

Environmental Report

Report for:

Tarrington Neighbourhood Area

July 2020



Tarrington 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.

Tarrington Parish has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. Tarrington Parish is a small rural parish between Hereford and Ledbury, bisected east to west by two transport corridors; the A438 and a railway line. The village has a public house, community centre and a parish church.

The submission Tarrington NDP includes 4 objectives and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 15 criteria based planning policies; including one site allocation and three designated settlement boundaries.

The environmental appraisal of the Tarrington 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 on the Parish and have shown it falls within the catchment for the River Wye (including River Lugg). The River Wye is 4.2km away from the parish but the parish is within the hydrological catchment of the River Frome. The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on the River Wye SAC, which is a European site (Special Area of Conservation).

On the whole, it is considered that the Tarrington 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). Nor does it propose any growth that would be over and above that prescribed by strategic policies.

Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the effects of the policies within the Tarrington 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 Tarrington Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Tarrington NDP contains a site allocation and settlement boundaries for Tarrington and Little Tarrington. Both of these villages are identified within table 4.14 and 4.15 as targets for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA1 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). The NDP also provides general criteria based policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole.

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 Tarrington 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.

Tarrington Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 Tarrington Parish is a small rural parish between Hereford and Ledbury. It contains the village of Tarrington and Little Tarrington together with a number of scattered groups of dwellings and farms developments.
- 1.7 The population of the neighbourhood area is around 580. Local employment is largely linked to agriculture, there are no specific industrial estates or employment areas.
- 1.8 The parish has a number of environmental assets including 1 ancient woodland; 1 Special Wildlife Sites; 1 registered and 1 unregistered park and gardens. 3 Mineral reserves also exist within the parish. There is 1 ancient monument and numerous listed buildings within the Tarrington area.
- 1.9 The vision for Tarrington by 2031 is as follows:
- ‘To be a rural parish where the natural and historic environments are protected, where all ages can enjoy a good quality of life, where community life thrives and where there are homes, businesses and facilities to meet the needs of a vibrant rural village.’
- 1.10 The 4 NDP objectives are based on the following topic areas:
1. Environment
 2. Housing
 3. Employment
 4. Community

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 Tarrington 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 16 October 2015.
- 1.14 Paragraph 48 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.15 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage.
- 1.16 Table 4.14 and 4.15 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Tarrington and Little Tarrington among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for growth, in line with the provisions of Policy RA2. It is listed within the Hereford HMA which proposes 18% growth.
- 1.17 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Tarrington 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

- 1.18 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 Tarrington 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 Tarrington NDP.
- *Task A3:* Focused on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, highlighting key issues and problems within the neighbourhood area.
- *Task A4:* Used the information gathered from Tasks A1-A3 to develop a set of SEA objectives, sometimes referred to as the 'sustainability framework'.
- *Task A5:* Collated the results of Tasks A1-A4 within a Scoping Report, a document which was subject to a statutory 5 week consultation.

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

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

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

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

Scoping Report Consultation

2.6 With regard to the SEA scoping assessments, documents A1 to A4 were completed by a Herefordshire Council Planning Officer and sent to the Parish Council for comment, in readiness for a 5 week consultation with statutory bodies, pursuant to the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

2.7 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Tarrington SEA Scoping Report was available to four¹ statutory bodies for consultation from 18 June to 27 July 2015.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

2.8 The consultation resulted in 2 responses, both of which are attached at Appendix 3.

2.9 Both responses were collated and incorporated within this document where relevant:

Natural England: need to be clear if the SSSI referred to are within or near the neighbourhood area. Should include information on geodiversity.

Historic England: Have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

3.0 The SEA Framework

- 3.1 As mentioned previously, Stage A of the SEA identifies and reviews relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources (refer to Table A1 in Appendix 2 for details of those documents that were reviewed in completing Stage A of SEA on the Tarrington 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 Tarrington 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 the required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
 - *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-2018 (2014)* - 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 2014-2018 (2014)* - 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 Tarrington 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 it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the Parish is and this will have an impact on the County as a whole, regarding water quality. The River Wye (including the River Lugg), though currently meeting all its conservation objectives, will require effective management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream it should be noted also that any policies relating to SEA objective 10 and 11 are particularly robust. The River Wye does not pass through the parish but the parish is within the hydrological catchment of the River Frome which is a tributary of the SAC.
- 3.11 The NDP proposes a site for allocation which is some distance from the River Frome. On this basis, the delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact.
- 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 Baseline characteristics in relation to the Tarrington NDP SEA objectives can be found in stage A SEA assessments.

- 3.13 There are three 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 Tarrington in 2031:

1. The Plan will ensure that our local environment is maintained by:
 - a. Protecting landscape character
 - b. Sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets
 - c. Supporting biodiversity
 - d. Ensuring that new development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness
2. The plan will ensure that new housing contributes to a viable and balanced community through:
 - a. Identifying land for new housing to meet the requirements of the Local Plan Core Strategy
 - b. Seeking a mix of housing types, sizes and tenures to address local housing needs
 - c. Providing settlement boundaries for Tarrington and Little Tarrington
3. The plan will provide opportunities for economic development by:
 - a. Supporting employment developments
 - b. Encouraging tourism and leisure related businesses, including the Tarrington Arms and Millpond camping, caravanning and fishing site
 - c. Working to improve electronic communications
 - d. Supporting the development of renewable energy
4. The plan will support community infrastructure by:
 - a. Addressing the traffic and transport implications of new development
 - b. Safeguarding local green spaces
 - c. Protecting and enhancing green infrastructure
 - d. Supporting the retention and further development of community facilities

- 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 the NDP objectives which have a relationship with the SEA framework are positively compatible with it or have a neutral or unknown effect or were not relevant.

- 4.4 Task B1 of the SEA didn't identify any major conflicts between the NDP objectives and the SEA framework, however some impacts are unknown due to the overarching nature of the policy and will have to be addressed on a case by case basis at planning stages:

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	++	++	++	++	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+				++
Objective 2	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Objective 3	?	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Objective 4	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+				+

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

5.1 All options that were considered by Tarrington 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 – do nothing
- Option 2 – use criteria based policies only to manage development
- Option 3 – manage development using criteria based policies and by allocating sites in the village of Tarrington and Little Tarrington
- Option 4 – manage development using criteria based policies and by defining settlement boundaries for the villages
- Option 5 – manage development by defining settlement boundaries for the villages, allocating sites and specifying criteria

5.3 These options were formulated at public consultation events across the Parish. The results of which will feed into the identification of the preferred options and ultimately the draft policies.

5.4 Option one was a 'do nothing' option, i.e. not undertaking a Neighbourhood Development Plan, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as the majority of the community supported the work undertaken for a Neighbourhood Plan.

5.5 The second option considered a criteria based policy for providing the proportional growth within the parish area, with the third option seeking to also allocate housing sites. This would give a proactive approach to the provision thus enabling many of the sustainable objectives to be met. However by not including a settlement boundary within the plan, this would give an element of uncertainty and flexibility with regards the definition of the built form.

5.6 Option 4 and 5 included the allocation of settlement boundaries thus being more proactive as to the areas in which development would be permitted and those seen as open countryside.

With option 5 the specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and positively addressed within the subsequent policy criteria wording.

- 5.7 Overall all of the options had mainly a positive 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 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.

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	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+				++

- 5.8 18 sites were originally considered during the site assessment work, this was reduce to 4 shortlisted sites;

- Alders End Lane
- Church View/The Vines
- Stocks Field
- Little Tarrington

- 5.9 These shortlisted sites have been assessed within Appendix 4.

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

- 6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Tarrington 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 TAR1 Sustainable Tarrington
- Policy TAR2 Natural environment
- Policy TAR3 Heritage assets
- Policy TAR4 Building design
- Policy TAR5 Housing delivery
- Policy TAR6 Settlement boundary
- Policy TAR7 Housing size, type and tenure
- Policy TAR8 Land at School Road
- Policy TAR9 Employment development
- Policy TAR10 Communications infrastructure
- Policy TAR 11 Renewable energy
- Policy TAR12 Transport
- Policy TAR13 Local Green Space

- Policy TAR14 Green infrastructure
- Policy TAR15 Community facilities

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; here, there was no baseline data available in respect of SEA Objectives 3 and 9. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 4.
- 6.5 The policies largely score as positive or neutral against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This is because they are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority.
- 6.6 There are some unknown factors, particularly where the location of specific piece of development (i.e community facilities or business units TAR9 and TAR15) is not yet known.
- 6.7 The site allocation at School Road (TAR8) is seen has having a positive effect on the baseline, this is because a number of criteria have been included within the policy which seek to safeguard and consider the sustainability criteria.

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

- 6.7 The results of Task B3, as shown at Appendix 4, demonstrates that the cumulative impact of the NDP policies over the course of the plan period is generally positive. Although some policies may have a neutral or uncertain impact during the first 5 years of the plan period, there is no reason why they cannot have a positive effect in the medium to long-term due to policy safeguards included in the Local Plan (Core Strategy); these safeguards should avoid or mitigate against unacceptable adverse impacts.
- 6.8 Task B4 of SEA brings together the results of earlier tasks and 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 Tarrington 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 The policies in the Tarrington NDP are not 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.

Stage D of the SEA (Reg16 policies)

- 6.10 The submission Tarrington NDP has been revised following the consultation. No additional objectives have been added or amended. Four policies have been amended, including the settlement boundary at Little Tarrington to reflect the current planning permission. These changes have been minor in nature but they have been reassessed.

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

- 6.11 The amendments to the policies have not changed the sense or direction of the policy, therefore the assessment has very little difference in terms of the SEA from that undertaken upon the Reg14 policies.

