

Environmental Report

Report for:

Titley and District Group Neighbourhood Area

November 2018



Titley Group 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.

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

The Neighbourhood Area covers the constituent group parishes of Tittley; Knill; Rodd, Nash and Little Brampton; and Staunton-on-Arrow, some 3,119 hectares. The four parishes lie in the north-west of Herefordshire, abutting the County border with Wales. The market town of Kington is three miles to the south-west and offers local services including primary and secondary schools, employment and shopping. Local services are also available at Pembridge to the south-east and the Welsh market town of Presteigne to the north. Higher-level services are to be found in Leominster (12 miles) and Hereford (20 miles).

The draft Tittley Group Draft NDP includes 3 main objectives and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 16 criteria based planning policies with site allocations.

The environmental appraisal of the Tittley Group 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 River Arrow). 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 Tittley Group 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). It also does not 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 Tittley Group 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 Tittley Group Parish Draft Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).

1.2 The Tittley Group 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 Tittley Group 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 four parishes lie in the north-west of Herefordshire, abutting the County border with Wales. The market town of Kington is three miles to the south-west and offers local services including primary and secondary schools, employment and shopping. Local services are also available at Pembridge to the south-east and the Welsh market town of Presteigne to the north. Higher-level services are to be found in Leominster (12 miles) and Hereford (20 miles).

1.7 The Parish includes numerous Listed Buildings and 8 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. The Parish area consists of 16 Local Wildlife Sites, 11 ancient woodlands, 1 Mineral Reserve, 1 site of Special Scientific Interest, 1 registered and 2 unregistered park and garden. There are no conservation areas in the parish.

1.8 The Draft Tittley Group Parish NDP includes 3 main objectives, which are designed to deliver the overarching vision on the ground, and it is intended that these objectives will be supported by 16 criteria based planning policies. 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 8 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

1.10 The vision for Tittley Group Parish in 2031 is as follows:

- ***A home for thriving and distinct local communities, where the needs of all ages (including those of the younger generation) for both housing and local employment can be met;***
- ***A place where high-quality and sustainable community services, infrastructure and transport are available, with additional provision delivered by or in step with new development; and***
- ***A location which supports successful and environmentally-sustainable farming enterprises and other small businesses, providing local employment; and***
- ***A sustainable rural environment where the character of the villages, the natural beauty of the landscape, wildlife and historic heritage are conserved and enhanced, providing an attractive and peaceful countryside for all to enjoy.***

The 3 NDP objectives are as follows:

1. Housing and settlements

The Neighbourhood Development Plan will ensure that new housing contributes to thriving communities by:

- Identifying land for new housing and demonstrating delivery to meet the requirements of the Local Plan Core Strategy.
- Defining the planned extent of the settlements of Tittley and Staunton-on-Arrow.
- Requiring new housing to provide a mix of size and type of properties to meet community needs.

2. Economic and social development

The Neighbourhood Development Plan will guide economic and social development by:

- Supporting rural diversification and other forms of economic development which are appropriate to their location and setting.
- Working to improve electronic communications.
- Supporting renewable energy, particularly community-led proposals.
- Supporting the retention of existing community facilities and new provision.
- Identifying Community Actions in respect of non-land use matters which are outside the formal scope of the Neighbourhood Development Plan.

3. Environment

The Neighbourhood Development Plan will ensure that the local environment is protected and enhanced by:

- Providing for the protection, enhancement and conservation of the natural and historic environments in accordance with Local Plan Core Strategy policies.
- Ensuring that new development is in keeping with its surroundings and appropriately designed and accessed.
- Supporting high quality design solutions that make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

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 Tittley Group 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 46 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 considered once it has

reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage¹.

- 1.16 The Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Titley as a 4.14 settlement and Staunton-on-Arrow as a 4.15 settlement, of which it considers both 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 Titley Group 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
 - Section 3 - Introduces the 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 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.

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

- *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 Tittley Group Parish SEA Scoping Report was available to four² statutory bodies for consultation from 21 February 2017 to 28 March 2017.

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:

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Natural England welcomes the scoping report for the Tittley & District Neighbourhood Plan and considers that the methodology and baseline information used to inform the report appears to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) and associated guidance.

Since the Neighbourhood Plan area lies within the catchment of the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and likely significant effects cannot be ruled out, we are pleased to note that this has been taken into account in the scoping report, as have the potential impacts on Flintsham & Tittley Pools Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Historic England: No 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

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

sources (refer to Table A1 in Appendix 2 for details of those documents that were reviewed in completing Stage A of SEA on the Titley Group 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 Titley Group 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 Tittley Group 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 16 criteria-based policies and 3 main housing sites with an additional 2 sites where development will be supported.
- 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 3 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 Titley Group Parish in 2031:

1. Housing and settlements

The Neighbourhood Development Plan will ensure that new housing contributes to thriving communities by:

- Identifying land for new housing and demonstrating delivery to meet the requirements of the Local Plan Core Strategy.

- Defining the planned extent of the settlements of Tittley and Staunton-on-Arrow.
- Requiring new housing to provide a mix of size and type of properties to meet community needs.

2. Economic and social development

The Neighbourhood Development Plan will guide economic and social development by:

- Supporting rural diversification and other forms of economic development which are appropriate to their location and setting.
- Working to improve electronic communications.
- Supporting renewable energy, particularly community-led proposals.
- Supporting the retention of existing community facilities and new provision.
- Identifying Community Actions in respect of non-land use matters which are outside the formal scope of the Neighbourhood Development Plan.

3. Environment

The Neighbourhood Development Plan will ensure that the local environment is protected and enhanced by:

- Providing for the protection, enhancement and conservation of the natural and historic environments in accordance with Local Plan Core Strategy policies.
- Ensuring that new development is in keeping with its surroundings and appropriately designed and accessed.
- Supporting high quality design solutions that make a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

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 – Housing and settlements	++	++	++	++	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	+
Objective 2 – Economic and social development	+	++	+	++	x	+	+	++	x	x	x	+	0	+	+	+
Objective 3 – Environment	++	++	++	++	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	+

5 Assessing the NDP Options

5.1 All options that were considered by Tittle Group 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 Neighbourhood Development Plan, relying instead on the Core Strategy and the Rural Areas Sites Allocations DPD
Option 2: use a criteria-based Plan only
Option 3: allocate sites at Tittle and Staunton-on-Arrow
Option 4: define settlement boundaries for Tittle and Staunton-on-Arrow
Option 5: define settlement boundaries and allocate sites

5.3 The choice of preferred option was Option 5. This option was accepted because the consultation process demonstrated that this option should be adopted.

5.4 A 'do nothing' option (option 1) was 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 5 above; define settlement boundaries and allocate sites.

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 certainly as they all took note of the proposed delivery of housing within proportional requirements. Option 5 was chosen by the steering group and option 2, 3 and 4 were rejected because the consultation process demonstrated that they were not appropriate for the parish but that number 5 was in line with the requirements of the Core Strategy.

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:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Option 3:	+	++	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Option 4:	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Option 5:	+	++	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Tittley Group 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:

Policy TG1: Sustainable development

Policy TG2: Housing needs and requirements

Policy TG3: Rural exception housing

Policy TG4: Land at Tittley Farm (site)

Policy TG5: Land at Church Wood, Tittley (site)

Policy TG6: Tittley settlement boundary

Policy TG7: Land opposite Old Court Cottage/Newton, Staunton-on-Arrow (open space and housing)

Policy TG8: Small sites at Staunton-on-Arrow (site)

Policy TG9: Staunton-on-Arrow settlement boundary

Policy TG10: Economic development in Tittley Group

Policy TG11: Infrastructure

Policy TG12: Renewable energy

Policy TG13: Community facilities

Policy TG14: Natural environment

Policy TG15: Historic environment

Policy TG16: Design and access

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 mainly 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
Policy TG1	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG2	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG3	++	++	++	++	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG4 SITE	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy TG5 SITE	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy TG6	++	++	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG7 SITE	+	++	++	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy TG8 SITE	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy TG9	++	++	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG10	+	++	++	++	?	++	+	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG11	+	++	++	+	X	++	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG12	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy TG13	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG14	++	++	++	++	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+				++
Policy TG15	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG16	+	++	++	++	X	+	X	X	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 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 Tittley Group 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 Tittley Group 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) (Amendment) Regulations
2015 (Reg. 32)**

