in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a	N/A

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

environment and cultural heritage				positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance and respect of the historic character to prevent negative impact from development.	
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, through the implementation of this policy there will be an overall positive impact on the baseline by reducing the impact of construction traffic, however traffic may increase in the long term due to development but this will be mitigated by supporting policies.	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development particularly policies LD1, LD2 and MT1.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance and respect of the historic character to prevent negative impact from development. Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development. Policies LD1, LD2, SS6, SS7 and SD3 cover these and will help to mitigate impacts.				

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

LB1 Protecting and enhancing local employment opportunities

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the landscape and ecological network in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any employment development.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives looks to support the landscape in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any	N/A

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

				employment development.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the importance of any development not damaging the quality of the parish.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance and respect of the historic character to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To improve air quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, however the impact of any employment provision on air quality or the improvement of air quality is unknown at this stage.	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development and mitigation measures are in place in supporting policies.
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, through the	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to

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

environment				implementation of this policy there will be an overall unknown impact on the baseline due to the possible impact of construction traffic, however traffic may increase in the long term due to development but this will be mitigated by supporting policies.	alleviate impact caused from new development particularly policies LD1, LD2 and MT1. More info should be available at planning permission stage.
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, however the impact of any employment provision on efforts to reduce contributions to climate change is unknown at this stage.	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development and mitigation measures are in place in supporting policies.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, however the impact of any employment provision on efforts to reduce contributions to climate change is unknown at this stage.	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development and mitigation measures are in place in supporting policies.
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, through the implementation of this policy there will be an overall positive impact on the baseline through mitigation measures relating to reducing the impact on the parish through scale, screening and, however reducing the impact of construction traffic is an unknown as traffic may increase in the long term due to development but this will be mitigated by supporting polices.				

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

LB2 Supporting rural diversification

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the landscape and ecological network in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any employment development.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives looks to support the landscape in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any	N/A

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

				employment development.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the importance of any development not damaging the quality of the parish.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance and respect of the historic character to prevent negative impact from development.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives, the impacts are unknown due to no details of the projects or development at this stage	Policy safeguards within the NDP and Core Strategy will help to alleviate impact caused from new development particularly policies LD1, LD2 and MT1. More info should be available at planning permission

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

					stage.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a	N/A

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

resources				positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives where relevant, through the implementation of this policy there will be an overall positive impact on the baseline through mitigation measures relating to rural diversification.				

LB3 Large agricultural buildings

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the landscape and ecological network in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any agricultural development.	N/A

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	+++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives looks to support the landscape in the parish and mitigation measures are in place to prevent negative impact from any agricultural development.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will support the importance of any development not damaging the quality of the parish.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives will help to maintain and enhance the quality of the landscape in the parish through design guidance and respect of the historic character to prevent negative impact from any agricultural development.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. The policy looks to	N/A

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

				mitigate against any impact on the amenity of the parish through look directly at migration of impact of traffic however the section of the policy that addresses this would be difficult to enforce at a parish level	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. The policy look directly at the impact of traffic however the section of the policy that addresses this would be difficult to enforce at a parish level.	It would be worth considering the appropriateness of this part of the policy as this is a traffic enforcement issue more than a land use issue.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives where relevant, through the implementation of this policy there will be an overall positive impact on the baseline through mitigation measures relating to the development of large scale agricultural buildings. Any emerging SPDs from Herefordshire Council should be referred to. The policy looks directly at the impact of traffic however the section of the policy that addresses this would be difficult to enforce at a parish level. It would be worth considering the appropriateness of this part of the policy as this is a traffic enforcement issue more than a land use issue.				

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

LB4 Local energy schemes

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

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

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the SEA baseline data at this stage.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a significantly positive impact towards the SEA baseline data through the inclusion of small scale renewable energy schemes.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A

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

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a neutral impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a significantly positive impact towards the SEA baseline data through the inclusion of small scale renewable energy schemes.				