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 Submission Tarrington 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 16 consultation with those who live, work or carry out business in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory consultation bodies, will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

Appendix 1

Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Notification

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

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

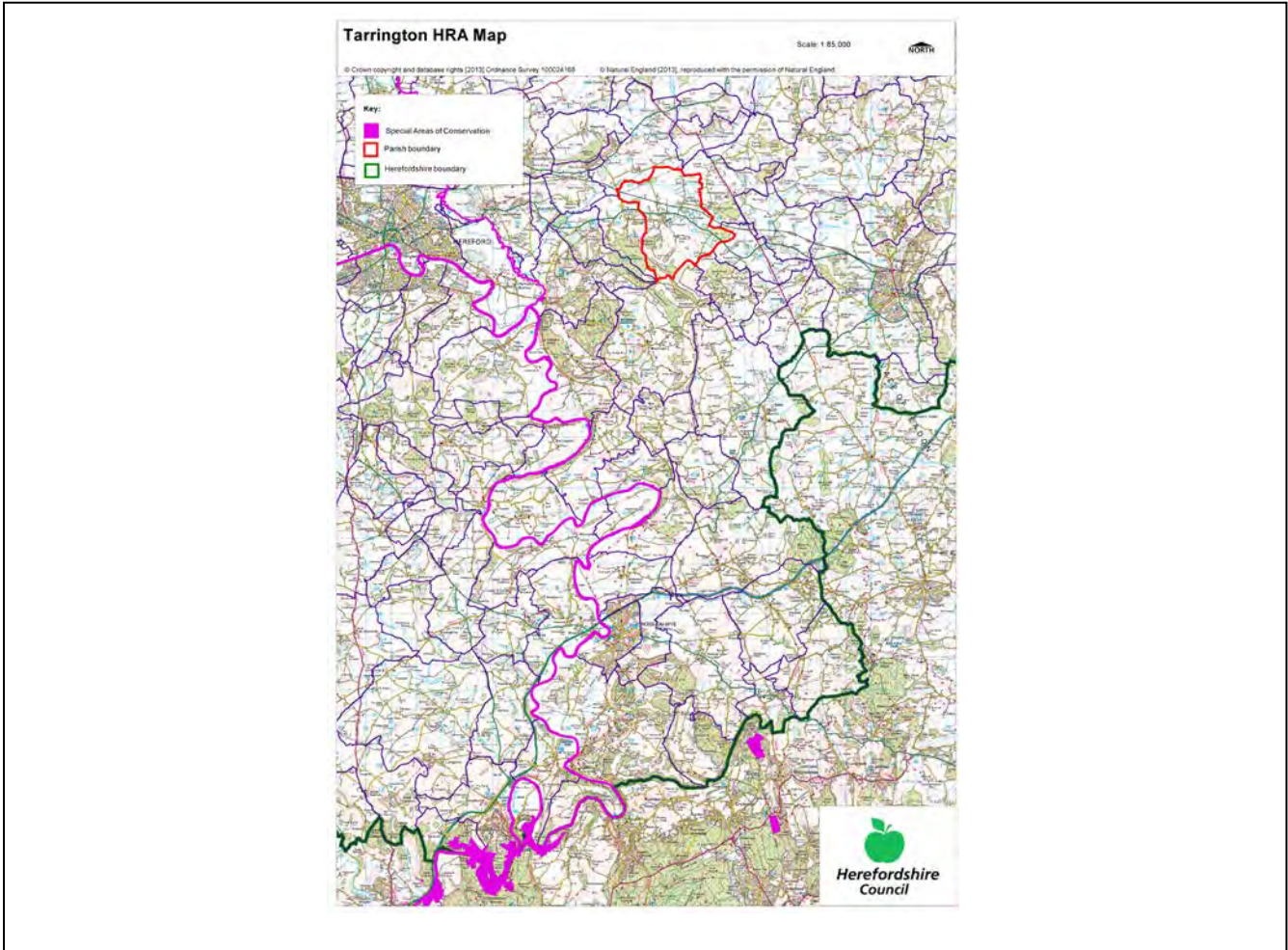
Neighbourhood Area:	Tarrington Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Tarrington Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	10/01/2014

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	The River Wye SAC is 4.2km away from the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The Parish is within the hydrological catchment of the River Frome
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is mains drainage in Tarrington

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 35.5km away from the Parish
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area include: Border Group Parish Council or Leintwardine Group Parish Council?	N	River Clun does not border the Parish
--	---	---------------------------------------

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 46.3km away from the 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 18.3km away from the 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 23.1km away from the Parish
--	---	--

HRA Conclusion:

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

European Site

(List only those which are relevant from above)

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC

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

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

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMAs within the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	15	Dormington Wood; Swillow Wood; Ashperton Park (border); Eastwood; Whitfield Coppice (border); Mains Wood (border); Priggles Wood (border); Park Coppice (border); Nurdens Wood/Canwood Knoll (border); Green Hill Coppice (border); Sharpnage Wood (border); The Pendleholes (border); Fernhope Wood (border); Priors Court Wood (border); Westhide Wood (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAls within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	1	Wye Valley AONB (border)	Y
Conservation Areas	0	There are no Conservation Areas within the Parish	N
European Sites	0	There are no SACs within the Parish	N
Flood Areas		There are Flood Zones along the River Frome in the north of the Parish and also along a brook/stream that flows from the Frome south towards the A438 east of Tarrington village	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCs/RIGS)	1 (RIGS) 12 (SWS)	RIGS: Dormington Slip (border) SWS: River Frome (border); Old canal at Ashperton (border); Woodland on Shucknall Hill (border); Old canal at Monkhide (border); Ashperton Park (border); East Wood; Whitfield & Slade Coppices (border); Putley Common & surrounding woodlands (border); Woodland at Seager Hill (border); Woodland at Woolhope Cockshoot (border); Woodlands alongside Canwood Knoll (border); Perton roadside section and quarry (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	0	There are no long distance footpaths/trails within the Parish	N
Mineral Reserves	3	River Lodon, Monkhide to Yarkhill to Bartestree; Perton Quarry to Sheepcote Hill to Woolhope Cockshoot; The Plantation to Devereux Park to Winslow Hill to Busland Wood to Sapness House (border)	Y

National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNRs within the Parish	N
Registered & Unregistered parks and gardens	1 Registered 4 Unregistered	Registered: Stoke Edith Unregistered: Devereux Park; Putley Court (border); Canon Frome Court (border); Mainstone Court (border)	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	7	Churchyard cross in St Phillip's and St James' Churchyard; Ashperton Castle (border); Ethelberts Camp (border); Moated site 360m north of Joanshill Farm (border); Moated Site (border); Roman Settlement (border); Roman fort and outworks 550yds (500m) south west of Canon Frome Church (border)	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	4	Mains Wood (Unfavourable Declining) (border); Little Hill (Unfavourable No Change) (border); Perton roadside section and Quarry (Favourable) (border)	Y

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 09/12/2013

Assessed by: James Latham

Appendix 1: European Sites

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

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

Usk Bat Site

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

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

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

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

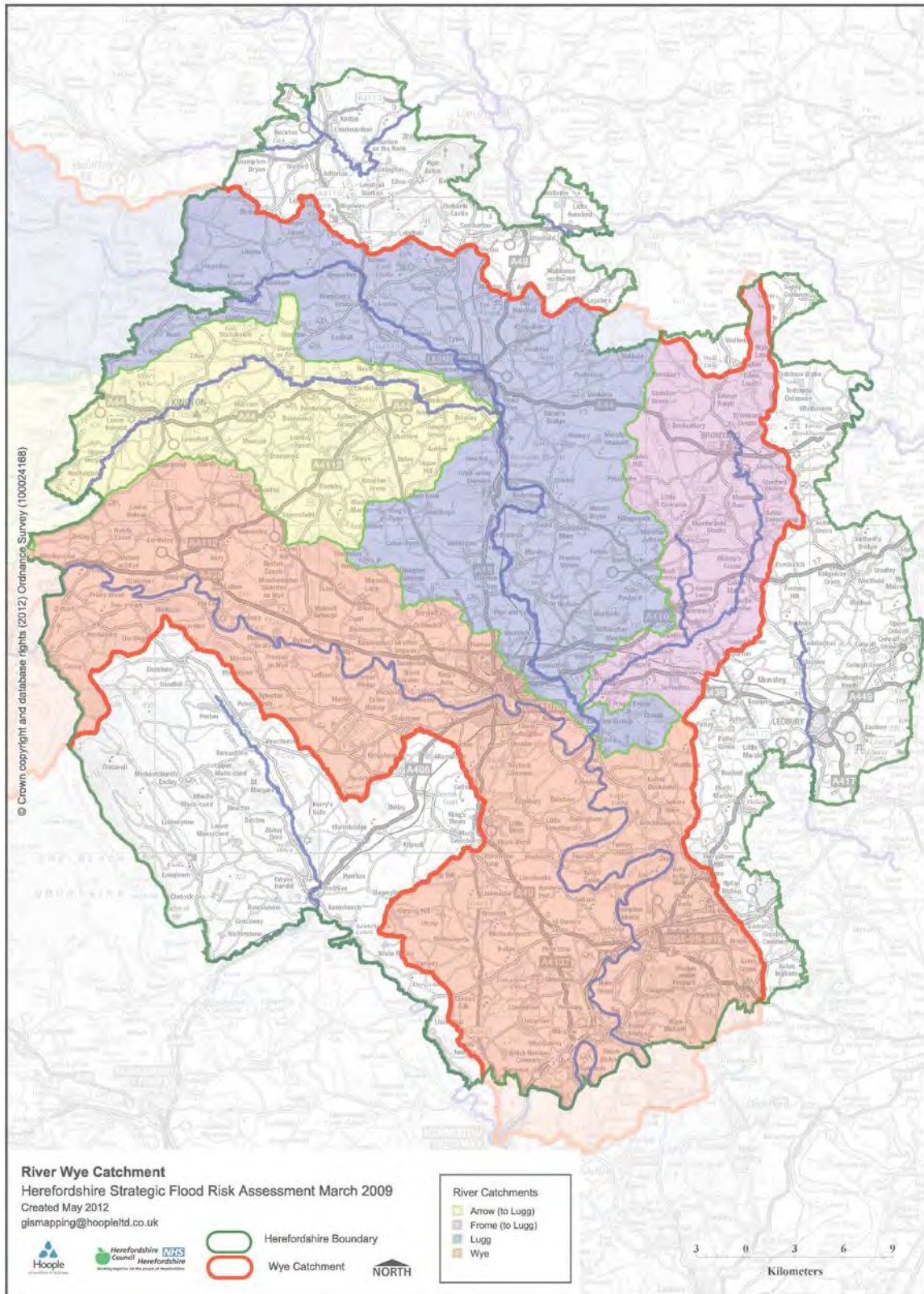
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map

