

# Environmental Report

Report for:

Pyons Group Neighbourhood Area

January 2021



## **Pyons Group Neighbourhood Plan – (January 2021)**

### **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.

Pyons Group Parish Council have undertaken to modify their made NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The parish comprised of two parishes; Canon Pyon and Kings Pyons.

The draft modified Pyons Group NDP includes 4 objective which are intended to address a number of issues highlighted and it is intended that these objectives will be delivered by 13 planning policies including site allocations and criteria based policies. The Pyons Group NDP was made on 19 June 2017 and the parish council have decided to modify a number of policies to ensure that the plan is up to date. This has resulted in the revision of a number of objections and 13 policies. Two site options have also been tested.

The environmental appraisal of the Pyons Group NDP has been undertaken in line with the Environmental Assessment of Plan and Programmes Regulations 2004. Stage A of the SEA process involved Scoping and Stage B provides 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 showed that a full HRA assessment was not required. A separate report has been produced outlining this to accompany the modified draft Pyons Group NDP.

On the whole, it is considered that the modified Pyons Group 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). The plan proposes a level of growth which reflects the proportionate growth that is prescribed by strategic policies. There are some revised wording changes suggested to strengthen or clarify some policies areas as a result of the SEA.

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

## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report forms the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Pyons Group Neighbourhood Plan.

1.2 The Pyons Group NDP provides general policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole. Settlement boundaries have been defined for Canon Pyon, Westhope, Bush Bank, Ledgemoor and Kings Pyon. Within the village of Canon Pyon, these are supported by a proposed site allocation to meet proportional levels of growth in Policy RA2 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).

### 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 which applies to plans with significant environmental effects.

1.5 The main objective of a SEA is *“to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development”*. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004). The assessment is looking at the positive and negative environmental issues that your plan might have on your local environmental assets.

1.6 A screening opinion was carried out on the Pyons Group 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 and HRA would be required.

### Modified draft Pyons Group Neighbourhood Plan Context

1.7 Pyons Group parish comprises of the parishes of Canon Pyons and Kings Pyon. The Group parish lies appropriately 12 kms to the north west of Hereford.

1.8 The group parish included the villages of Canon Pyon Bush Bank, Westhope, Ledgemoor and Kings Pyon which are all indicated within the Core Strategy as potential focus for growth.

1.9 The neighbourhood area includes 1 Site of Scientific Interest, 11 Special Wildlife sites and 17 ancient woodlands. There are a number of listed buildings, 1 scheduled ancient monument and 2 unregistered parks and gardens

1.10 The overall vision is contained within the draft neighbourhood plan has been changed from that within the made plan;

*“Canon Pyon has become the centre for mixed housing development in the parish to promote the provision of public services, community facilities and potential employment opportunities that contribute to the evolution of the parish as a whole.”*

1.11 The Pyons Group NDP has 4 objectives which underpin this vision and these have also been to make them clearer in the revised NDP;

1. To focus primary development in Canon Pyon
2. To support secondary development in other villages

3. To support longer term development in Canon Pyon
4. To promote 'added value requirements

## Context of Neighbourhood Plans

1.12 NDPs are a 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.

1.13 The Pyons Group NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). The made plan has been through an independent examination which has demonstrated that the plan did meet the basic conditions. Any modifications to the made plan will also need to be examined and are required to meet the basic conditions.

1.14 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted on 16 October 2015.

1.15 Paragraph 46 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:

- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
- The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
- The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

1.16 Table 4.14 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Canon Pyon, Westhope, Kings Pyon, Bush Bank and Ledgemoor among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for growth, which is the main focus of proportionate growth, in line with the Policy RA1 and RA2.

1.17 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council the modified NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the parish, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined and will replace the current made Pyons Group NDP.

## 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 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 which are summarised, in some detail, below.

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

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

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

- *Task B1:* Tested NDP Objectives against the SEA Objectives
- *Task B2:* Developed and refined the NDP policies and reasonable alternatives
- *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 modified NDP. It accompanies the Draft Modified 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 Pyons Group SEA Scoping Report was available to four<sup>1</sup> statutory bodies for consultation from 2 December to 6 January 2021.

## Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

2.9 The consultation resulted in 2 responses, which are attached at Appendix 3.

2.10 This has been collated and incorporated within this document where relevant.

**Natural England:** Under objective 13 amend to read 'Implementing this will ensure that River Wye maintains its favourable condition status and the River Lugg regains this status with a target date of 2027'

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<sup>1</sup> Statutory consultation bodies: Natural England; English Heritage; Environment Agency, Natural Resources Wales

*Response: noted and amended*

**Historic England:** No adverse comments to make. Commendable approach including references to historic landscape and townscape quality. Maintenance of the SMR and conservation and where possible enhancement of nationally and locally significant heritage assets.

*Response: Noted*

**Environment Agency:** No comments received

*Response: N/A*

**Natural Resources Wales:** No comments received

*Response: N/A*

## 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 Pyons Group 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 modified Pyons Group 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 strategies and plans have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated within the SA Framework objectives. These can be seen in Appendix 1 of the Pyons Group Plan Scoping Report together with the implications for the SEA and NDP highlighted.

### SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

3.6 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

3.7 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.

3.8 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 modified NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics.

3.9 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the parish and which has an impact on the County as a whole, is water quality; the River Wye, 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. The River Lugg, which does not flow through the parish but it within the hydrological catchment, is currently not meeting its water quality targets and the Nutrient Management Plan is being revised to address this issue. This will be addressed further in the Habitat Regulation Assessment which is produced separate to this report.

3.10 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 Pyons Group Plan SEA objectives are listed below.

3.11 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 objectives listed in the NDP seek to achieve the vision of the Pyons Group NDP. There are a total of 4 objectives; these are listed in paragraph 1.13 above. These have not been subject to modifications since the adoption of the Pyons Group NDP in 2017 but have been made clearer within the NDP text.

4.2 The table in appendix 4 tests these NDP objectives against the SEA objectives, providing a summary of the results of Task B1 of SEA.



4.3 The majority of those NDP objectives which have a relationship with the SEA framework are positively compatible with it or further clarification is required to fully assess the effects.

4.4 Task B1 of the SEA identifies that the four NDP objective were compatible with the SEA framework. Task B1 also requires objectives to be SMART assessed. These too were seen as compatible.

4.5 Overall within Stage B1 the majority of the NDP objective have met SEA objectives, and the rest had no relationship with the SEA objective or needed further information such as location of development.

## **5.0 Assessing the NDP Neighbourhood Plan Options**

5.1 As this is a modification to an existing made NDP, the parish were not starting from scratch and therefore the reasonable alternative options on the plan development were considered during the preparation of the previous NDP. The options in this reiteration where considering the location of site locations and settlement boundaries and 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 original site allocations within the made plan now have the benefit of planning permission or are unable to be implemented. Therefore a review was undertaken to ascertain the options for any further site allocations within the reviewed NDP.

5.3 A total of 2 sites were assessed by an independent reviewer. The parish council determined that given the current proportional growth status within the parish that the current site allocations should be reviewed to determine whether they were still deliverable.

5.4 From the former site allocation within the NDP; Site A and B have been built and Site C has planning permission. Site D is undeveloped and formed part of the reassessment within the alternative options together with a site for the relocation of the school.

5.5 The school site has been allocated for a school and up to two houses. Site D has been deleted as an allocation in the review of the NDP.

5.6 This has been done with the background that the parish have already exceeded its proportional growth target within the early part of the plan period. Therefore a large site allocations was not required to meet that need and growth requirements indicated within the Core Strategy Policy RA1 and RA2.

5.7 Additional settlement boundaries have been drawn or reassessed in all the named villages within the Core Strategy and this also provided additional small scale opportunity for development.

5.8 The results if the SEA assessment, together with community consultation have assisted in the selection of the preferred option site and settlement boundary within the Pyons Group NDP and the proposed changes to the settlement boundary have reflected this.

## **6.0 Appraisal of the policies**

6.1 The modifications to the NDP are being proposed to ensure that the plan remains up to date and responses positively to the monitoring that the parish council have been undertaken since the NDP was made.