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

LE1 Protecting and enhancing local landscape character and built heritage

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy states that landscape features should be protected, leading to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy will help to protect the character and appearance of the area will lead to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A

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

To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy will help to protect the character and appearance of the landscape and will lead to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy will help to protect the character and appearance of the heritage assets in the parish, particularly traditional timber farm and will lead to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The protection of tree and landscape should help to work towards better air quality over the longer term.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

environment					
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The retention of trees and greenery will help to mitigate against the loss of area for surface run off.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.

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

To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive effect on the SEA baseline data.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline objectives where relevant through the management of development in the area. Taking into account the landscape character and built heritage, the policy will help to protect the character and appearance of the heritage assets in the parish, particularly traditional timber farm and will lead to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.				

LE2 Protecting and enhancing local wildlife

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

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

	term (1 – 5 years)	term (6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy states that landscape features should be protected, leading to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. The policy will help to protect the landscape and help to provide a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	N/A

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

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a neutral effect on the SEA baseline data.	Supporting policies will help to mitigate any cumulative impact.
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data	The retention of trees and greenery and protection of existing biodiversity should help to mitigate against the loss of area for surface run off.

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive effect on the SEA baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data where relevant. The policy states that landscape features should be protected, overall leading to a positive impact on the SEA baseline in the short term and over the longer term.				

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

LC1 Memorial Hall

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects on nature conservation.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data This policy will lead to some development of community facilities from contributions, which will be in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effect of any resulting development.	N/A

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

To improve quality of surroundings	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data. The Memorial Hall is a key feature and community asset in the parish.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have neutral impact on the baseline in the short term and a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data over the longer term with the enhancement of local facilities, reducing the need to travel to access suitable facilities.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data by reducing the need to travel to other community facilities.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have neutral impact on the baseline in the short term and a positive impact	N/A

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

				towards the SEA baseline data over the longer term.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive effect on the SEA baseline data.	N/A

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

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data This policy could lead to some development of community facilities, which will be in line with Core Strategy Policies. It will also reduce the need to travel to other community facilities and through encouraging people to use sustainable methods of transport to access the facilities. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects on nature conservation. Note that CIL is currently on hold and this may not be a viable option to obtain contributions.
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LC2 Open Space

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the protection of local green spaces Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the protection of local green spaces Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or	N/A

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

				mitigate effects.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the protection of local green spaces Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the protection of local green spaces Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the local green spaces to be protected. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. This policy summarises the local green spaces to be protected. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects.	

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

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to maintain and protect the landscape. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects. Note that CIL is currently on hold and this may not be a viable option to obtain contributions.	
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LT1 Transport & Accessibility

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are

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

					in place through supporting policies.
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	None identified. More information will be available at planning permission stage and mitigation measures are in place through supporting policies.
To improve air quality	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	N/A	N/A

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

To improve water quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Encouragement of use of local transport as well as making areas/routes more accessible will help to work towards positive impacts on the SEA baseline.				

Key:

++ Move significantly towards	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective / Objective / Policy	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production of waste	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Objective 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Objective 2	+	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Objective 3	+	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	+
Objecting 4	+	+	?	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
LH1 Settlement Boundaries	+	+	++	+	X	+	X	X	++	++	++	X			X	+
LH2 House types and sizes	+	++	++	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				
LH3 Promoting High Quality Design	+	++	++	++	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	+
LB1 Protecting and enhancing local employment opportunities	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	X	X	X	X	?				+
LB2 Supporting rural diversification	+	+	++	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X				+

LB3 Large agricultural buildings and extensions	++	++	+	+	0	?	x	x	x	x	x	x					+
LB4 Local energy schemes	+	++	+	+	+	0	++	+	0	0	0	+					+
LE1 Protecting and enhancing local landscape character and built heritage	++	++	++	++	+	x	0	0	0	0	+	+					+
LE2 Protecting and enhancing local wildlife	++	++	++	++	x	x	x	x	+	0	0	+					+
LC1 Memorial Hall	+	++	++	++	0	+	x	x	x	0	x	x					+
LC2 Open Space	++	++	++	++	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x					+
LT1 Transport & Accessibility	+	+	+	+	++	++	+	0	x	x	x	x					+
<i>A – Orchard behind Howe Terrace</i>	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	x	+	+	0	+					+
<i>B – Bakers Meadow</i>	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	x	+	+	0	+					?
<i>C – Land off Spond Lane opposite the Barns</i>	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	x	+	+	0	+					+
<i>D – Land adjoining the Memorial Hall</i>	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	x	+	+	0	+					+
<i>E – Land opposite the Memorial Hall</i>	+	+	+	+	?	0	+	x	+	+	0	+					+
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	++	++	++	++	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	0					+
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 +	Taking into consideration the cumulative effects of policies and options, the plan will have an overall positive impact on environmental assets. The plan is in general conformity with the Core																