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

Neighbourhood Area:	Titleley Group Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Titleley & District Group Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	14 July 2016

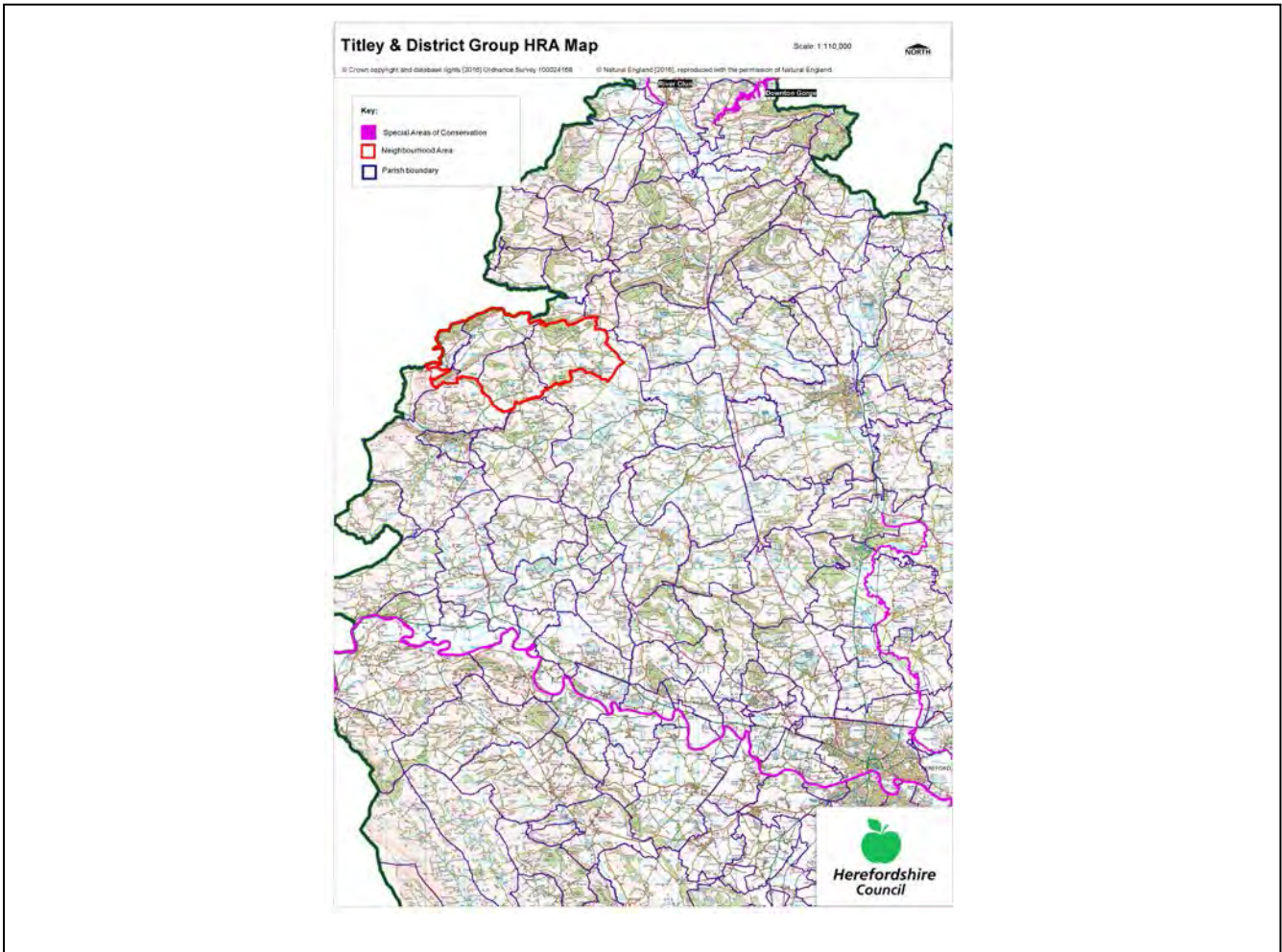
Introduction

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)



River Wye (including the River Lugg) Special Area of Conservation (SAC):

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	The River Wye is 15.6km away from the Group Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The Group Parish is within the hydrological catchments of the River Lugg and also the River Arrow (to Lugg).
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is mains drainage at Titley

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 11.75km away from the Group Parish.
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

Does the River Clun border the Neighbourhood Area	N	River Clun does not border the Group Parish.
---	---	--

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites are 48.5km away from the Group 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 47.4km away from the Group Parish.
--	---	---

HRA Conclusion:

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

European Site

(List only those which are relevant)

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 Titley & District Group Neighbourhood Area and would need to be taken into account within a Strategic Environmental Assessment. In addition, the NDP will also need to consider the other SEA topics set out in Guidance Note 9a to ensure that the plan does not cause adverse impacts.

SEA features	Within Neighbourhood Area		Bordering Neighbourhood Area	
	Total number	Name(s)	Total number	Name(s)
Ancient Woodland	11	Knill Wood; Combe & Brandhill Woods; Lanes Wood; Godens Wood; Mowley Wood 2; Birch Coppice; Kennel Wood; Rodd Wood; Wychmoor Wood; Butcher Wood; Broadleys Wood.	11	Holywell Wood; Lyonshall Park Wood; Piers Grove Wood; Rise Coppice; Butts Wood; Vallet Coppice; Stockley Heys Wood; Chaff Wood; Ravensmere Wood; Park Wood; Bradnor Wood
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	0	-	0	-
Conservation Areas	0	-	0	-
Flood Areas	There are Flood Zones in the south and north west of the Neighbourhood Area.			
Geoparks	0	-	0	-
Listed Buildings	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Group Parish			
Local Geological Sites (LGS)	0	-	0	-
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)	16	Pond at Knill; Hindwell Brook; Land at Little Brampton; Knill Wood, Hazel Point and Nash Wood; Land near Nash Court;	21	River Lugg; Byton and Combe Moors; Woodland along River Lugg; Land at Stapleton; Shobdon Pools;

		Land at Nash; Land adjacent to Wychmoor Wood; Little Brampton and Scar; Bircher Wood; Field near Lower Tan House; Mowley and Grove Woods; Pools near Titley; Pool near Shawl Farm; Land near Hunton Bridge; River Arrow; Herrock Hill.		Marsh Covert; Land adjacent to Moseley Common; Disused railway, Kington to Leominster; Land at Rushock Farm; Tinkers Wood; Ruchock Common; Bradnor Hill and Holywell Wood; Land at Lower Harpton; Lyonshall Park Wood; Land at Mill Farm; Piers Grove Wood and adjoining field; Lane at Rhue Ville; Land at Floodgates; Pinsley Brook; Frith Wood; Woodlands on Coles Hill.
Mineral Reserves	1	Rodd, Nash and Little Brampton	0	-
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	0	-	0	-
Nature Trails	3	Offa's Dyke; Herefordshire Trail; Mortimers Trail.	0	-
Registered Parks and Gardens	1	Eywood.	2	Shobdon; Hergest Croft.
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)	8	Offas Dyke: Section south of Riddings Brook on Herrock Hill; Offas Dyke: Rushock Hill section extending 1680 yds (1490m) east of Kennel Wood; Churchyard cross in St Michael's Church; Wapley Hill, large multivallate hillfort and pillow mounds 150m north of Warren House; Offas Dyke: The section extending 165yds (150m) north of Berry Wood; Offas Dyke: The section extending 300yds (270m) crossing the railway west of Titley	12	Lugg Bridge (also in Powys Wales); Stapleton Castle; Bowl barrow 445m south west of Lower Court; Bowl barrow 460m south of Lower Court; Motte Castle 300m north east of Combe House; Bowl barrow 490m south east of Milton Cross; Bowl barrow 460m south of Milton Cross; Bowl barrow 500m south east of Milton

		junction; North Herefordshire Rowe Ditch; Motte south west of the church.		Cross; Moated site at Court House Farm; Lyonshall Castle; Mound 150yds (140m) north of the church; Churchyard cross at St Mary The Virgin's Churchyard.	
Sites of Importance in Nature Conservation (SINC)	0	-	0	-	
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	0	-	0	-	
Unregistered parks and gardens	2	Titley Court; Staunton Park.	9	Court of Noke; Lyonshall Park; The Whittern; Kinsham Court; Castle Weir; Moor Court, Pembridge; Ridgebourne; Lynhales; Bryans Ground.	
			SSSI Status		SSSI Status
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1	Flintsham and Titley Pools.	Favourable	4 River Lugg	Favourable; Unfavourable Recovering; Unfavourable Recovering, Unfavourable No Change; Unfavourable Recovering.