6.2 All the policies of the plan have been subject to some modifications, some have only had minor amendments made whilst others have been rewritten or reformed into improved policies. Six

new policies have been added to respond to comments provided to both the Herefordshire Council Planning team and the local community regarding the implementation of the plan since its adoption. The following policies have been assessed;

- Policy PG1 Development Strategy (rewritten policy)
- Policy PG2 Housing (rewritten policy)
- Policy PG3 Improving accessibility for all (rewritten policy)
- Policy PG4 Waste Water and Sewerage (new policy)
- Policy PG5 Protecting and enhancing the Natural environment (rewritten policy)
- Policy PG6 Protecting and enhancing the built character (rewritten policy)
- Policy PG7 Rural Enterprise and Tourism (new policy)
- Policy PG8 Polytunnels (new policy)
- Policy PG9 Community Facilities (new policy)
- Policy PG10 Safeguarding land for primary school (rewritten policy)
- Policy PG11 Local Green Space (rewritten policy)
- Policy PG12 Promoting Sustainable Design and Resilience (new policy)
- Policy PG13 Community Energy Schemes and Solar Farms (new policy)

## **Stage B assessment of the modified policies**

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 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 regards to Task B2 of the 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 against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This can be largely attributed to the fact that many are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority. Many of the original policies have been rewritten and additional criteria included to make them more responsive to the environment. The policies have acknowledged that the parish area has reached its proportional growth target.

6.6 The site allocation policy has been amended to include further reference to flood resilience and heritage issues and general criteria based policies have been enhanced, particularly with regards to the natural and heritage environment (Policy PG5 and Policy PG6). A specific policy has been included to detail with waste water issues within the area and compliment Policy SD4 of the Core Strategy (Policy PG4).

6.7 The results of Task B3, as shown at Appendix 4, demonstrate that the cumulative impact over the time scale is generally positive. Although the development policies indicate that in the short term there may be a neutral or uncertain impact due to the development works that would be undergoing, but within the middle and long term the effects often turn positive due to the criteria in additional NDP policies that provide mitigation methods against the development. Therefore the majority of the policies will be balanced with sustainable policies to minimise environmental impact.

6.8 Task B4 of SEA brings together the results of earlier tasks and thus identifies the cumulative impact of the entire of the NDP. This task, which is also attached at Appendix 6, reveals that the objectives and policies contained in the Pyons Group NDP are by and large in general conformity with the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which means that the cumulative effect of the plan will contribute to the achievement of the SEA objectives

6.9 None of the NDP policies are considered to be in direct conflict with or propose greater levels of growth and development than strategic policies contained in the Local Plan (Core Strategy), which themselves have undergone a full Sustainability Appraisal

## 7.0 Implementation and monitoring

7.1 Herefordshire Council as the Local Planning Authority should make arrangements to monitor the significant effects of implementing a neighbourhood plan.

7.2 Indeed, Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 requires the Local Planning Authority to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of any NDP that was subject to SEA, in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.

7.3 Accordingly, Herefordshire Council will monitor outcomes from the NDP policies and the results of these will be reported in the Council's Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

7.4 The AMR runs from 1 April to 31 March each year and the topics covered therein include the following:

- Housing delivery
- Previously developed land
- Housing completions
- Affordable housing conditions
- Employment land delivery

## 8.0 Next steps

8.1 This report will be subject to a formal public consultation of 6 weeks duration alongside the modified draft Pyons Group NDP.

8.2 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the Regulation 14 consultation will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

# Appendix 1

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## Initial Habitat Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Notification

### The Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 (Reg. 32)

### Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

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<b>Neighbourhood Area:</b>	Pyons Group Neighbourhood Area
<b>Parish Council:</b>	Pyons Group Parish Council
<b>Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:</b>	30 July 2013