3...)	Strategy overall an all of the policies and objectives meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA. Other issues with a currently neutral outcome have the opportunity to be mitigated by further detail in polices or at planning stage.
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	Overall the plan is positive and would have a positive impact upon the SEA baseline data. Key recommendations would be to ensure that the environmental mitigation impacts are clear and robust, this may require some enhancement of existing policies in regard to air quality and water resources. However the plan as a whole is robust and meets key targets. No significant negative cumulative effects have been identified.

Appendix 5

Option 1 - Not to prepare a NDP: *this would mean that housing development within the parish would be developer led until such a time as Herefordshire Council adopts its Rural Areas Development Plan Document (DPD).*

Option 2 – To define tight settlement boundaries around the existing built form of Lyonshall and Holme Marsh, including any existing commitments: *this approach would define tight boundaries around the built form of the two settlements, together with any existing commitments, within which a small amount of additional infill housing development would be provided to meet the Herefordshire Core Strategy Housing Growth target of 12% or at least 36 new houses by 2031.*

Option 3 – To define a wider settlement boundary around Lyonshall Village (with proposed extensions): *this approach would allow for a significantly higher level of growth than that proposed in the Herefordshire Core Strategy and would support NDP objectives linked to ensuring the future sustainability of the settlement and enhancing local services and facilities (specifically in terms of the future survival of the local public house and the need for an improved village hall facility).*

Option 4 – To guide new development to Lyonshall village only as the main settlement and to limit new development in Home Marsh: *this approach would see the NDP steering all new development to the main settlement of Lyonshall (see Fig 4.14 of the Core Strategy) and to limit new development in the secondary settlement of Holme Marsh.*

Appendix 6

Template C2: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

Parish Council Name: Lyonshall Parish

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Lyonshall Parish Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: October 2018

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA (insert chapter, section, page references, as necessary)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives; between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<p>Chapter 1.6 – 1.10</p> <p>Chapter 2 methodology, chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3</p> <p>Chapter 3 paragraph 3.5 and 3.7</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraph 3.1</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>
<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.6-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p>

<p>difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Chapter 2, chapter 4 and chapter 5</p>
<p>Alternatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. • Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. • The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. • Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. • Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<p>Chapter 4 and chapter 5</p> <p>Paragraph 5.4</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p>
<p>Baseline information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant aspects of the current state of the local, neighbourhood area environment and their likely evolution without the Neighbourhood Development Plan are described. Acknowledgement to the information in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Environmental characteristics of the local, neighbourhood area, likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the designated neighbourhood area, where it is likely to be affected by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	<p>Chapter 1, Chapter 3</p> <p>Initial screening report and Chapter 1</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>

<p>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; and other local likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate. • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	<p>Tables A2, A3 and A4</p> <p>Tables B2 and B3</p> <p>Table B4</p> <p>Chapter 5, chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 5, chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated. • Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified. 	<p>Chapter 6, paragraph 6.6 – 6.9</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>
<p>The Environmental Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. • Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. • Uses maps and other illustrations, 	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>

<p>where appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains the methodology used. • Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. • Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the Neighbourhood Development Plan resulting from the SEA. 	<p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Paragraph 2.6-2.9</p> <p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Page 1 / Paragraph 1.8 / Chapter 6</p>
<p>Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<p>Paragraph 2.6-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 8</p>
<p>Decision-making and information on the decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. • Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<p>Chapter 8</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p>

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