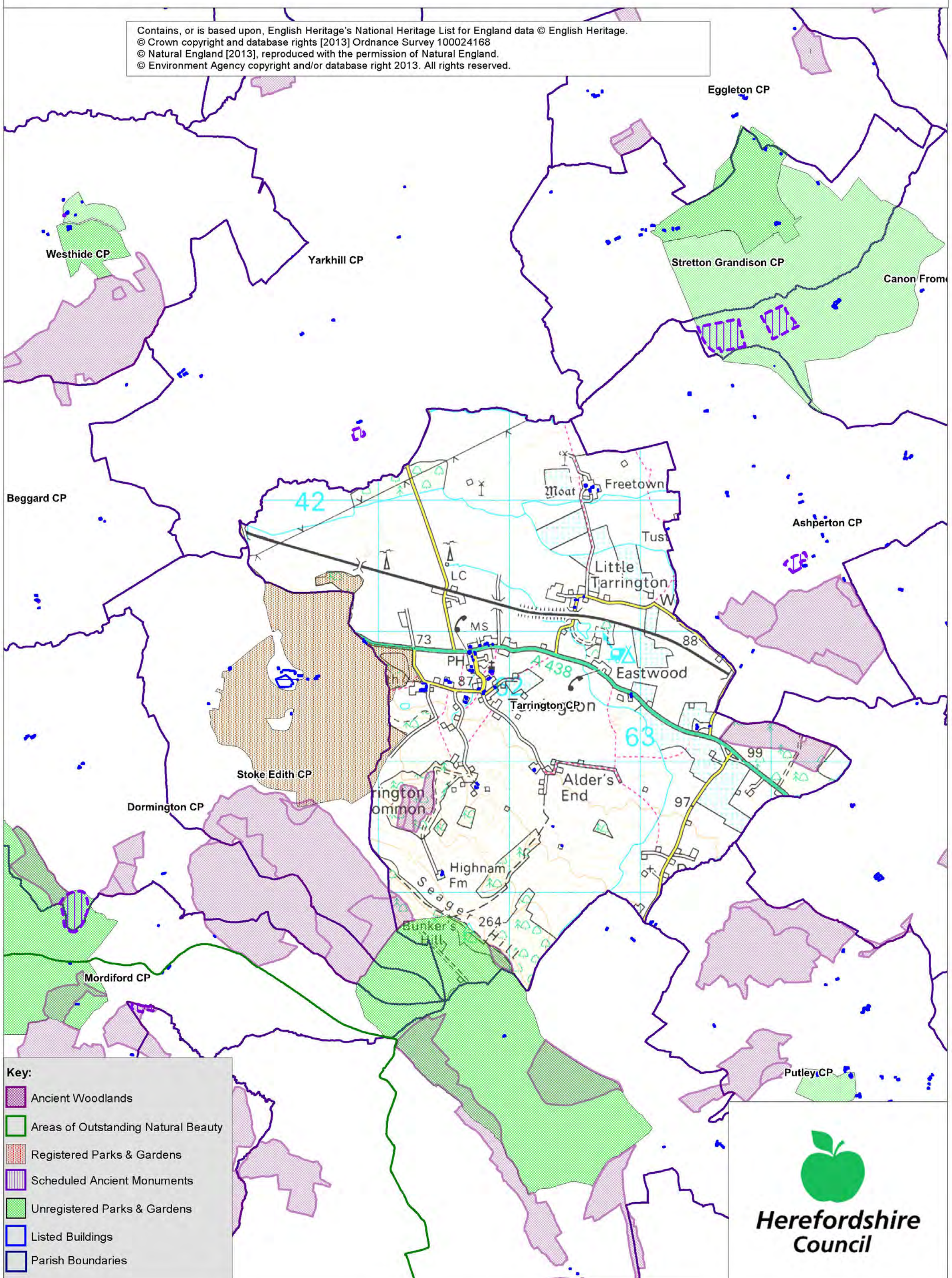


Tarrington SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:25,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Unregistered Parks & Gardens
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries



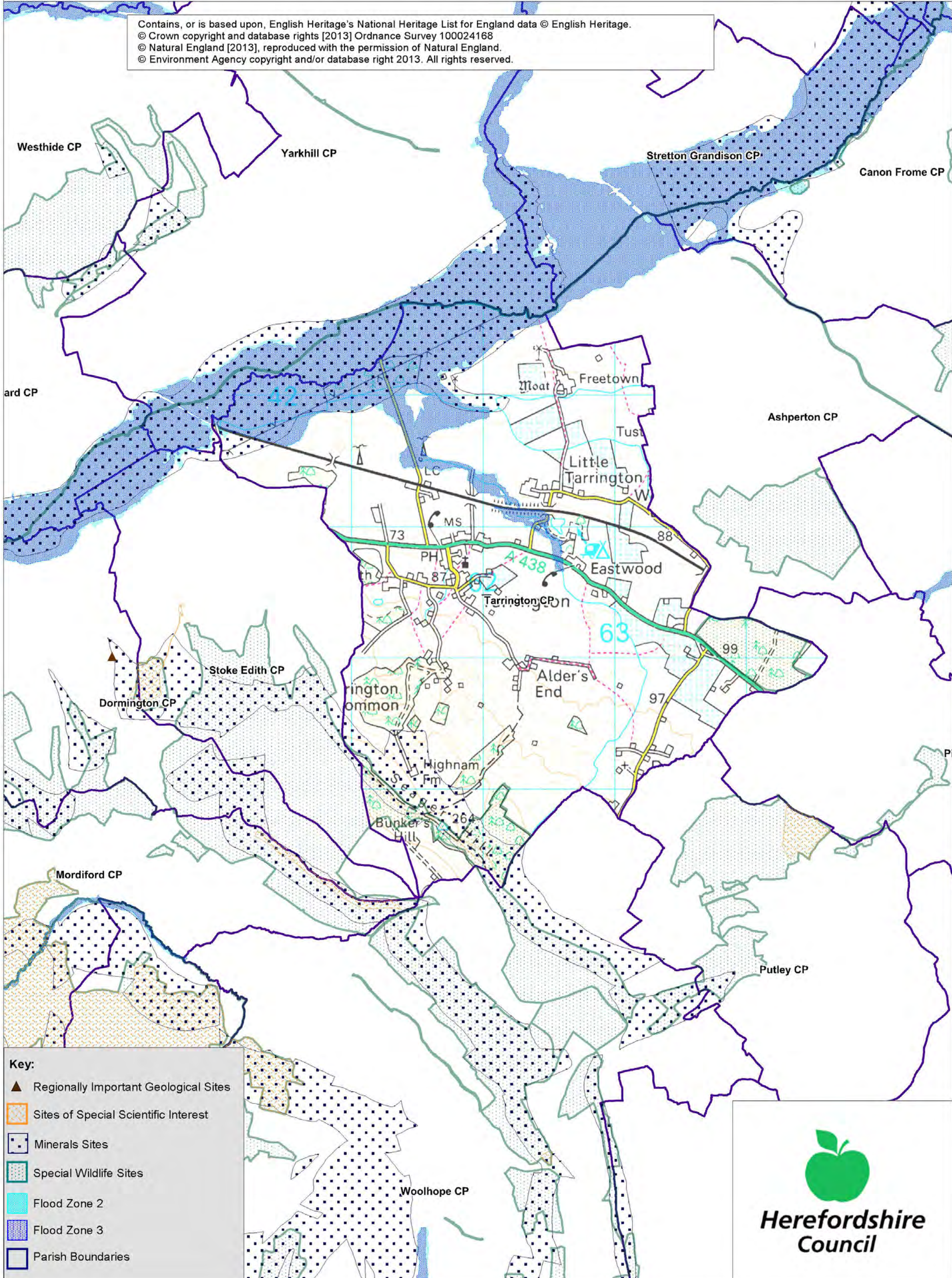
**Herefordshire
Council**

Tarrington SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:25,000



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Key:

- ▲ Regionally Important Geological Sites
- ▨ Sites of Special Scientific Interest
- ▤ Minerals Sites
- ▧ Special Wildlife Sites
- Flood Zone 2
- Flood Zone 3
- ▭ Parish Boundaries

Herefordshire Council

Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Tarrington Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