Decision Notification:

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Tittley & District Group Neighbourhood Area:

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

Assessment date: 29 June 2016

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."

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

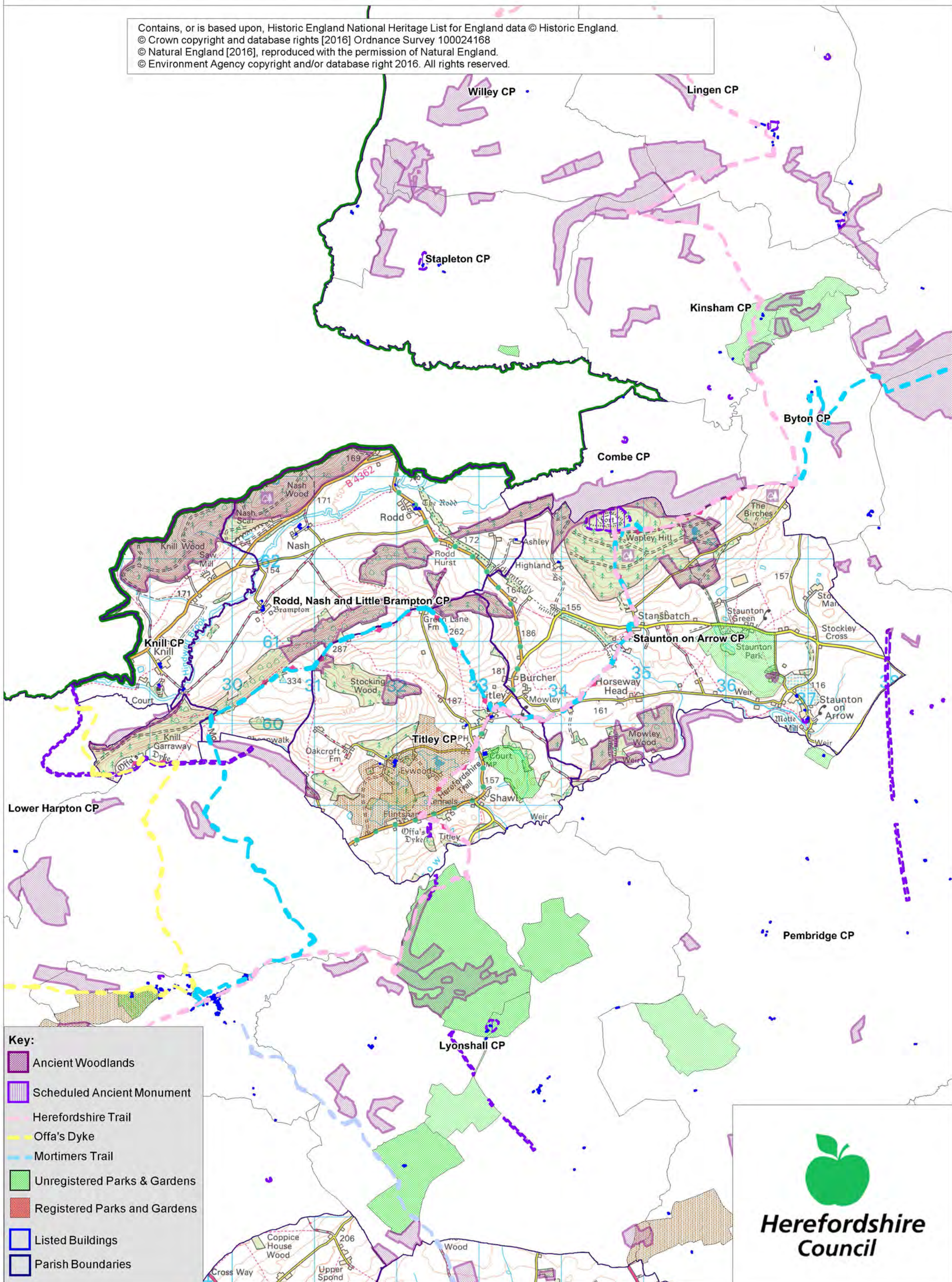
Vulnerability data: Lesser Horseshoe bats are known to migrate between 5km and 10km between their summer and winter roosts. The Lesser Horseshoe Bat is vulnerable to disturbance; light pollution; and habitat loss. Check with the planning ecologist for other issues. NDPs closest to the European Site will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

Titleley & District Group SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:40,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- Herefordshire Trail
- Offa's Dyke
- Mortimers Trail
- Unregistered Parks & Gardens
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries

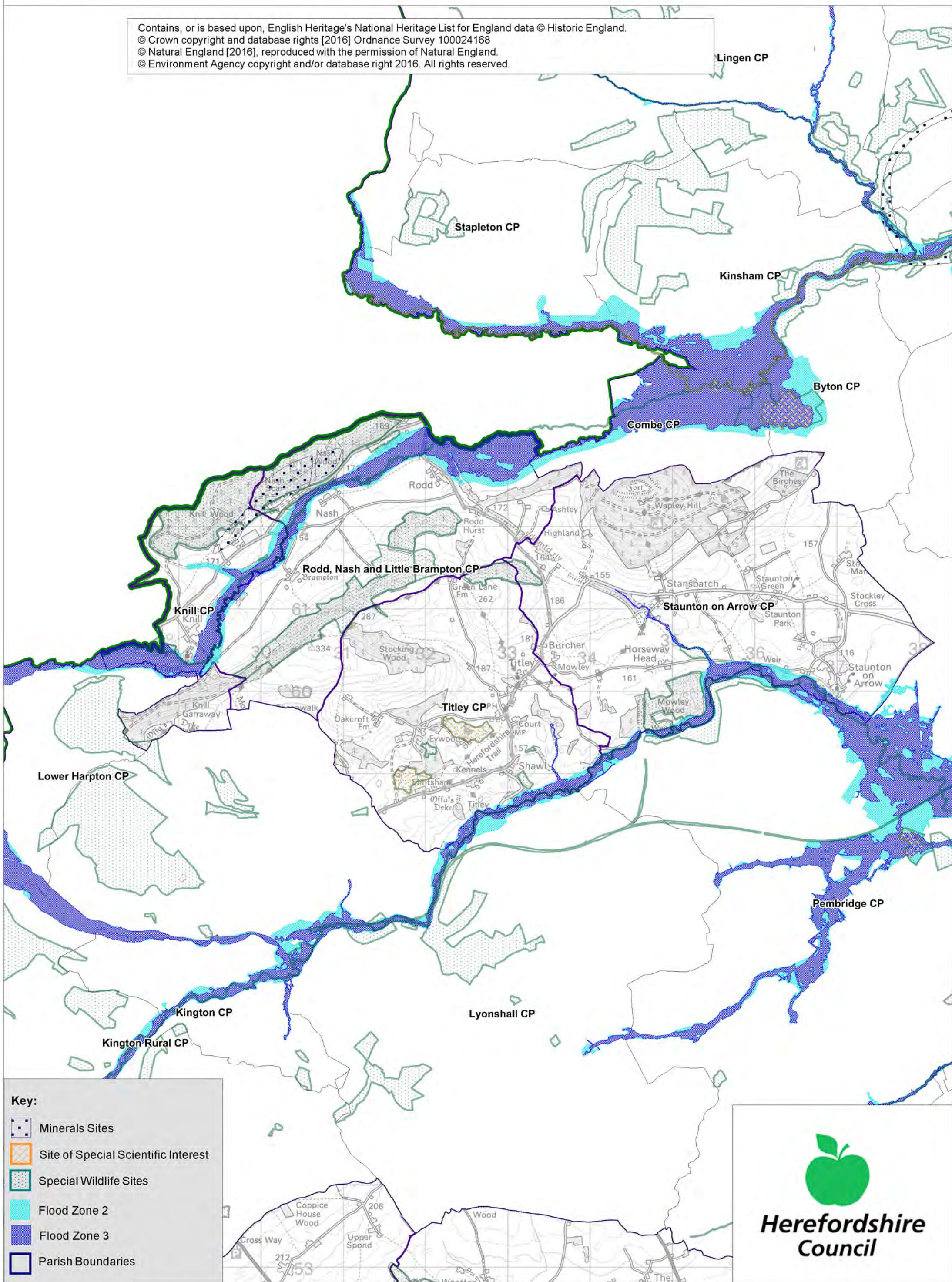


Titley & District Group SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:40,000