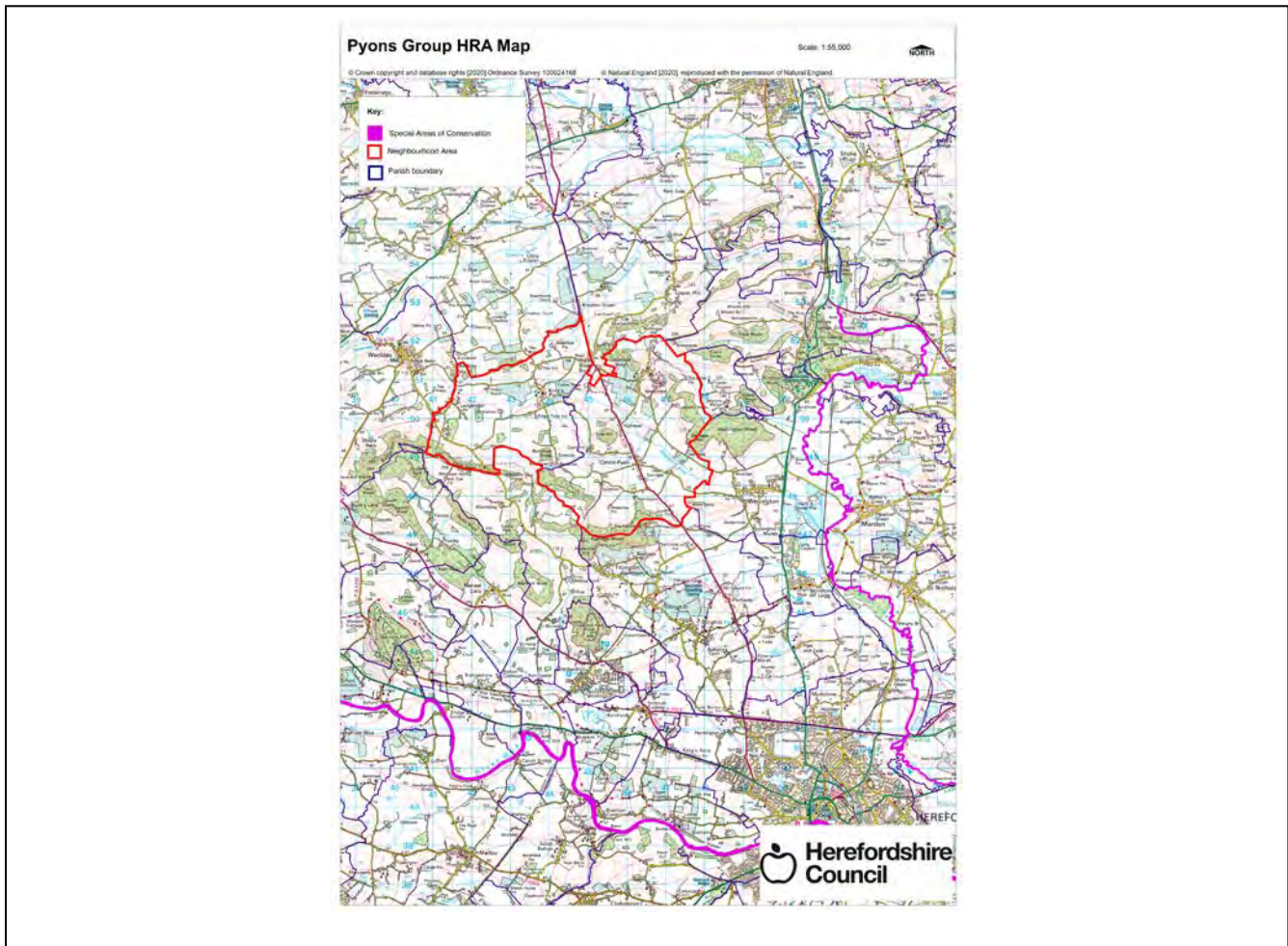
#### Introduction

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

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

## HRA Initial Screening

Map showing relationship of Neighbourhood Area with European Sites (not to scale)



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

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	The River Lugg is 2.5km away from the neighbourhood area.
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye SAC?	Y	The neighbourhood area is within the hydrological catchment of the River Wye SAC.
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the River Lugg hydrological catchment area?	Y	The neighbourhood area is within the River Lugg and River Arrow (leading to the Lugg) hydrological catchment areas.
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is mains drainage within Canon Pyon

**Downton Gorge SAC:**

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 21km away from the neighbourhood area.
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**River Clun SAC:**

Does the River Clun border the Neighbourhood Area	N	The River Clun SAC does not border the neighbourhood area.
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**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	The neighbourhood area is 32.5km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites
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**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	The neighbourhood area is 34km away from the Wye Valley Woodlands
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**HRA Conclusion:**