June 2015

Consultation on the Scoping Report

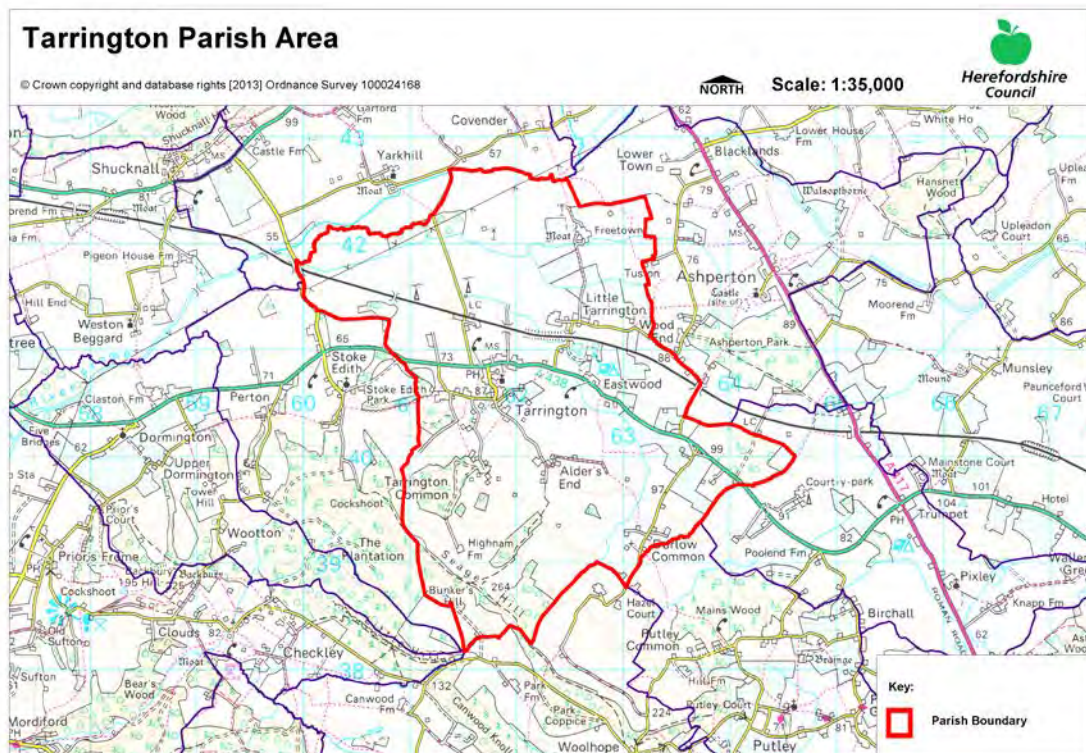
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



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

Parish Council Name: Tarrington Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Tarrington Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: May 2015

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	European Union	2000	Commits all EU member states to achieve good	Aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters (rivers, lakes,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the

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

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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
Directive			qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015	transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU		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 has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)	Domestic Legislation	2000	Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of	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. There are provisions to consider extending the right in the future to coastal land, but not woodland despite some early	<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.

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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
			AONBs.	publicity suggesting this.		
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Domestic Legislation	2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	Provides that any public body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	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"> • Air • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Population and human health 	The Neighbourhood Plans should take into account the objectives of the strategy. The aim of sustainable development should be implicit in its approach.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's	National Strategy	2011	Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by	Sets out to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP should take account of the provisions of the strategy, making the

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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
wildlife and ecosystem services			setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.	coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.		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 • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.

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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
Herefordshire Core Strategy, Pre-submission document 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2013	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<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 • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and 	<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>Tarrington is within the Hereford HMA. This is allocated under RA1 policy and should take into consideration the criteria set within this policy.</p> <p>The Core Strategy highlights that Tarrington and Little Tarrington as settlements to accommodate 18% growth by 2031.</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
				<p>cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community</p> <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 18% in Tarrington (Hereford HMA) over the plan period.</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 3 (LTP) 2013-2015	Corporate	2013	Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.	The document includes three key objectives, one which seeks to maintain access for rural residents and people without access to a car. Intrinsic to this is the retention of a 'core network' of bus services which focus on journeys between Hereford and the market towns, along with main transport corridors close to larger rural settlements. To this end, the strategy aims to increase the number of bus users by 1.3% (4,700 journeys) by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Population and human health 	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Tarrington Plan neighbourhood area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.

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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
Understanding Herefordshire Report	Built and natural environment	2014	<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>Enable development for economy and housing to required levels.</p> <p>Growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.</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>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Have a more diverse range of transport options.</p>	None identified.

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 2009-2014	Corporate	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.		<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 Tarrington Neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills AONB.
Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.	<p>PA management plan is in place to conserve and enhance natural beauty.</p> <p>Plan is here to provide guidance and strategic objectives for individuals and groups based within the Wye Valley AONB.</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 Tarrington Neighbourhood Area borders with 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 employment land allocations within Tarrington 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; however the NDP process may have to explore whether there is any employment need locally and if so whether there is any scope for providing employment land and premises.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development • Assessing sites for their housing potential; and • Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	<p>In terms of Tarrington, previous SHLAA identifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As site opposite Tarrington Parish Hall was identified in the 2009 SHLAA assessment. The site has a capacity of 50 units over a 11-20 year period. 	<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 Tarrington.</p> <p>The Tarrington NDP should be informed by the findings of the SHLAA.</p> <p>For Tarrington and Little Tarrington a local site assessment exercise should be undertaken for these two villages to update the information within 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>Tarrington and Little Tarrington fall within the Hereford HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 98 affordable dwellings between 2011 to 2031. <p>The study identifies that by 2031 Hereford HMA, additional need for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5440 market houses • 2929 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Hereford HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2011-2031 is as follows: 1 Bed - 30.3%, 2 bed -34%, 3 bed – 32.3% 4 bed-3.5%.</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 LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Hereford HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study	Evidence	2012	Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.	<p>The delivery of 5,300 homes in the rural areas would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support growth in the rural population by 6% • Increase the number of households by 14.5% <p>Forecasts also predict that growth in the population of the rural areas is likely to be primarily through an increase in those aged over 75.</p> <p>Moderate growth is expected in the 30-44 and 60-74 age brackets.</p> <p>The Local Housing Requirements Study therefore anticipates continuing improvements in life expectancy; significant growth is expected of those in their 80s, with the existing population in their 40s and 50s moving into retirement. As a consequence, the rural areas will face an increasing urgency to</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 Hereford HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Tarrington NDP, which could include policies to facilitate the provision of the right types of homes in the right places.</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
				provide more 3 bedroom homes, with more 1 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 villages of Tarrington and Little Tarrington is listed as an RA2 settlement, which means it is considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 18%.	<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 Tarrington NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA1 and RA2.

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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
Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment	Evidence	2013	Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.	<p>Key findings from the survey of Gypsy and Traveller households in 2012 found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31% of households surveyed have some sort of accommodation need • Of the 17 households with an accommodation need, 7 had a requirement for at least one additional pitch • 10 households had a requirement for bricks and mortar housing • There is an additional requirement for 7 pitches and 9 units of Registered Social Landlord accommodation within Herefordshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>A countywide Gypsy and traveller DPD is currently being produced which will cover these issues. However, the Tarrington NDP could establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it if appropriate</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 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. Traditional orchards are highlighted as a particularly feature within the parish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP can help to achieve the LBAP priorities.
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 Tarrington NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.

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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
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 Tarrington NDP.
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 Tarrington 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.	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • 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 Tarrington NDP.

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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 snapshot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Central Hereford Area, to which Tarrington is a part, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive over provision of parks, gardens and semi-natural green space • Under provision of amenity green space. • Average provision for children and young people. • Extensive under provision for outdoor sport. <p>Within Central Hereford the largest amount of land classified as parks and gardens within Herefordshire, and rated as excellent quality.</p>	<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 Tarrington Parish.

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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
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	<p>In terms of Tarrington itself, the study reveals that</p> <p>Tarrington falls within the Ashperton primary school catchment area.</p> <p>There are two play facilities one at Tarrington Barrs Orchard. This has been rated at a low priority and it is possible that it will possibly be removed.</p> <p>Lady Emily Community Hall is classified as amenity green space. There are plans to keep it as it is unless a community need is identified. It is also rated as a low to medium priority.</p>	<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 Tarrington 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	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>Tarrington falls within the Lower Frome catchment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower Frome catchment has a 33.4% standard run percentage run off by sub catchment. This is potentially moderately unsuitable for infiltration source control • Lower Frome has a very slow response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 11 hours. • The WCS states that the river within the Lower Frome catchment is in a moderate ecological condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Tarrington 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 Tarrington NDP.</p>

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Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Tarrington Neighbourhood Area

N.B. This is based on countywide baseline information with some additions relevant to Tarrington (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><i>There are four SSSI's within Tarrington.</i></p> <p><i>05/08/14 –Mains Wood (border)- Unfavourable declining.</i></p> <p><i>Little Hill (border)- Unfavourable no change.</i></p>	<p>2006: 22%</p> <p>2007: 22%</p> <p>2008: 22%</p> <p>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>	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

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
			<p><i>Perton roadside section and quarry- Favourable.</i></p> <p><i>Chanstone Wood- Area favourable.</i></p>				
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.	-

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	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	Countywide data is available. Tarrington parish falls within the River Wye SAC, and is within the River Lugg sub-catchment area for the purposes of the Nutrient Management Plan. The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding phosphate targets.	The River Wye SAC was subject to a review of consents in 2010, as a number of sections of the river were found to have greater phosphate levels than those identified in Natural England's favourable condition tables.	The roll out of the Nutrient Management Plan will determine future targets.	New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.	Nutrient Management Plan (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	Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.	<p>The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire.</p> <p><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></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 (2010/11)

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>Tarrington has:</p> <p>SSSI: 4 SWs: 12 RIGS: 1 AONB:1</p> <p>There are no NNRs, SACS, SINC and LNRs within the parish.</p> <p>There are 15 Ancient woodlands</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 2013
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 Parish Area has the following landscape types:</p> <p>To the south has wooded hills and farmlands.</p> <p>To the east has estate farmlands and principle wooded hills.</p> <p>To the north of the parish has principled settled farmlands.</p>	-	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)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. Whilst there is no qualitative, locally specific data available at present, there are 7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Tarrington according to the latest version of the register.	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (search July 2014).
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	Historic Landscape Character assessments have only been undertaken for Hereford City. Rapid townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Hereford. Rapid townscape Assessments (2010)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							
15. Value, protect, enhance 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.	-
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 the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning locally important buildings within Tarrington at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings. There are no conservation areas within Tarrington.	To 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 July 2014)
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 increase the take up of alternative modes to the private car.	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	Latest figure dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO ₂) <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	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%).	To reduce the overall carbon emissions.	CO ₂ emissions produced are decreasing.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 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.	The agricultural land classification around Tarrington is mainly Grades 3 and 4 (Good-Moderate to Poor). In the north of Tarrington there is grade 1 and 2 land (Excellent and very good).	-	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.	- DEFRA 'Magic' website for land classification

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive	Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Figure steadily improved before going into decline: Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8%	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.	None identified.	The State of Herefordshire Report (2007) Water Framework Directive (2000)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i>							
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57% <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) and (2011-2013)

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 (English Heritage).	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. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and seven SAMs. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	There were 70 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2014.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	None of Tarrington listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search July 2014)

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.	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 locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area within Tarrington at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings. There are no conservation areas in Tarrington.	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 July 2014)

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Tarrington 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	Tarrington has seven Scheduled Ancient Monuments and numerous listed buildings, all of which require ongoing protection and many in need of high levels of maintenance.	Objective 20
5	Flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance the character and quality of historic landscapes, including all types of natural flora and fauna.	Objective 15
6	Material assets	How the countryside can continue to be managed in an economically, socially and environmentally beneficial way in the face of continuing pressures on traditional farming.	Objectives 14 & 18
7	Population	Minimise energy waste through good designs, which help to reduce energy consumption and maximise efficiency.	Objective 15
		Need to avoid enforcement investigations/action concerning locally important buildings and those within conservation areas in particular.	
8	Soil	Promoting development of previously developed land and buildings as opposed to greenfield sites or agricultural land of the highest quality.	Objectives 18 & 19

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.	