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Key:

- Minerals Sites
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Special Wildlife Sites
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- Parish Boundaries



**Herefordshire
Council**

Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Titley & District Group Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

February 2017



**Herefordshire
Council**

Consultation on the Scoping Report

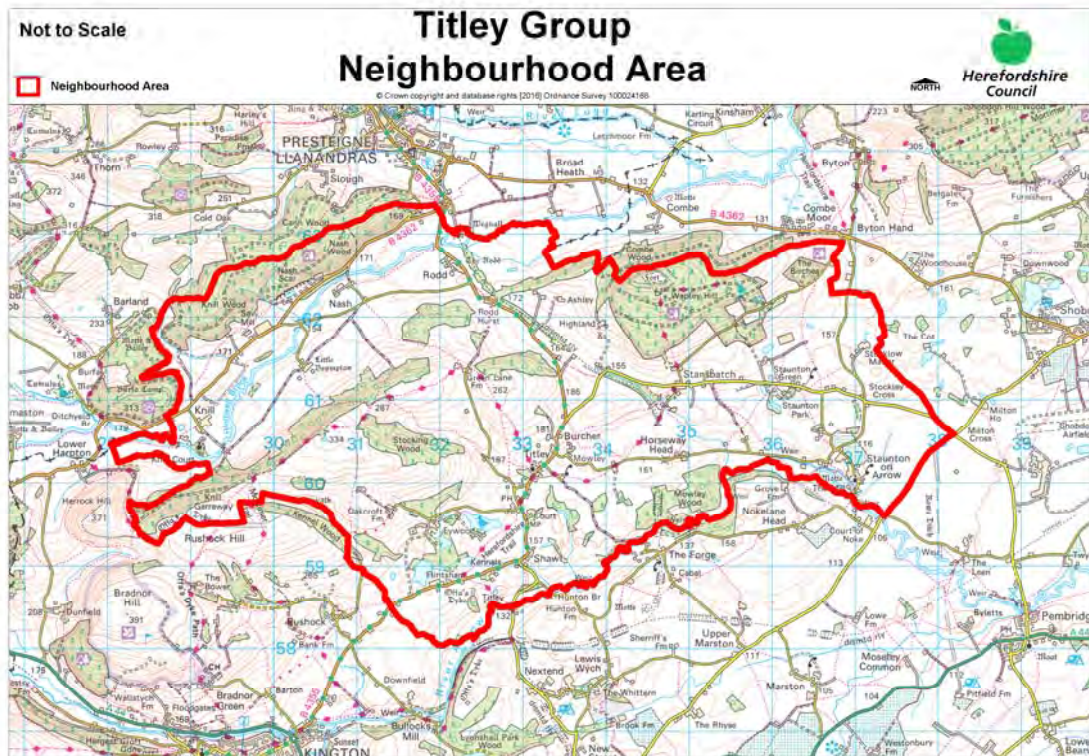
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

- 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 Natural Resources Wales.

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

1. Natural England;
2. Historic England;
3. Environment Agency.



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

Parish Council Name: Titley & District Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Titley & District Group Neighbourhood Development Plan

Date completed: January 2017

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations	European Union Legislation	2010	These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of 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.
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	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 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Soil 	
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.
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	Provides that any public body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	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.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the relevant policies set within the NPPF.
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	
Herefordshire Core Strategy, (adopted) 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2015	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Titley & District group is listed in the Core Strategy under Figure 4.14 and Staunton on Arrow under Figure 4.15 in the Kington HMA. This means the NDP should take into consideration the criteria set within Policy RA1 and RA2.</p> <p>The neighbourhood plan should allocate a minimum of 23 dwellings within Titley</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community. <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Titley & District Group is within the Kington Housing Market Area (HMA). The target for proportionate growth is 12% across the parish.</p>		<p>& District Group within the plan period of 2011 to 2031.</p> <p>Completions from 2011 – 2016 and Commitments as at April 1 2016, totalling 11, leaves a minimum figure of 12 dwellings to allocate.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 2016-2031	Corporate	2016	The Local Transport Plan outlines the significant role that transport will play to enable the delivery of the Core Strategy proposals. This 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 2016 to 2031.	<p>The Transport Plan aims to increase highway capacity for new development sites as improve efficiency of existing transport network.</p> <p>The document includes five key objectives, one which plans to enable economic growth connecting new roads with developments. Intrinsic to this is to provide a good quality transport network. The other objectives aim to promote healthy lifestyles with pollution reduction and active travel schemes. Improvements will be made to make journeys easier and safer, ensuring access to services for living in rural areas maximising accessibility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Population and human health 	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Titley & District Group Neighbourhood Plan 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) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Understanding Herefordshire Report	Built and natural environment	2016	<p>Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life</p> <p>Promotion of healthy lifestyle choices.</p> <p>Enable development for economy and housing to required levels.</p> <p>Growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>	<p>An air quality management plan is in place to tackle this. Destination Hereford project is in place to give locals more sustainable transport options.</p> <p>Sustainable transport measures will also help to promote active lifestyles within Herefordshire.</p>	<p>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Have a more diverse range of transport options.</p>	<p>None identified.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-2019	Corporate	2015	The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision and objectives for the Malvern Hills AONB area and the priorities for its management.	Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 21 guiding principles and 14 strategic objectives and 76 policies which will help address them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Titley & District Group Neighbourhood Plan Area is not within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills AONB.
Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2015-2020	Corporate	2015	The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the Wye Valley AONB area and the priorities for its management.	Sets out a range of objectives which seek to reconcile the competing interests of the environment, the ecology and the social and economic well-being of the AONB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Titley & District Group Neighbourhood Plan Area is not within the Wye Valley AONB.

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2015	<p>The HELAA 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. 	<p>In terms of Tittley & District Group previous SHLAA doesn't identify direct development areas. Kington is the smallest market town and the plan proposes only modest development with no strategic housing allocations.</p> <p>The 2015 SHLAA does identify that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 additional dwellings could be provided on one primary site allocated through the 2015 call for sites. Site ref HLLA/153/002. The site is 4.54 ha and is partially suitable for development, and it in part development is achievable. <p>Of the 20 dwellings, it is proposed that development is achievable over 6-10 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climate factors Cultural heritage and the landscape Flora and fauna Population and human health Soil Water 	<p>The SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing in the wider HMA, however does not directly allocate land for development in Tittley & District Group. A partially suitable site was identified by the SHLAA call for sites in 2015.</p> <p>The Tittley & District Group NDP should be informed by the findings of the SHLAA.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031	<p>The LHMA uses 7 HMAs as the geography for presenting data.</p> <p>Titley & District Group and falls within the Kington HMA.</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 Kington LHMA, between 2011-2031 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: 1 Bed – 64.7% 2 bed – 23.1%, 3 bed – 12.2%, 4 bed- 0%.</p>	<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>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study 2012 (updated in 2014)	Evidence	2014	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> <p>As a consequence, the rural areas will face an increasing urgency to provide more 3 bedroom homes, with more 1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>This study provides an indication of housing requirements in the rural areas and the Kington HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Titley & District Group NDP, which could include policies to facilitate the provision of the right types of homes in the right places.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				and 2 bed homes required in the affordable sector.		
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	The village of Titley & District Group is classified as a 4.14 settlement and Staunton on Arrow as a 4.15 settlement, which means the area is considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 12% across the parish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Titley & District Group NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Core Strategy Policy RA1 and RA2.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment	Evidence	2016	Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.	<p>Key findings from the survey of Gypsy and Traveller households in 2012 found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31% of households surveyed have some sort of accommodation need • Of the 17 households with an accommodation need, 7 had a requirement for at least one additional pitch • 10 households had a requirement for bricks and mortar housing • There is an additional requirement for 7 pitches and 9 units of Registered Social Landlord accommodation within Herefordshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Titley & District Group NDP must establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it.
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP can help to achieve the LBAP priorities.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Building Biodiversity into the LDF	Evidence	2009	Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.	This document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	There is a lack of information about rural areas which means it will be necessary to gather and assess existing biodiversity and geodiversity data, in order to ensure that the Titley & District Group NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	Establishes policies and principles for the protection and enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Titley & District Group NDP .