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

**European Site**

*(List only those which are relevant)*

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

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

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

SEA features	Within Neighbourhood Area		Bordering Neighbourhood Area	
	Total number	Name(s)	Total number	Name(s)
<b>Ancient Woodland</b>	17	Lower Marsh Covert; Chadnor Hill Wood; Coppice x 2; Westhope Wood; Ash Bed; Wellington Wood; Badnage Wood; Un-named area; Great Wood; Baynhams Hill Wood; Butthouse Knapp; Pyon Hill; Titley Wood; Shernalls Orl; Osty Wood; Garnstone Wood.	13	Wood Grove in Lady Lift, Wynnsland; Upper Marsh Covert; Stocking Hill; Un-named areas x 4; Rough Court Wood, Poor Wood; Lye Valletts & Yoke Wood; Friars Grove; Dinmore Hill Wood; Beacon Hill Wood; Shernall Wood.
<b>Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b>	0	-	0	-



SEA features	Within Neighbourhood Area		Bordering Neighbourhood Area	
	Total number	Name(s)	Total number	Name(s)
Conservation Areas	0	-	2	Weobley; Wellington.
Flood Areas	There are Flood Zones within Canon Pyon Parish flowing from east to west.			
Geoparks	0	-	0	-
Listed Buildings	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the neighbourhood area.			
Local Geological Sites	0	-	0	-
Local Wildlife Sites	11	Field near Weobley Marsh Common; Stretford Brook; Pool near Black Hall; Westhope Wood; Westhope Hill & surrounding woodland; Wellington Wood & adjoining woodland; Red Castle Marsh Wood; Woodlands & golf course around Nupton Hill; Butthouse Knapp; Woods converging on Burton Hill; Pyon Hill.	4	Weobley Marsh Common; Land at Knapton Green; Woodland near Hope under Dinmore; Dinmore Hill & adjoining woodlands.
Mineral Reserves	2	Canon Pyon and west to Butthouse; Area around Wellington constrained by 200m zone & area north of Wellington outside 200m zone.	3	Chadnor Court to Swanstone Court to Knapton Green; North west of Upper Wellington; Auberrow to Wellington.
National Nature Reserve	0	-	0	-
Nature Trails	0	-	0	-

SEA features	Within Neighbourhood Area			Bordering Neighbourhood Area		
	Total number	Name(s)	SSSI Status	Total number	Name(s)	SSSI Status
Registered Parks and Gardens	0	-		1	Foxley.	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	1	Motte Castle 150 north east of Butthouse.		0	-	
Sites of Importance in Nature Conservation	0	-		0	-	
Special Areas of Conservation	0	-		0	-	
Unregistered parks and gardens	2	Canon Pyon House; The Great House, Canon Pyon.		5	Birley Court; Dinmore Manor; The Hermitage; Wormsley Grange; Garnstone Park.	
			<b>SSSI Status</b>			<b>SSSI Status</b>
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1	Wellington Wood.	Unfavourable No Change.			

**Decision Notification:**

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Pyons Group Neighbourhood Area will require further environmental assessment for Habitats Regulations Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment.

**Assessment date: 11 November 2020**

**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. 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.

<b>Downton Gorge</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> <i>Tilio-Acerion</i> forests of slopes, screes and ravines
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> 10km for air quality associated with poultry units or other intensive agricultural practices.
<b>River Clun</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> Freshwater pearl mussel <i>Margaritifera margaritifera</i>
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> Water quality is important to maintain the site feature. Parishes either side of the River Clun will be affected.
<b>River Wye</b>
<b>Site Features:</b> 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>
<b>Vulnerability data:</b> Proximity: Developments should not be within 100m of the designated bank. Some developments beyond 100m may also have impacts based on proximity and these issues should be addressed where possible when developing NDP policy and choosing site allocations. Water Quality: Within the whole catchment of the River Wye, which includes the River Lugg, mains drainage issues with regards to water quality are being resolved through the Core Strategy / Local Plan and development of a Nutrient Management Plan. Welsh Water should be consulted to ensure that the proposed growth will be within the limit of their consents. Otters: “An otter will occupy a ‘home range’, which on fresh waters usually includes a stretch of river as well as associated tributary streams, ditches, ponds, lakes and woodland. The size of a home range depends largely on the availability of food and shelter, and the presence of neighbouring otters. On rivers, a male’s home range may be up to 40km or more of watercourse and associated areas; females have smaller ranges (roughly half the size) and favour quieter locations for breeding, such as tributary streams. Otters without an established home range are known as ‘transients’. They are mostly juveniles looking for a territory of their own, or adults that have been pushed out of their territories. Transient otters may use an area for a short while, but they will move on if conditions are not suitable or if they are driven away by resident otters. Transients will have been important in extending the range of otters, but they are very difficult to

identify from field signs.