Template A4: SEA Framework

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

Parish Council Name: Tarrington Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Tarrington Neighbourhood Plan

Date completed: May 2015

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 landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their 	<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. No net losses</p>

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			<p>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 • Improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live 	<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 permission</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"> Decrease litter and graffiti in towns and countryside Result in the loss of open space 		
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. Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area. 	<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 (English Heritage).</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
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>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. 	<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>

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SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
	Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel. 		
Population and Human Health	Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>To improve health of the population</p> <p>To reduce crime and nuisance</p>	<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 	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
			rural areas and open 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: 23 July 2015
Our ref: 157220
Your ref: Neighbourhood Area SEA Scoping



Mr J. Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
Herefordshire Council
Planning Services,
Blueschool House,
Blueschool Street
Hereford,
HR1 2ZB

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

T 0300 060 3900

BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Latham

Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening for:

Bridstow;
Clehonger;
Credenhill;
Dormington & Mordiford Group;
Holme Lacy;
Leintwardine Group;
Little Dewchurch;
Llanwarne & District Group;
Moreton on Lugg;
Tarrington;
Yarpole Group.

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated and received by Natural England on 18 June 2015.

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.

We welcome the production of this SEA Scoping report. With respect to the natural environment Natural England wishes to make the following comments which are intended to further improve the SEA and its usefulness in assessing the Neighbourhood Plan.

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

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

All

- [Natural Environment White Paper](#)



All that refer to:

Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009- 2014, we advise referring to the more up to date [Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014 to 2018](#).

Wye Valley AONB Management Plan 2009-2014, we advise also referring to [Draft Wye Valley Management Plan 2014 -19](#).

Appendix A2 – Baseline information

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

All

Under objective-13. proposed indicators “Net changes in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire” and “Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission”, it needs to be clearer in these sections whether the SSSIs you refer to are within or near to the neighbourhood plan area. Furthermore, reference to any relevant European protected sites for example the River Wye SAC should be included, where applicable.

Leintwardine Group

Under objective-13, the following SSSIs and SACs have not been included and are within the boundaries of the plan area: River Clun SAC/SSSI, Downtown Gorge SAC Burrington Farm Stream Section SSSI. Additionally you state that there are 3 SSSIs within the Leintwardine Group this is incorrect.

Clehonger

Credenhill

Holme Lacy

Leintwardine Group

Moreton on Lugg

Under objective-13. proposed indicators “Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that received increased phosphates from proportional growth”, this needs to be expanded to give more detail and explain the local situation. Also Trends, targets and issues and constraints columns need to be completed, refer to Bridstow SEA Scoping.

Water, air, soil and material assets

All

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

Material Assets

Little Dewchurch

Llanwarne and District Group

These development plan areas are partly within the Wye Valley AONB and therefore this should be included within this section and landscape should be clearly included in Appendix A3 and Appendix 4.

Appendix A4 – SEA Framework

All

Under SEA topic “material assets”, there are no targets identified against the indicator “monitoring changes to the historic landscape”. We suggest that the LPA could utilise Historic Landscape Characterisation studies and monitor the number of applications permitted despite a significant

impact on the landscape having been identified.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

We would remind you of one of the basic conditions that a draft neighbourhood plan or Order must meet, as set out in the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, which states that 'The making of the neighbourhood development plan is not likely to have a significant effect on a European site'.

Clehonger

Credenhill

Dormington & Mordiford Group

Holme Lacy

Little Dewchurch

Moreton on Lugg

Tarrington

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye (including the River Lugg) Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

LLanwarne and District Group

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye SAC and Wye Valleys Woodlands SAC

Bridstow

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC, Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC and Wye Valleys Woodlands SAC.

Yarpole Group

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Wye (including the River Lugg) Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Downton Gorge SAC.

Leintwardine Group

We welcome this initial assessment and agree that a full screening exercise will be required to assess the impacts on the River Clun Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Downton Gorge SAC.

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

For any queries relating to the specific advice in this letter only please contact Gillian Driver on 0300 060 4335. 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

Gillian Driver

Miss Gillian Driver
Planning Adviser
South Mercia Team



Historic England

Neighbourhood Planning Team
Herefordshire Council
Planning Services
PO Box 230
Blueschool House
Blueschool Street
Hereford
HR1 2ZB.

Our ref: 1441
Your ref:

Telephone
0121
6256887

09 July 2015

Dear Sir or Madam

**CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN:
Bridstow; Clehonger; Credenhill; Dormington; Holme Lacy; Leintwardine; Little
Dewchurch; Llanwarne; Moreton on Lugg; Tarrington; Yarpole.**

Thank you for your e-mail and the invitation to comment on the SEA Scoping Reports for the Neighbourhood Plans listed above. As we have previously commented we note the SEA Frameworks sections of the SEA's submitted are generally commendable in their approach of including references to historic landscape and townscape quality, the maintenance of the Herefordshire SMR and conservation and wherever possible enhancement of locally significant heritage assets. We also particularly commend the treatment of "Heritage at Risk" and the commitment to put measures in place to assist in the removal of heritage assets from the register, also the commitment to encourage the retention and re-use of existing buildings.

However, having considered the above Neighbourhood Plans whilst we have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents please note that many of our comments and recommendations to you in relation to earlier tranches of SEA Scoping Reports remain relevant. We urge you to refer back to and consider these representations before finalizing the reports in relation to the above Neighbourhood Plans.

Specifically in relation to the eighth tranche of consultations we note that all of the SEA Scoping Reports appear to have anomalous references to SAM's, the Herefordshire SMR, monitoring changes to historic landscapes and historic landscape character assessments



Historic England, 8th Floor, The Axis, 10 Holliday Street, Birmingham B1 1TG

Telephone 0121 625 6870 HistoricEngland.org.uk

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in relation to SA Objective 14 "Use natural resources and energy more effectively". Presumably this is unintentional? Is there some confusion as between the Herefordshire Sites and Monuments Register and the Herefordshire Environmental Records Register? Would these elements in fact be more relevant under SA Objectives 15 and 20?

It may be that we are suffering from some misapprehension as to the most appropriate structure for the documents. Nevertheless, we would strongly suggest that you hold detailed discussions in this respect and specifically address the issues raised with your own Council historic environment specialists in order that these matters can be properly clarified. To these ends you will note that I am copying the relevant officers into the e-mail that accompanies this letter.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

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



Historic England, 8th Floor, The Axis, 10 Holliday Street, Birmingham B1 1TG
Telephone 0121 625 6870 HistoricEngland.org.uk

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Appendix 4

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

SEA Objectives

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

NDP objectives	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
1. Environment	++	++	++	++	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+				++	This objective is compatible with the SEA objectives. This objective ensures all aspects of the local environment are maintained in proposals	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria. This objective is specific and measurable via the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.	-
2. Housing	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This objective is generally compatible with the SEA objectives. Objective 1 seeks to manage the impact of growth on the environment.	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria. This objective is specific and measurable via the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.	-
3. Employment	?	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This objective is generally compatible with the SEA objectives. The provision of local employment and improved electronic communications would reduce the need to travel. However the promotion of tourism could increase trips to the parish.	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria. It is specific and measurable via the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) and it is attainable, achievable and realistic.	
4. Community	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	+				+	This objective is generally compatible with the SEA objective.	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria. It is specific and measurable via the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) and it is attainable, achievable and realistic.	

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 Tarrington Neighbourhood Plan options and alternatives 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.