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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>Titley & District Group falls under Kington Rural and the majority of rural parishes don't have access to pitches, with the main centres of population providing the most facilities.</p> <p>There are no playing pitches within Titley & District Group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	<p>The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Titley & District Group NDP.</p> <p>Additional local evidence may be required to identify if there is a need for any secured playing pitch facilities within the Group Parish.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Kington area, to which Titley & District Group is a part, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive under provision of parks and gardens and outdoor Sport. Kington has the lowest levels of amenity greenspace provision across Herefordshire. • Extensive over provision of natural and semi natural greenspace. (583.32 ha) • Under provision of amenity greenspace and outdoor sport • Average provision for children and young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The open space audit and assessment of does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Titley & District Group

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2006	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.	Titley & District Group have a population of under 500 with no formal play provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Titley & District Group NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study 2009	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>Titley & District Group is in the Middle Arrow sub catchment.</p> <p>The SFRA study states that:</p> <p>It has a 30-35% standard run percentage run off by sub catchment. This is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control.</p> <p>A moderate flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 6 - 7 hours.</p> <p>The WCS identifies that the River Arrow has one of the highest general flood catchment in the county.</p> <p>The River Arrow is identified as one of the highest potential risks for surface water flooding and susceptibility to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Titley & District Group NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.</p> <p>Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Titley & District Group NDP.</p>

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for **Tittley & District Group**

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	<p>The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition</p> <p>Local SSSI: 1 Flintsham and Tittley Pools x 2 (Favourable)</p> <p>Bordering SSSI- 4 Bradnor Hill Quarry; (Favourable) Moseley Common, Pembridge; (Unfavourable Recovering) Byton and Combe Moors; (Unfavourable Recovering, No Change) River Lugg (Unfavourable Recovering)</p>	<p>2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24 %</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>Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.</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>	<p>Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment</p> <p>NE & DEFRA Website</p>

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	Countywide data is available, but this indicator would apply to this Neighbourhood Area, as the parish falls inside the hydrological catchment area for the River Wye SAC.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nutrient Management Plan

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	<p>The 2013 - 2014 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p>	<p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire.</p> <p>There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species.</p> <p>Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP.</p> <p>Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans.</p>	<p>To protect and where possible enhance the habitats of protected species identified.</p> <p>No net losses.</p>	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2013/14)

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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 and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	<p>Tittley & District Group has:</p> <p>SSSI: 1 (Flintsham and Tittley Pools)</p> <p>(Bordering SSSI's: 4 Bradnor Hill Quarry; Moseley Common, Pembridge; Byton and Combe Moors; River Lugg)</p> <p>LWS: 16 Pond at Knill; Hindwell Brook; Land at Little Brampton; Knill Wood, Hazel Point and Nash Wood; Land near Nash Court; Land at Nash; Land adjacent to Wychmoor Wood; Little Brampton and Scar; Bircher Wood; Field near Lower Tan House; Mowley and Grove Woods; Pools near Tittley; Pool near Shawl Farm; Land near Hunton Bridge; River Arrow; Herrock Hill.</p> <p>(Bordering LWS:21)</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 as much as possible.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council Initial Screening Report for the Neighbourhood Plan Tittley & District Group 14 July 2016

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	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"> • Principal settled farmlands • Principal wooded hills • Enclosed Moors and Commons lie to the West • To the South are Riverside Meadows • The majority or Staunton on Arrow is Principle Settles Farmland 	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	<p>Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template.</p> <p>Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are numerous scheduled monuments in Tittley & District Group according to the latest version of the register. There are 101 shown on HER database.</p>	-	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 January 2017).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	<p>Historic Landscape Character assessments have only been undertaken for Hereford City.</p> <p>Rapid townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.</p> <p><i>Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis (2010) only considers sites on the urban fringe of Hereford and the five market towns.</i></p>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	<p>Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Hereford.</p> <p>Rapid townscape Assessments (2010)</p> <p><i>Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis (2010)</i></p>
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	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.	AMR 2013-14
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning aspects of local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Tittley & District Group.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched January 2017)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Climatic Factors</i>							

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.	Transport patronage by mode	<p>% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by:</p> <p>Car: 70.1% Foot: 14.7% Bicycle: 4.3% Bus: 2% Train: 0.8% Motorbike: 0.8% Taxi: 0.3% Other: 7%</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present</i></p>	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 encourage the take up of lesser polluting modes of transport.	There are a lack of transport options for many rural communities and therefore high car ownership and dependency – the last decade has seen a 15 per cent 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>Domestic emissions accounted for 35 per cent (438,237 tonnes) of Herefordshire's carbon footprint.</p> <p>There is no locally specific data available at present.</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.	<p>Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).</p> <p>Understanding Herefordshire: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (July 2015).</p>

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.	2010/11: None 2011/13: Not specified 2013/14: None <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	None identified.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality. LA to monitor the number of hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development.	2011: Majority of land within the neighbourhood area was listed Grades 3 (Good to Moderate) and 4 (Poor) with a small area noted Grade 1 (Excellent) along the Eastern edge.	-	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 figures for the county as a whole dates back to 2005 when there was considered to be 84% assessed as good or very good. This represents a decrease in the % since 2002 <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Figure steadily improved before going into decline: Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8%	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.	None identified.	The State of Herefordshire (2007) Water Framework Directive (2000)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i>							
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57% 2013-14: 65% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years, though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11),(2011-2013) and (2013-2014)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (Historic England).	<p>Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. However, this data would be too large to incorporate into this template.</p> <p>There are numerous listed buildings within the parish group.</p> <p>SAM's - 8 Offas Dyke: Section south of Riddings Brook on Herrock Hill; Offas Dyke: Rushock Hill section extending 1680 yds (1490m) east of Kennel Wood; Churchyard cross in St Michael's Church; Wapley Hill, large multivallate hillfort and pillow mounds 150m north of Warren House; Offas Dyke: The section extending 165yds (150m) north of Berry Wood; Offas Dyke: The section extending 300yds (270m) crossing the railway west of Tittley North Herefordshire junction; North Herefordshire Rowe Ditch; Motte south west of the church.</p> <p>Rowe Ditch – Staunton on Arrow listed as Archaeology on Risk Register</p>	There were 71 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register January 2017.	<p>To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.</p> <p>Promote opportunities to improve condition</p> <p>Promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the at risk register.</p>	<p>North Herefordshire Rowe Ditch – Staunton on Arrow listed as Archaeology on Risk Register</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed as in decline Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems, Private/multiple owners. 	Buildings at Risk Register (Historic England); (search January 2017)

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SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings within the parish and particularly within a conservation area.	<p>Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template.</p> <p>There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings particularly within conservation areas within Tittley & District Group</p> <p>Main area of Kington listed as Conservation area (At Risk)</p>	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings, not directly within conservation area.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched January 2017)

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from Tittley & District Group baseline

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

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

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

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

Appendix A4: SEA Framework

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

Parish Council Name: Titley & District Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Titley & District Group Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: January 2017

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

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

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

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.		