NDP Options and alternatives	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy in terms of SEA
	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	NA	NA	NA	16			
Option 1 - Do nothing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	Do nothing option is essential not to produce a neighbourhood plan and rely on the criteria policies within the Core Strategy to guide further development. Specific policies and proposals for the parishes would not exist.	All developments would need to be in conformity with the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and policies met the SEA objectives.	n/a
Option 2 – Criteria based policy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	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 a positive effect on the baseline.	Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Option 3 – criteria based policy and site allocations	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. This option	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Tarrington, where proportional	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements

																		could have a positive effect on the baseline.	growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	in terms of the SEA.
Criteria 4 – settlement boundary	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside. This can aid the direction of further growth to maintain the quality of the landscape and surroundings. There is less certainty over the positive effects on the baseline as any growth with be adjudged by criteria based policy.	Any settlement boundary would need to be designated to ensure that sufficient capacity was included to permit the proportional growth requirements within Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy. Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Criteria 5 – settlement boundary and site allocations	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+					++	Allocation of sites for housing or other uses would give certainty to future development. Specific environmental issues could be investigated during the site search and be positively addressed within the policy wording. The designation of a settlement boundary will give additional certainty and help define those areas considered as the built form and open countryside This option could have a positive effect on the baseline.	Pursuing this option would give greater certainty over future development within the area particularly within Tarrington where proportional growth is expected. If required mitigation criteria can be added to site allocations policies to ensure all SEA objectives are achieved.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Alternative sites																				
Alders End Lane	++	-	-	++	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+					+	2.27hectare site. Site does not lie adjacent to the current built form and is considered to be within open countryside. There are no recorded heritage assets or biodiversity on the site, considered to have potential landscape impacts. Situated on a single tracked rural lane. No record of flooding on the site.	This option is not compatible with all of the sustainable objectives. Given the distance from the main built form and the issues concerning the potential landscape impact.	This option would not meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

Stocks Field	++	+	+	++	?	?	?	?	+	+	-	+				+	2.6 hectare site adjacent to the A438 and the Garbrook. Planning permission exists on the adjacent site for 17 units. The site lies outside the main villages and some distance from the village facilities. Site has no historic heritage assets or biodiversity constraints. There is an area of flood zone 2 and 3 associated with the Gar Brook.	There are some unknown issues with regards to potential flood risk and the distance from the village facilities.	This option would not meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Little Tarrington Farm	-	+	+	-	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	1.07hectare site on an unclassified road near a farm complex within Little Tarrington. Part of the site is a traditional orchard and the Farm is recorded within the Historic Environment Record with listed buildings nearby. No records of flooding.	There are some concerns regarding the impact on the natural and historical environment	This option would not meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

NDP Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy in terms of SEA
	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	13	14	15	16			
TAR1 Sustainable Tarrington	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+				+	This policy is compatible with the baseline as it is seeking sustainable development	The policy is specifically aiming to achieve the three arms of sustainability.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.

TAR2 Natural Environment	++	++	++	++	+	x	++	++	++	++	++	++				++	This policy is positive on the baseline. It is aiming to protect and enhance the natural environment which will have a positive effect on a number of objectives.	The policy is seeking to place environmental issues at the forth front of development criteria.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR3 Historic Environment	+	++	++	++	x	x	x	+	x	x	x	+				++	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline where relevant. Protecting the historic environment will have additional benefits of the overall surroundings of the area and the need for additional new land.	The policy is seeking to protect the local character and historic environment	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR4 Building design	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The policy contains development criteria covering a range of issues. These will have a positive effect on the baseline.	Many of the development criteria will have a positive effect on other SEA objectives. This will include a positive effect on the contribution to climate change and social indicators.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR5 Housing delivery	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The policy will have a positive effect on the baseline.	This policy is aiming to meet the development requirements within the Core Strategy. Other policies within the plan will provide the safeguards against the SEA objectives.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR6 Settlement boundaries	x	++	++	++	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	+				++	This policy will have a positive effect on the baseline	The designation of a settlement boundary will enable a more positive focused approach to the distribution of development within the parish. This will have additional positive effects on a number of objectives as other areas of the parish will have limited development.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR7 Housing size, type and tenure	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	This policy will have no effect on the baseline as it is primarily regarding the type and tenure of housing rather than development itself.	None	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.

TAR8 – Land at school Road	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	<p>1.7hectare site within the built form of Tarrington.</p> <p>No records of biodiversity, there are TPOs need the brook corridor and some listed buildings.</p> <p>No records of flooding</p> <p>The development area has sought to avoid undue impacts on nearby listed buildings and locally important buildings and to respect the landscape setting of its surrounding and the topography.</p> <p>The policy is seeking to reinstate traditional orchards.</p>	The development criteria together with that of the general policies will ensure that many of the SEA baseline objectives are met.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR9 - Employment development	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	<p>The policy has a positive effect on the baseline. The impacts of specific developments will be assessed at planning application stage.</p>	The policy criteria together with the development criteria within the general policies will ensure that the baseline objectives has recognised.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR10 - Communications infrastructure	x	+	+	?	+	++	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	<p>The policy is supporting additional broadband provision within the parish.</p>	The increase in broadband within the area could reduce the need to travel and provide additional incentives for employment opportunities locally.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR11 - Renewable Energy	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+				++	<p>This policy is seeking to support renewable energy. It contains a wide range of criteria which seek to safeguard many of the SEA objectives areas. Depending on the type of renewable energy</p>	The type of renewal energy will determine the impacts on individual SEA objectives. However there are sufficient criteria within the NDP policies to ensure that objectives are safeguarded	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.

TAR12 - Transport	x	+	+	x	++	++	+	x	x	x	x	x				x	The policy is seeking to encourage more sustainable methods of transport than the private car. This will also have a positive effect on the air quality and the quality of the surroundings.	This policy will have a general positive effect on the baseline	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR13 - Local Green Space	++	++	++	+	++	x	x	++	++	x	x	+				++	This policy is seeking to safeguarding 5 areas as Local Green Space. Safeguarding these areas will help to maintain the natural and cultural environment of the parish but also have a positive effect on managing air quality	This will have a positive effect on the baseline	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR14 - Green Infrastructure	++	++	++	++	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	++				++	The policy is seeking to safeguard and enhance priority habitats and other green infrastructure. This will enhance the quality of the surroundings	This will have a positive effect on the baseline	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR15 - Community facilities	?	+	++	?	+	++	?	?	+	+	+	++				+	This policy seeks to enhance community facilities within the village which will both in enhance the quality of the surroundings and reduce the need to travel to other settlements for facilities	This will have a positive effect on the baseline	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.

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It Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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Policy TAR1 – Sustainable Tarrington

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)	++	++	++	The policies is specifically aiming to protect and enhance the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy makes specific reference to the protection and enhancement of the historic and built environment	
To improve quality of	++	++	++	The policy is aiming to ensure that elements of the environment are	

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surroundings				enhanced and protected	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The policy makes specific reference to the protection and enhancement of the historic and built environment	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Enhancing the natural and local environment will have a positive effect on air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to enable a sustainable environment by providing housing and employment opportunities locally thus potentially reducing the need to travel.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to enable a sustainable environment by providing housing and employment opportunities locally thus potentially reducing the need to travel.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to enable a sustainable environment by providing housing and employment opportunities locally thus potentially reducing the need to travel.	
To improve water quality	?	?	+	Policy will ensure that development will not have a detrimental effect on	

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				the quality of water	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Sustainable supply of water has been confirmed by Welsh Water	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	+	Development within the area is avoiding those areas which are liable to flooding	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Policy is aiming to direct development towards the most sustainable locations thus conserving soils	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The aim of the policy is to enhance and protect elements of the natural and built environment	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is compatible with the baseline				

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Policy TAR2 – Natural 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)	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment which will have a positive effect on the surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment which will have a positive effect on	

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environment and cultural heritage				the setting on the historic landscape	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The protection and enhancement of the natural environment will have a positive effect on air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment which will have a positive effect on the surroundings	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment which will have a positive effect on the surroundings	
To improve water quality	++	++	++	The policy specifically references the Policy SD4 which seeks to protect the water quality of the rivers	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	++	++	++	Welsh Water have confirmed the sustainable supply of water to the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	++	++	++	The protection of the natural environment will have a positive effect on the reducing flood risk on	

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				any areas of streams or watercourse	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment, therefore this will help to conserve soils	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect, conserve and enhance the natural environment	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline				

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Policy TAR3 – 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)	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to protect the historic environment which will have a positive effect on the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy is specifically aimed to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and heritage assess, this will have a positive effect on the townscape and landscape	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The policy is specifically aimed to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and heritage assess which will have a positive effect on the surroundings	

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To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The policy is specifically aimed to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment and heritage assess.	
To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+		
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The reused and conservation of historic heritage will ensure that it will reduce the need for additional land for further building	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The reused and conservation of historic heritage will ensure that it will reduce the need for additional land for further building	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The reused and conservation of historic heritage will ensure that it will reduce the need for additional land for further building	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed supply of water to the area	
To avoid, reduce and	+	+	+	The reused and conservation of historic heritage will ensure that it	

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manage flood risk				will reduce the need for additional land for further building	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The reused and conservation of historic heritage will ensure that it will reduce the need for additional land for further building	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The policy is specifically	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline				

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Policy TAR4 – Building design

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that the natural environment assets and features are taken into account during development proposals	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that the features of the natural and historic landscape are taken into account during development proposals	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that the surrounds are taken into account during development proposals	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that the historic environment assets and	

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the historic environment and cultural heritage				features are taken into account during development proposals	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to encourage additional cycling and walking provision to reduce the need to travel by private car.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to encourage additional cycling and walking provision to reduce the need to travel by private car.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that provisions are made to take into account sustainable building methods and measures	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that provisions are made to take into account sustainable building methods and measures	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that provisions are made to take into account sustainable building methods and measures	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that provisions are made to take into account sustainable building methods and measures	

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To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that provisions are made to take into account sustainable building methods and measures	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that provisions are made to take into account sustainable building methods and measures	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure that a number of elements of the natural and built environment are considered during any building proposals	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is seeking to ensure than any development proposal is are compatible with the surroundings and that they incorporate any elements of the natural and historic environment.				

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Policy TAR5 Housing delivery

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)	?	?	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and that elements of nature conservation can be addressed.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and that elements of landscape and townscape can be addressed.	
To improve quality of	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated	

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surroundings				site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and that issues regarding setting can be addressed.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and that elements of historic environment can be addressed.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and in the most sustainable locations	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and in the most sustainable locations	
To reduce contributions	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any	

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to climate change				future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and in the most sustainable locations	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and in the most sustainable locations	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and in the most sustainable locations	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed the supply of water to the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and in the most	

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				sustainable locations	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and in the most sustainable locations	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and in the most sustainable locations	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is seeking to direct any future development to the allocated site or the settlement boundaries of Tarrington and Little Tarrington. This will ensure that development is positively planned and in the most sustainable locations				

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Policy TAR6 – Settlement boundaries

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	x	x	x	No relationship	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The provision of the settlement boundary gives more certainty over the location of future development than therefore seeks to protect elements of the landscape.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The provision of the settlement boundary gives more certainty over the location of future development than therefore seeks to protect elements of the landscape.	
To conserve and where	++	++	++	The provision of the settlement boundary gives more certainty over	

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appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage				the location of future development than therefore seeks to protect elements of the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures that there is more certainty to the location of the development, within sustainable village locations	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures that there is more certainty to the location of the development, within sustainable village locations	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed the supply of water to the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures there is more certainty to the location of the	

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				development, thus avoiding areas which are prone to flooding	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures that element of the natural and manmade environment are conserved as there is more certainty to the location of the development.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures that element of the natural and manmade environment are conserved as there is more certainty to the location of the development.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures that element of the natural and manmade environment are conserved as there is more certainty to the location of the development.				

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Policy TAR7 – Housing size, type and tenure

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)	x	x	x	No relationship	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy seek to include a mixture of dwelling types and this will add to the richness of the landscape	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance	x	x	x	No relationship	

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the historic environment and cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of					

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the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The diversity of dwelling types will have a positive effect on the overall surrounding added to the sense of community and vibrancy of the place.				

Policy TAR8 - Land at School Road

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 +)		

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To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	The policy includes criteria which acknowledges the requirement to take into account the enhancement and maintenance of elements of the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy included reference to landscape and townscape issues	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The policy included reference to landscape and townscape issues	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The policy includes criteria which acknowledged the neighbouring historic assets and elements of traditional building styles	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The site is contained within the settlement of Tarrington, one of the more sustainable area. This could help to reduce the need to travel by private car and therefore have a positive impact on air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	The site is contained within the settlement of Tarrington, one of the more sustainable area. This could help to reduce the need to travel by private car. Criteria is also included	

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				within the policy with regards to the access and highway specifics	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The site is contained within the settlement of Tarrington, one of the more sustainable area	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Criteria within the policy acknowledged the presence of the watercourse	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Criteria within the policy acknowledged the presence of the watercourse	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed water supply to the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Criteria within the policy acknowledged the presence of the watercourse	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The sites is within the settlement of Tarrington	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					

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To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	A number of criteria are included within the policy to safeguard many natural and historic features	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	A number of criteria are included within the policy which is seeking to provide an element of the proportional growth requirement within a sustainable location.				

Policy TAR9 – Employment 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)	+	+	+	A criteria is included within the policy which seeks to ensure that natural assets are not adversely affected	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	+	+	+	A criteria is including within the policy which is seeking to ensure that the quality of the landscape	

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

townscapes				and the character of the area are not adversely affected	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Character of the area is included within the criteria of the policy	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	A criteria is included within the policy to ensure that the historic environment is not adversely effected by employment development	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Environmental consequences of any increased traffic generation is included within the criteria	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The provision of employment locally could help to reduce the need to travel by private car. A criteria is also included within the policy which seeks to ensure that any traffic generation have minimal impact.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	A criteria is included which seeks to promote sustainable energy and water conservation and renewable use.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	A criteria is included which seeks to promote sustainable energy and water conservation and renewable	

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

				use.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	A criteria is included which is seeking to promote water conservation, this will have a potential positive effect on water quality	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed a supply of water for the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Few areas in which employment is directed have flooding issues	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to make use of existing premises and previously developed land	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	There are a number of criteria which are seeking to maintain and conserve elements of the natural and build environment	
Overall commentary	There are a number of criteria which are seeking to maintain and conserve elements of the natural and build				

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

and any cumulative effects	environment. The policy has a positive effect on the baseline and is seeking to provide employment opportunities in the most sustainable way.
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Policy TAR10 – Communications 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)	x	x	x	No relationship	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Increased connectivity will make the areas move attractive to those that local and work locally.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Increased connectivity will make the areas move attractive to those	

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

				that local and work locally.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	?	?	Providing the sensitive siting of equipment, therefore this will be locational and method dependant.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Increase telecommunications will enable the ability to work from home more accessible, this will contribute to reducing the need to travel by private car which will have an impact on contributing to air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	Increase telecommunications will enable the ability to work from home more accessible, this will contribute to reducing the need to travel by private car.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

water supply					
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	x	x	x	No relationship	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Where relevant the policy has a positive effect on the baseline.				

Policy TAR11 – Renewable energy

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation
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B3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies and sites within the Neighbourhood Development Plan

	terms of the three time periods)				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)	+	+	+	The policy specifically refers to the need to support and conserve a number of natural assets	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The policy specifically refers to the need to take into account the landscape and townscape of the area	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy specifically refers to the need to take into account the landscape and townscape of the area	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The policy specifically refers to the need to take into account the heritage and other assets	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The support for renewable energy is seeking to reduce the reliance on	

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

				fossil fuels	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	The policy refers to local highway safety and capacity. This will be dependent on the nature and location of the renewable energy method	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The support for renewable energy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The support for renewable energy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The support for renewable energy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	The support for renewable energy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	This may be dependent on the method of the renewable energy	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This may be dependent on the method of the renewable energy	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of					

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

the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The support for renewable energy is seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is seeking to safeguard fossil fuels by providing alternative method of energy generation				

Policy TAR12 - Transport

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)	x	x	x	No relationship	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on the private car and create new footways, this could have a positive effect on the landscape and townscape.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on the private car and create new footways, this could have a positive effect on the landscape and townscape.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve air quality	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on the private car and this will result in a potential improvement in air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	The policy is specifically aiming to reduce the effect of traffic and the private car on the surroundings	

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

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to reduce the reliance on the private car and this will have a positive effect on reducing the contributions of climate change	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade	x	x	x	No relationship	

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

resources					
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline where relevant				

Policy TAR13 – Local Green Space

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect a number of Local Green Spaces which will contribute to the enhancement of the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect a number of Local Green Spaces which will contribute to maintaining and enhancing the townscape	

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

To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect a number of Local Green Spaces which will contribute to maintaining and enhancing the townscape	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to protect a number of Local Green Spaces which will contribute to maintaining and enhancing the historical environment	
To improve air quality	++	++	++	The protection of Local Green Spaces will ensure that land is protected which will contribute toward maintaining air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	The protection of a number of open spaces will contribute to maintain permeable areas within the settlement	
To improve water quality	++	++	++	The protection of a number of Local Green Spaces will help to provide green and unbuilt areas within the built form.	

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

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x	No relationship	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x		
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The protection of Local Green Spaces will protect the soils within that area	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The policy is aimed at protection and conservation of the natural environment	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline				

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

Policy TAR14 – Green 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)	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect elements of the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect elements of the landscape and the local townscape	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect elements which enhance the quality of the surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and	++	++	++	The protection and creation of green infrastructure will have a positive effect on the historic environment	

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

cultural heritage					
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The protection of green infrastructure will enable areas to provide relief within the street scene which could have a positive effect on maintaining air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Some areas of green infrastructure may be able to create additional walking and cycling routes to assist with reducing the need to travel by private car.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The protection and encouragement of green infrastructure will enable the retention of permeable areas within the settlement	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The protection and encouragement of green infrastructure will enable the retention of permeable areas within the settlement	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The protection and encouragement of green infrastructure will enable the retention of permeable areas within the settlement	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh water have confirmed the supply of water to the area	

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

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Local green infrastructure can also provide additional flood storage	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	The protection of Local Green Space will enable the conservation of local soils	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The policy is aiming at protection and conserving natural resources	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline.				

Policy TAR15 – 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	Medium	Long term		

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

	term (1 – 5 years)	term (6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	?	+	This will be locational dependant and within the settlement boundary of Tarrington. Other policies of the plan will ensure that the elements of the natural environment are taken into account in any development proposals	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Any additional facilities are directed towards the settlement boundary of Tarrington, thus seeking to provide additional facilities within the village to enhance locally sense of community and townscape.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	Any additional facilities are directed towards the settlement boundary of Tarrington, thus seeking to provide additional facilities within the village to enhance locally sense of community and townscape.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	?	+	This will be locational dependant and within the settlement boundary of Tarrington. Other policies of the plan will ensure that the elements of the natural environment are taken into account in any	

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

				development proposals	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to direct any new community facilities to the settlement of Tarrington this seeking to reduce the need to travel to other nearby villages by private car. This would have a positive effect on air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to direct any new community facilities to the settlement of Tarrington this seeking to reduce the need to travel to other nearby villages by private car.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	?	?	?	The facilities are targeted towards Tarrington. Other policies of the plan will ensure that issues regarding climate change have been addressed	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	The facilities are targeted towards Tarrington. Other policies of the plan will ensure that issues regarding climate change have been addressed	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The facilities are targeted towards Tarrington. Other policies within the plan will seek to ensure water quality is maintained	

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

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh water have confirmed a supply of water in the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The policy is seeking to ensure than any future development is located within the settlement of Tarrington.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to ensure than any future development is located within the settlement of Tarrington.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	The facilities are targeted towards Tarrington. Other policies of the plan will ensure that issues concerning natural and historic assets have been addressed	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline.				