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
Air and Climate	<p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p> <p>Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem.</p>	<p>To improve air quality</p> <p>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Protect or enhance the quality of watercourses. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. Reduce the county's contribution to climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport, domestic, commercial and industrial sources. Increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources including by micro-generation, Combined Heat and Power (CHP), district heating and in transportation. 	<p>Transport patronage by mode</p> <p>Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission.</p> <p>Total CO2 emissions per capita</p>	<p>To increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.</p> <p>To contribute towards the national target.</p> <p>To reduce the overall carbon emissions.</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
Water	<p>Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p>	<p>To improve water quality</p> <p>To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p>	<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. 	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.</p> <p>Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality</p> <p>Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.</p>	<p>To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.</p> <p>To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality as set out in the Water Framework Directive.</p> <p>To meet the targets set out in the Nutrient Management Plan (2014)</p>
Soil	<p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p> <p>Ensure integrated, efficient and</p>	<p>To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. Ensure new developments 	<p>Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.</p> <p>Amount of land identified as best and most versatile agricultural land lost to development.</p>	<p>To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.</p> <p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
	balanced land use.		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.		
Population and Human Health	Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	To improve health of the population To reduce crime and nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings. Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management. Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised. Promote the use of rural areas and open 	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design	No specific targets identified.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.		
Material Assets	<p>Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.</p> <p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p>	To conserve natural and manmade 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. 	<p>The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.</p> <p>Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.</p> <p>Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.</p> <p>Agricultural land usage by quality</p>	<p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development. No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.</p>

Appendix 3

Date: 10 March 2017
Our ref: 209115
Your ref: Titley & District Group NP - SEA Scoping Report



James Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning and Strategic Planning teams
Herefordshire Council
Council Offices
Plough Lane
Hereford
HR4 0LE

Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

jlatham@herefordshire.gov.uk

Dear James

Planning consultation: Titley & District Group Neighbourhood Plan – Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 21/02/2017

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.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Natural England welcomes the scoping report for the Titley & District Neighbourhood Plan and considers that the methodology and baseline information used to inform the report appears to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) and associated guidance.

Since the Neighbourhood Plan area lies within the catchment of the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and likely significant effects cannot be ruled out, we are pleased to note that this has been taken into account in the scoping report, as have the potential impacts on Flintsham & Titley Pools Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

Natural England notes the screening process applied to this Neighbourhood plan. We agree with the Council's conclusion that likely significant effects upon the named European designated site below cannot be ruled out and therefore a full HRA will be required:

- River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

In accordance with Schedule 2 of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, a neighbourhood plan cannot be made if the likelihood of significant effects on any European Site, either alone (or in combination with other plans and projects) cannot be ruled out.

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](#).

We refer you to the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities relevant to neighbourhood plans which may be helpful to you.

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 Caolan Gaffney on 02080 266680. 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

Caolan Gaffney
Planning Adviser
Sustainable Development
East Midlands Area Team

Annex 1 - Neighbourhood planning and the natural environment: information, issues and opportunities

Natural environment information sources:

The [Magic](#)^[1] website will provide you with much of the nationally held natural environment data for your plan area. The most relevant layers for you to consider are: **Agricultural Land Classification, Ancient Woodland, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Local Nature Reserves, National Parks (England), National Trails, Priority Habitat Inventory, public rights of way (on the Ordnance Survey base map) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (including their impact risk zones)**. Local environmental record centres may hold a range of additional information on the natural environment. A list of local record centres is available [here](#)^[2].

Priority habitats are those habitats of particular importance for nature conservation, and the list of them can be found [here](#)^[3]. Most of these will be mapped either as **Sites of Special Scientific Interest**, on the Magic website or as **Local Wildlife Sites**. Your local planning authority should be able to supply you with the locations of Local Wildlife Sites.

National Character Areas (NCAs) divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each character area is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. NCA profiles contain descriptions of the area and statements of environmental opportunity, which may be useful to inform proposals in your plan. NCA information can be found [here](#)^[4]. There may also be a local **landscape character assessment** covering your area. This is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place. It can help to inform, plan and manage change in the area. Your local planning authority should be able to help you access these if you can't find them online.

If your neighbourhood planning area is within or adjacent to a **National Park** or **Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty** (AONB), the relevant National Park/AONB Management Plan for the area will set out useful information about the protected landscape. You can access the plans on from the relevant National Park Authority or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty website.

General mapped information on **soil types** and **Agricultural Land Classification** is available (under 'landscape') on the [Magic](#)^[5] website and also from the [LandIS website](#)^[6], which contains more information about obtaining soil data.

Natural environment issues to consider

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#)^[7] sets out national planning policy on protecting and enhancing the natural environment. [Planning Practice Guidance](#)^[8] sets out supporting guidance. Your local planning authority should be able to provide you with further advice on the potential impacts of your plan or order on the natural environment and the need for any environmental assessments.

Landscape

Your plans or orders may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes. You may want to consider identifying distinctive local landscape features or characteristics such as ponds, woodland or dry stone walls and think about how any new development proposals can respect and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness.

If you are proposing development within or close to a protected landscape (National Park or Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) or other sensitive location, we recommend that you carry out a landscape assessment of the proposal. Landscape assessments can help you to choose the most appropriate sites for development and help to avoid or minimise impacts of development on the landscape through careful siting, design and landscaping.

[1] <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

[2] <http://www.nbn-nfbr.org.uk/nfbr.php>

[3] <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

[4] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making>

[5] <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

[6] <http://www.landis.org.uk/index.cfm>

[7] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

[8] <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/>

Wildlife habitats

Some proposals can have adverse impacts on designated wildlife sites or other priority habitats (listed [here](#)^[9]), such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest or [Ancient woodland](#)^[10]. If there are likely to be any adverse impacts you'll need to think about how such impacts can be avoided, mitigated or, as a last resort, compensated for.

Priority and protected species

You'll also want to consider whether any proposals might affect priority species (listed [here](#)^[11]) or protected species. To help you do this, Natural England has produced advice [here](#)^[12] to help understand the impact of particular developments on protected species.

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Soil is a finite resource that fulfils many important functions and services for society. It is a growing medium for food, timber and other crops, a store for carbon and water, a reservoir of biodiversity and a buffer against pollution. If you are proposing development, you should seek to use areas of poorer quality agricultural land in preference to that of a higher quality in line with National Planning Policy Framework para 112. For more information, see our publication [Agricultural Land Classification: protecting the best and most versatile agricultural land](#)^[13].

Improving your natural environment

Your plan or order can offer exciting opportunities to enhance your local environment. If you are setting out policies on new development or proposing sites for development, you may wish to consider identifying what environmental features you want to be retained or enhanced or new features you would like to see created as part of any new development. Examples might include:

- Providing a new footpath through the new development to link into existing rights of way.
- Restoring a neglected hedgerow.
- Creating a new pond as an attractive feature on the site.
- Planting trees characteristic to the local area to make a positive contribution to the local landscape.
- Using native plants in landscaping schemes for better nectar and seed sources for bees and birds.
- Incorporating swift boxes or bat boxes into the design of new buildings.
- Think about how lighting can be best managed to encourage wildlife.
- Adding a green roof to new buildings.

You may also want to consider enhancing your local area in other ways, for example by:

- Setting out in your plan how you would like to implement elements of a wider Green Infrastructure Strategy (if one exists) in your community.
- Assessing needs for accessible greenspace and setting out proposals to address any deficiencies or enhance provision.
- Identifying green areas of particular importance for special protection through Local Green Space designation (see [Planning Practice Guidance on this](#)^[14]).
- Managing existing (and new) public spaces to be more wildlife friendly (e.g. by sowing wild flower strips in less used parts of parks, changing hedge cutting timings and frequency).
- Planting additional street trees.
- Identifying any improvements to the existing public right of way network, e.g. cutting back hedges, improving the surface, clearing litter or installing kissing gates) or extending the network to create missing links.
- Restoring neglected environmental features (e.g. coppicing a prominent hedge that is in poor condition, or clearing away an eyesore).

^[9] <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

^[10] <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences>

^[11] <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140711133551/http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/biodiversity/protectandmanage/habsandspeciesimportance.aspx>

^[12] <https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>

^[13] <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>

^[14] <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space/local-green-space-designation/>

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
- =	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.

The following matrix appraises the emerging Titley Group 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.

- 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 and settlements	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	Overall this objective has a positive outcome over the SEA objectives where relevant. Identifying land for housing and developing a settlement boundary will give certainty regarding where development will take place.	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 – Economic and social development	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	0	+	+	+	Overall this objective has a positive outcome over the SEA objectives where relevant in terms of guiding economic development in the parish.	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 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 – Environment	+	+	+	+	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	Overall this objective has a positive outcome over the SEA objectives where relevant. Good design and protection and enhancement of the environment will help to conserve the parish area.	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 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.

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 Titley Group 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. Titley Group Parish has: 1 SSSI, 16 LWS. The Group Parish is within the hydrological catchments of the River Lugg and also the River Arrow (to Lugg). 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 Titley Group Parish at present.</p> <p>3- There are no playing pitches within Titley & District Group.</p> <p>4-Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, Dilwyn has 8 Scheduled Ancient Monument 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 Titley Group is grade 3 (good to moderate) and 4 (poor), with a small area noted as grade 1 (excellent) along the eastern edge. 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 8 SAMs. The County Landscape Character Assessment distinguishes two landscape types: Wooded Hills and Farmlands and Principal Timbered Farmlands.</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			
OPTIONS																			
Option 1: not to prepare a Neighbourhood Development Plan, relying instead on the Core Strategy and the Rural Areas Sites Allocations DPD	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		N/A	N/A	N/A
Option 2: use a criteria-based Plan only	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant. Criteria based policy does not give the same level of certainty as the other options as it will be more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However provide criteria is added to the policy to safeguard or mitigate against any harm, the option will have an overall positive effect on the baseline where relevant.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline as it will help to guide development and the environmental baseline statistics can be suitably addressed through supporting policies.	This meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Option 3: allocate sites at Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant. There is an unknown factor of how development could affect traffic impact on the parish.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline as it will help to guide development and the environmental baseline statistics can be suitably addressed through supporting policies.	This meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Option 4: define settlement boundaries for Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline as it will help to guide development and the environmental baseline statistics can be suitably addressed through supporting policies.	This meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

Option 5: define settlement boundaries and allocate sites	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall this option has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant. There is an unknown factor of how development could affect traffic impact on the parish.	Overall this option meets the SEA baseline as it will help to guide development and the environmental baseline statistics can be suitably addressed through supporting policies.	This meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
POLICIES																			
Policy TG1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X				+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant. The emphasis on the enhancing sustainable development will help to ensure that landscape character and biodiversity are protected.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to guide sustainable development and the environmental baseline statistics can be suitably addressed through supporting policies.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy TG2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X				+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to guide development and the environmental baseline statistics can be suitably addressed through supporting policies.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy TG3	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	This policy is compatible and will have a positive effect on the baseline data where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline as it will help to guide development in the rural areas of the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA and is in line with CS policy H2.
Policy TG4 SITE	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible with the SEA baseline and has a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant and in line with supporting policies. The site looks to deliver 6 dwellings and this will increase traffic but this will be mitigated by accompanying policies.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives where relevant.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA. It is in line with the proportional growth required.
Policy TG5 SITE	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible with the SEA baseline and has a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant and in line with supporting policies. The site looks to deliver 2 dwellings and this will	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives where relevant.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA. It is in line with the

Policy TG11	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	This policy is compatible and will have a positive effect on the baseline data where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy TG12	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This policy is compatible and will have a positive effect on the baseline data where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy TG13	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X				+	Overall the policy is compatible with the SEA baseline and has a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives. Improvement of community facilities will lead to a reducing in traffic as people will not have to travel outside of the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy TG14	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+				+	Overall the policy is compatible with the SEA baseline and has a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives and strongly looks to protect the natural environment.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy TG15	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X				+	Overall the policy is compatible with the SEA baseline and has a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives and protects the historic environment.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy TG16	+	+	+	+	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				+	Overall the policy is compatible with the SEA baseline and has a positive impact on the baseline data where relevant.	Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline objectives and guides design of new development within the parish.	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

Policy TG1 – Sustainable Development

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 work towards ensuring that sustainability measures are included in new development. Policy safeguards are included within the policy to ensure that community facilities, character, diversification and nature conservation are taken into consideration.	N/A

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

<p>To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would lead to the protection and enhancement of sustainable infrastructure, landscapes and townscapes. Policy safeguards are included within the policy to ensure landscape and townscape features are taken into consideration.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>To improve quality of surroundings</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and see to enhance surroundings with sustainable development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the policy to ensure historic and cultural heritage features are taken into consideration.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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

To improve air quality	+	+	+	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. This could have a positive effect on air quality if implemented correctly over time.	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 and would only see to enhance surroundings with sustainable development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. With development there will be some margin increase in traffic however this would be balanced by the implementation of sustainable development and measures to mitigate against impacts.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	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.	N/A

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	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.	N/A
To improve water quality	+	+	+	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. The Arrow Valley will also be given high priority for protection through this policy.	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 only see to enhance surroundings with sustainable development in line with policy RA2 and proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards exist which will help avoid or mitigate against impacts on the natural environment.	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 only see to enhance surroundings with sustainable development in line with policy RA2 and proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy compliments policy RA2 and SS1 of the Core Strategy and would see development work to enhance surroundings with sustainable development measures. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that environmental considerations are taking into account the character of the area of Titley Group Parish.				

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

Policy TG2 – Housing Needs and Requirements

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 work towards ensuring that housing needs are met in line with nature conservation.	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 lead to the protection and enhancement of landscapes and townscapes. Policy safeguards are included within the policy to ensure landscape and townscape features are taken into consideration.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	++	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only see to	N/A

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

				enhance surroundings with development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	
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 see to enhance surroundings with development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards are included within the policy to ensure historic and cultural heritage features are taken into consideration.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only see to enhance surroundings with development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	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 and would only see to enhance surroundings with development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy. With development there will be some margin increase in traffic however this would be	N/A

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

				balanced by the implementation of sustainable development and measures to mitigate against impacts.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Support from other policies will ensure that this is addressed in the longer term also.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only see to enhance surroundings with development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	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

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 in terms of SEA objectives and would only see to enhance surroundings with sustainable development in line with policy RA2 and proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy compliments policy RA2 of the Core Strategy and would see development work to enhance surroundings with sustainable development measures in line with the minimums required by the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards exist to ensure that environmental considerations are taking into account and open spaces and the character of Titley Group Parish is protected.				

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

Policy TG3 – Rural Exception Housing

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but indicates the criteria for the provision of rural exception housing in Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow. This is positive in terms of the SEA objectives.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but indicates the criteria for the provision of rural exception housing in Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow. This is positive in terms of the SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but indicates the criteria for the provision of rural exception housing in Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow. This is positive	N/A

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

				in terms of the SEA objectives.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but indicates the criteria for the provision of rural exception housing in Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow. This is positive in terms of the SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but indicates the criteria for the provision of rural exception housing in Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow. This is positive in terms of the SEA objectives.	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	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	N/A	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	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 will not lead directly to development but indicates the criteria for the provision of rural exception housing in Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy will not lead directly to development but indicates the criteria for the provision of rural exception housing in Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow. This is positive in terms of the SEA objectives. This policy supports the relevant SEA baseline objectives and is in line with the Core Strategy, specifically H2 and RA3.				

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

Policy TG4 – Land at Titley Farm (SITE)

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 specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effects on nature conservation.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open	N/A

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

				space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effect on the historic environment or cultural heritage.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies, however any new development will increase possible traffic, but policy safeguards are in	N/A

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

				place to guide development.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open	N/A

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

water supply				space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
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 policy specifies a site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy specifies an allocated site for housing development of around 6 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes and policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development. More information can be provided at a more detailed planning stage.				

Policy TG5 – Land at Church Wood, Titley (SITE)

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 specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effects on nature conservation.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effect on the historic environment or cultural heritage.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to	N/A

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

				development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies, however any new development will increase possible traffic, but policy safeguards are in place to guide development.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To improve water	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2	N/A

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

quality				dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	++	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
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 policy specifies a site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy gives guidance for an allocated site for housing development of around 2 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes and policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development. More information can be provided at a more detailed planning stage.				

Policy TG6 – Titley Settlement Boundary

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 –	Medium term	Long term (11 years +)		

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

	5 years)	(6 – 10 years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effects on nature conservation.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effect on the historic environment or cultural heritage.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a	N/A

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

				settlement boundary. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies, however any new development will increase possible traffic, but policy safeguards are in place to guide development.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To improve water	?	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a	N/A

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

quality				settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
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 policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary for Titley. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes and policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and certainty in where any further development could be located. More information can be provided at a more detailed planning stage.				