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA 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	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Objective 1	++	++	++	++	+	X	+	+	+	+	+	+				++
Objective 2	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Objective 3	?	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Objective 4	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	X	X	X	+				+
TAR1	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+				+
TAR2	++	++	++	++	+	X	++	++	++	++	++	++				++
TAR3	+	++	++	++	X	X	X	+	X	X	X	+				++
TAR4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
TAR5	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
TAR6	X	++	++	++	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+				++
TAR7	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
TAR8	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
TAR9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
TAR10	X	+	+	?	+	++	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
TAR11	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	?	+				++

TAR12	X	+	+	X	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X				X	
TAR13	++	++	++	+	++	X	X	++	++	X	X	+				++	
TAR14	++	++	++	++	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	++				++	
TAR15	?	+	++	?	+	++	?	?	+	+	+	++				+	
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	+	++	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	
	The plan positively and actively addresses the main purpose of the SEA objective. Policies surrounding landscape and green infrastructure highlight the importance of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity.	The plan focuses on the importance of the quality of the existing landscapes and it is clear though the majority of policies that they are positively addressing the maintaining and enhancement of these key features covered in the SEA objective.	The plan looks favourably to improving quality of surroundings with any new development, a key SEA objective.	The plan positively addresses SEA objectives relating to the historic environment and culture heritage.	There are no policies specifically addressing air quality, however some of the measures outlined in some policies relating to biodiversity and landscaping could be seen as enhancing through planting.	The plan does have a specific policy to encourage sustainable modes of travel and other policies have the ability to reduce the need to travel by placing additional facilities and housing close to the existing centre.	The plan does not specifically aim any policies at reducing contributions to climate change however some policies have positive moves towards the environment and sustainability which in term could work towards reducing contributions to climate change but the impacts are unknown	The plan does not specifically aim any policies at reducing vulnerability to climate change however some policies have positive moves towards the environment and sustainability which in term could be targeted at reduction of vulnerability but the impacts are unknown	The plan does not specifically aim any policies at reducing vulnerability to climate change however some policies have positive moves towards the environment and sustainability which in term could be targeted at reduction of vulnerability but the impacts are unknown	The plan does not specifically aim any policies to improve water quality directly, however some policies make reference to water management, the introduction of new water zones and addressing surface runoff. The policies may in time include moved to improve water quality however the impacts are unknown	The plan makes direct reference to sustainable sources of water supply in a policy which does address a key SEA objective therefore overall it is positive	There are no specific policies regarding flooding however development is directed to areas outside of those areas most are risk of flooding	There are no direct policies to address this issue however it is a positive response to the SEA objective as any new development should ideally include care and quality of soil and minimise pollution				The plan makes effort to look at sustainability and biodiversity and the natural resources in the area and overall makes positive contributions towards the SEA objective
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	Overall, the Tarrington NDP policies positively address the majority of SEA objectives and if implemented correctly will cumulatively have a positive impact in the short and long term on environmental assets within the area.																
Commentary for	The Tarrington policies are seeking to provide sustainable development whilst providing the growth required by the Core Strategy policy.																

significant cumulative effects	
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Appendix 5

Tarrington NDP

Options considered

Option 1: do nothing.
Option 2: use criteria-based policies only to manage development.
Option 3: manage development using criteria-based policies and by allocating sites in the villages of Tarrington and Little Tarrington.
Option 4: manage development using criteria-based policies and by defining settlement boundaries for the villages.
Option 5: manage development by defining settlement boundaries for the villages, allocating sites and specifying criteria.

Site options considered

18 sites were considered and 4 were shortlisted. These 4 represent reasonable alternatives.

Alders End Lane
Church View/The Vine
Stocks Field
Little Tarrington

Appendix 6

Consultation date: 14 October to 25 November 2019

Consultation title: Tarrington Neighbourhood Development Plan (Reg14)

*N.B. This consultation feedback is **only** for comments received on the SEA Screening report*

Consultee	Summary of Comments	Response to Comments
Natural England	No comments received	
Heritage England	Comments received regarding the Plan but not specific to the SEA	Noted
Environment Agency	No comments received	
Natural Resources Wales	No comments received	

Appendix 7

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 Tarrington Neighbourhood Plan options and alternatives 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.

NDP Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy in terms of SEA
	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	13	14	15	16			
TAR2 Natural Environment	++	++	++	++	+	x	++	++	++	++	++	++				++	This policy is positive on the baseline. It is aiming to protect and enhance the natural environment which will have a positive effect on a number of objectives.	The policy is seeking to place environmental issues at the forth front of development criteria. The additions of wildlife verges to the policy has strengthen these objectives	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR6 Settlement boundaries	x	++	++	++	+	+	x	x	x	+	+	+				++	This policy will have a positive effect on the baseline	The designation of a settlement boundary will enable a more positive focused approach to the distribution of development within the parish. This will have additional positive effects on a number of objectives as other areas of the parish will have limited development.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.

																		A change to the settlement boundary has been proposed to take account of the planning permission at Garbrook		
TAR8 – Land at school Road	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	+						1.7 hectare site within the built form of Tarrington. No records of biodiversity, there are TPOs need the brook corridor and some listed buildings. No records of flooding The development area has sought to avoid undue impacts on nearby listed buildings and locally important buildings and to respect the landscape setting of its surrounding and the topography. The policy is seeking to reinstate traditional orchards.	The development criteria together with that of the general policies will ensure that many of the SEA baseline objectives are met. Minor wording changes have been made to the criteria - these will strength the policy against the objectives	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.
TAR14 - Green Infrastructure	++	++	++	++	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	++						The policy is seeking to safeguard and enhance priority habitats and other green infrastructure. This will enhance the quality of the surroundings	This will have a positive effect on the baseline The additions of wildlife verges to the policy has strengthen these objectives	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirement for the purposes of the SEA.

D3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies within the submission Neighbourhood Development Plan

It Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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Policy TAR2 – Natural 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)	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment	

D3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies within the submission Neighbourhood Development Plan

To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment which will have a positive effect on the surroundings	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment which will have a positive effect on the setting on the historic landscape	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The protection and enhancement of the natural environment will have a positive effect on air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment which will have a positive effect on the surroundings	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment which will have a positive effect on the surroundings	
To improve water quality	++	++	++	The policy specifically references the Policy SD4 which seeks to protect the water quality of the	

D3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies within the submission Neighbourhood Development Plan

				rivers	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	++	++	++	Welsh Water have confirmed the sustainable supply of water to the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	++	++	++	The protection of the natural environment will have a positive effect on the reducing flood risk on any areas of streams or watercourse	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	The policy is specifically seeking to protect the natural environment, therefore this will help to conserve soils	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect, conserve and enhance the natural environment	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline				

D3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies within the submission Neighbourhood Development Plan

Policy TAR6 – Settlement boundaries

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	x	x	x	No relationship	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The provision of the settlement boundary gives more certainty over the location of future development than therefore seeks to protect elements of the landscape.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The provision of the settlement boundary gives more certainty over the location of future development than therefore seeks to protect	

D3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies within the submission Neighbourhood Development Plan

				elements of the landscape.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The provision of the settlement boundary gives more certainty over the location of future development than therefore seeks to protect elements of the historic environment.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures that there is more certainty to the location of the development, within sustainable village locations	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures that there is more certainty to the location of the development, within sustainable village locations	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x	No relationship	
To improve water quality	x	x	x	No relationship	
To provide for sustainable sources of	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed the supply of water to the area	

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water supply					
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures there is more certainty to the location of the development, thus avoiding areas which are prone to flooding	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures that element of the natural and manmade environment are conserved as there is more certainty to the location of the development.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The provision of a settlement boundary ensures that element of the natural and manmade environment are conserved as there is more certainty to the location of the development.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative	The provision of three settlement boundaries ensures that element of the natural and manmade environment are conserved as there is more certainty to the location of the development.				

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effects	
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Policy TAR8 - Land at School Road

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)	++	++	++	The policy includes criteria which acknowledges the requirement to take into account the enhancement and maintenance of elements of the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy included reference to landscape and townscape issues	
To improve quality of	++	++	++	The policy included reference to	

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surroundings				landscape and townscape issues	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The policy includes criteria which acknowledged the neighbouring historic assets and elements of traditional building styles	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The site is contained within the settlement of Tarrington, one of the more sustainable area. This could help to reduce the need to travel by private car and therefore have a positive impact on air quality.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	The site is contained within the settlement of Tarrington, one of the more sustainable area. This could help to reduce the need to travel by private car. Criteria is also included within the policy with regards to the access and highway specifics	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The site is contained within the settlement of Tarrington, one of the more sustainable area	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Criteria within the policy acknowledged the presence of the watercourse	
To improve water	+	+	+	Criteria within the policy acknowledged the presence of the	

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quality				watercourse	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh Water have confirmed water supply to the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Criteria within the policy acknowledged the presence of the watercourse	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	The sites is within the settlement of Tarrington	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	A number of criteria are included within the policy to safeguard many natural and historic features	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	A number of criteria are included within the policy which is seeking to provide an element of the proportional growth requirement within a sustainable location.				

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Policy TAR14 – Green 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)	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect elements of the natural environment	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect elements of the landscape and the local townscape	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	The policy is seeking to protect elements which enhance the quality of the surroundings	

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To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	The protection and creation of green infrastructure will have a positive effect on the historic environment	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	The protection of green infrastructure will enable areas to provide relief within the street scene which could have a positive effect on maintaining air quality	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Some areas of green infrastructure may be able to create additional walking and cycling routes to assist with reducing the need to travel by private car.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	The protection and encouragement of green infrastructure will enable the retention of permeable areas within the settlement	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	The protection and encouragement of green infrastructure will enable the retention of permeable areas within the settlement	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	The protection and encouragement of green infrastructure will enable the retention of permeable areas within the settlement	

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To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Welsh water have confirmed the supply of water to the area	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Local green infrastructure can also provide additional flood storage	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	The protection of Local Green Space will enable the conservation of local soils	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	The policy is aiming at protection and conserving natural resources	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline.				

Appendix 8

Objectives and context	Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA (insert chapter, section, page references, as necessary)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. • The Neighbourhood Area's environmental issues and constraints, including acknowledgement of those in the Local Plan (Core Strategy) SA, where relevant, and local environmental protection objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. • SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. • Links with other locally related plans, programmes and policies are identified, explained and acknowledgement for those set out in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Conflicts that exist between SEA objectives; between SEA and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<p>Chapter 1.6 – 1.10</p> <p>Chapter 2 methodology, chapter 3 and tables A2 and A3</p> <p>Chapter 3 paragraph 3.5 and 3.7</p> <p>Chapter 3, paragraph 3.1</p> <p>Chapter 3</p>
<p>Scoping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report. • The assessment focuses on significant issues. • Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. • Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. 	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.6-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p> <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. 	<p>Chapter 4 and chapter 5</p> <p>Paragraph 5.4</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5</p> <p>Chapter 5, chapter 3,</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, Table D2 and D3</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, where appropriate. • 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>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <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. 	<p>Chapter 8</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	Following draft consultation
<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>