Policy TG7 – Land opposite Old Court Cottage/Newtown, Staunton-on-Arrow (SITE)

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 –	Medium	Long term		

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

	5 years)	term (6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	++	++	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effects on nature conservation.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	+	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to	N/A

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

cultural heritage				development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effect on the historic environment or cultural heritage.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies, however any new development will increase possible traffic, but policy safeguards are in place to guide development.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable	N/A

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

				development.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	++	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open	N/A

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

				space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	This policy specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	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 specifies a site for housing development of around 5 dwellings and recreational open space. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	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 gives guidance for an allocated site for 85% community space with up to 5 dwellings. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes and policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development. More information can be provided at a more detailed planning stage.
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Policy TG8 – Small sites at Staunton-on-Wye (SITE)

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 supports proposals for development on two specified sites. Policy safeguards are in place in avoid or mitigate effects on nature conservation.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of	++	++	++	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites.	N/A

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

landscapes and townscapes				It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effect on the historic environment or cultural heritage.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies,	N/A

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

				however any new development will increase possible traffic, but policy safeguards are in place to guide development.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to	N/A

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

				guide sustainable development.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	++	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	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 supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
Overall commentary	This policy supports proposals for development on two specified sites. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance				

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

and any cumulative effects	quality of landscapes and townscapes and policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development. More information can be provided at a more detailed planning stage.
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Policy TG9 – Staunton-on-Arrow Settlement Boundary

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 will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effects on nature conservation.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes.	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 will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. Policy safeguards are in place to avoid or mitigate effect on the historic environment or cultural heritage.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies, however any new development will increase possible traffic, but policy safeguards are in place to guide development.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only	N/A

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

				lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To improve water quality	?	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development and in turn help to improve air quality.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary. It will only	N/A

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

				lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	+	+	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	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 will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards are in place to guide sustainable development.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative	This policy will not lead directly to development but defines a settlement boundary for Staunton-on-Arrow. It will only lead to development in line with Core Strategy Policies. Policy safeguards and supporting policies are in place to maintain and enhance quality of landscapes and townscapes and policy safeguards are in place to				

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

effects	guide sustainable development and certainty in where any further development could be located. More information can be provided at a more detailed planning stage.
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Policy TG10 – Economic development in Titley Group

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 above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Additional tourism visitors and facilities could have an effect on the natural environment. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Titley Group Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts on the environment.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	+	+	+	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have 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

townscapes				Additional tourism visitors and economic facilities could have an effect on landscapes but could also enhance the development of the landscape in line with other complementary and conservation policies. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Additional tourism visitors and economic facilities could have an effect on the natural environment but could equally enhance the quality of the surroundings. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts on the environment.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	++	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Additional tourism visitors and economic facilities could have an effect on the historic environment but income from tourism could help to ensure the conservation of the cultural heritage. Policy safeguards	N/A

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

				within the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Additional tourism visitors and economic facilities could have an effect on the natural environment. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts on the environment.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	+	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have an uncertain or positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Additional tourism visitors and economic facilities could have an effect on the natural environment. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts on the environment.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability	+	+	+	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have a positive	N/A

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

to climate change				impact on the SEA baseline data.	
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 above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Additional tourism visitors and facilities could have an effect on the natural environment. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Titley Group Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or	N/A

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

				mitigate against impacts on the environment.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy is not above and beyond the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Additional tourism visitors and economic facilities and business extensions could have an effect on the natural environment but policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and in line with policies SS5, RA5, RA6, E1 and E4 and policies within the Titley Group Neighbourhood Plan will help to avoid or mitigate against impacts on the environment. Additional tourism facilities could increase visitor numbers; equally it could provide services for visitor who are already coming to the area by car but over the longer term supporting policies will help to mitigate the impact.				

Policy TG11 – Infrastructure

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 above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Titley Group Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts on the	N/A

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

				environment.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	++	++	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Titley Group Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Promotion of high speed broadband and telecommunications facilities would have a positive effect on the quality of the surroundings. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts.	N/A

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

To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Promotion of high speed broadband and telecommunications facilities would have a positive effect on the natural environment as homeworking may be possible. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Promotion of high speed broadband and telecommunications facilities would have a positive effect on the natural environment by encouraging home working and also transport infrastructure should help to reduce use of personal transport. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Titley Group Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not above the Core Strategy and will have 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

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 above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts on the environment.	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 above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Promotion of high speed broadband and telecommunications facilities would have a positive effect on the natural environment by encouraging home working and also transport infrastructure should help to reduce use of personal transport. Policy safeguards within the Core Strategy and the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid or mitigate against impacts.
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TG12 – Renewable Energy

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	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has 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 data	
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 cultural heritage	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	++	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	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

To improve water quality	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data	N/A
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	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	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 impact 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	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data and is in line with the Core Strategy Policies. Proposals for renewable energy generation is supported and directly addresses the cumulative impact on the natural and historic environment.
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TG13 – Community Facilities

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

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

				protection of community facilities.	
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 relating to the protection of community facilities.	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 relating to the protection of community facilities.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	++	++	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data. Protecting existing community facilities could help to reduce vehicle use in travelling to other places to find suitable facilities.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	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

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 impact on the SEA baseline data	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative	This policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and is in line with policy SC1 and has a positive impact on the SEA baseline data relating to the enhancement of community facilities and support of diversification of existing facilities.				

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

effects	
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Policy TG15 – Historic Environment

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)	++	++	++	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. The policy would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. The policy would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	++	++	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. The policy would have a positive impact	N/A

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

				on the SEA baseline data.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. The policy would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	N/A	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. The policy would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	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	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	+	+	+	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. The policy would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy (LD4). The policy, where relevant would have a positive impact on the SEA baseline data in terms of protecting and enhancing the historic environment in Titley Group. This policy will have particular positive impacts on conservation aspects but by ensuring that development retains the character of the wider village and its surroundings.				

Policy TG16 – Design and Access

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

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 due to the specified enhancement measures in the policy regarding the protection of biodiversity.	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 due to the specified enhancement measures in the policy.	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 due to	N/A

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

				the specified enhancement measures in the policy.	
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 due to the specified enhancement measures in the policy.	N/A
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 through retention of ponds and tree life throughout development.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data over time.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy and will have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data and directly addresses and implements mitigation measures.	N/A

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

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 Directly addresses and implements mitigation measures.	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 and will have a positive impact towards	N/A

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

resources				the SEA baseline data	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. This policy helps to shape landscape and townscape of Titley Group through design guidance for residential development. A positive overall cumulative will be the impact of this policy. Environmental effects can be mitigated with core strategy and specific environmental protection policies but are also detailed in this policy.				

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 – Housing and settlements	++	++	++	++	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+
Objective 2 – Economic and social development	+	++	+	++	X	+	+	++	X	X	X	+	0	+	++	+
Objective 3 – Environment	++	++	++	++	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+
Policy TG1	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG2	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG3	++	++	++	++	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy TG4 SITE	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy TG5 SITE	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy TG6	++	++	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				+

Policy TG7 SITE	+	++	++	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+					+
Policy TG8 SITE	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+					+
Policy TG9	++	++	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					+
Policy TG10	+	++	++	++	?	++	+	X	X	X	X	X					+
Policy TG11	+	++	++	+	X	++	X	X	X	X	X	X					+
Policy TG12	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+
Policy TG13	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X					+
Policy TG14	++	++	++	++	+	0	+	+	0	+	+	+					++
Policy TG15	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X					+
Policy TG16	+	++	++	++	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X					+
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	X					+
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	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 Strategy overall and all of the policies and objectives meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA. Some neutral outcomes, mainly relating to traffic from new development, 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

Appendix 5 – Titley Group (Reg 14)

Options Considered

November 2018

Option 1: not to prepare a Neighbourhood Development Plan, relying instead on the Core Strategy and the Rural Areas Sites Allocations DPD
Option 2: use a criteria-based Plan only
Option 3: allocate sites at Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow
Option 4: define settlement boundaries for Titley and Staunton-on-Arrow
Option 5: define settlement boundaries and allocate sites

Appendix 6

Template C2: SEA Quality Assurance Checklist

Parish Council Name: Titley Group Parish

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Titley Group Parish Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: November 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. 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.6-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. • 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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