Within a home range an otter may use many resting sites. These include above-ground shelters, such as stands of scrub or areas of rank grass, and underground 'holts' – for example, cavities under tree roots and dry drainage pipes.”

### Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

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

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

### Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

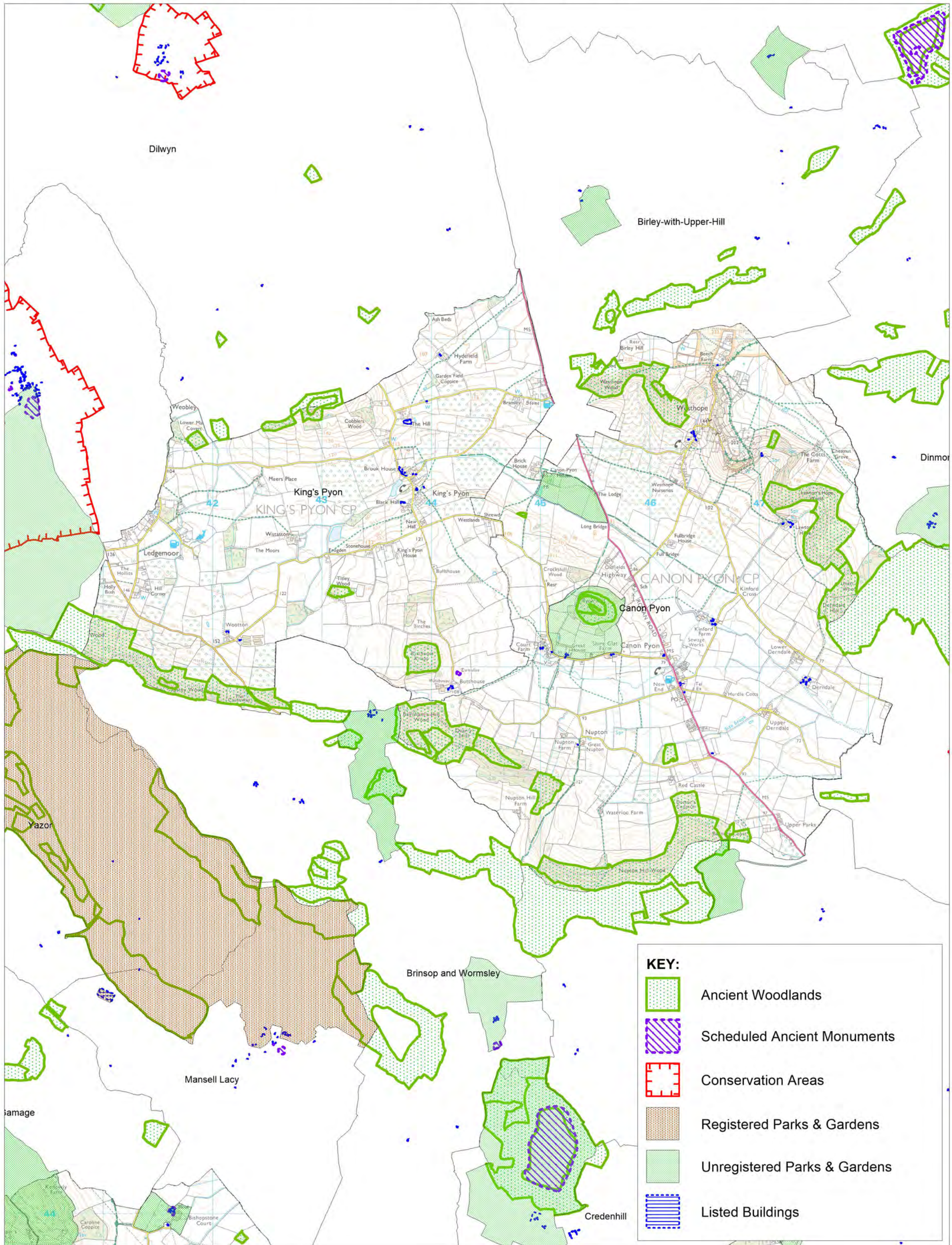


# Pyons Group SEA Map 1



SCALE: 1:30,000

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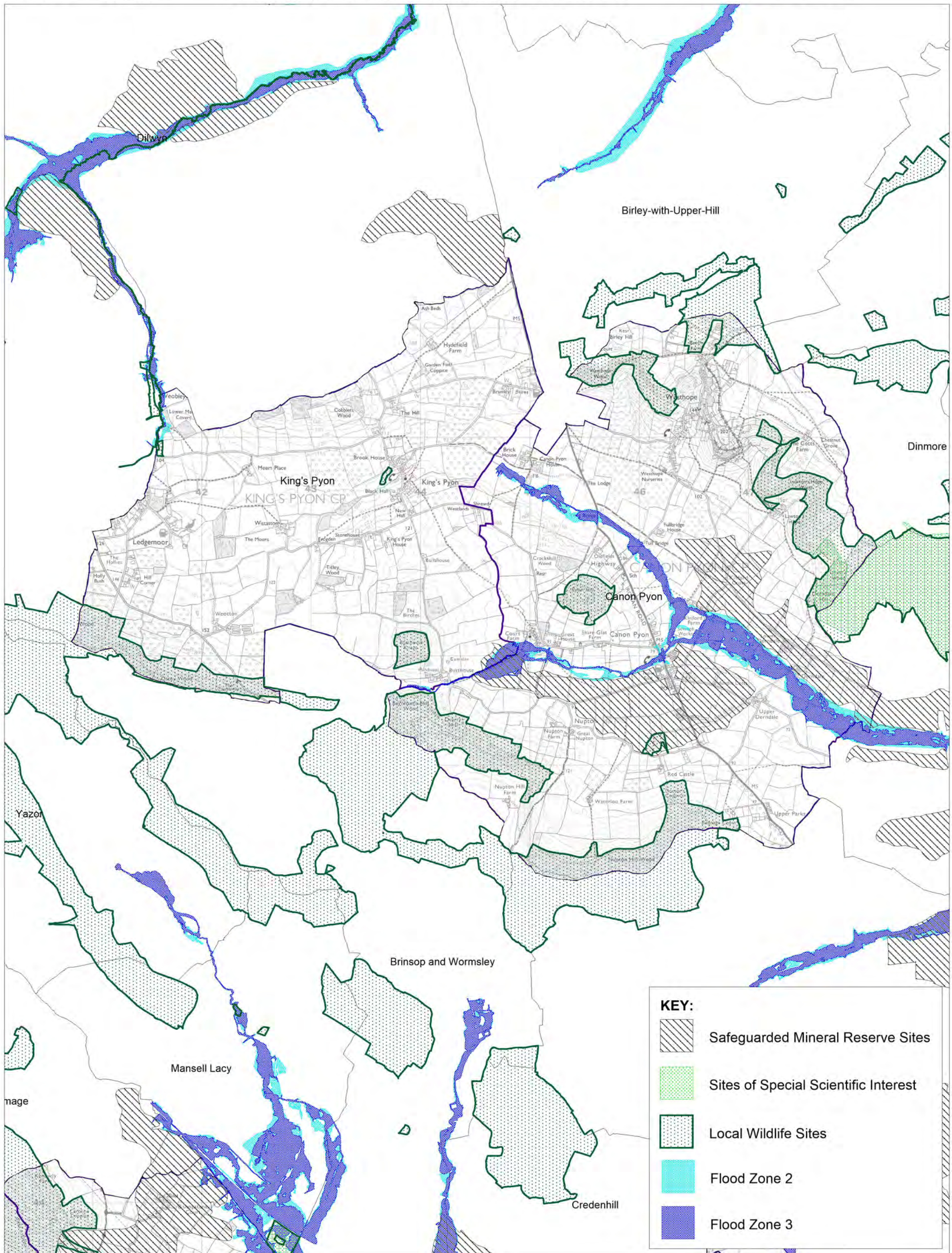
# Pyons Group SEA Map 2



## Herefordshire Council

SCALE: 1:30,000

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**KEY:**

-  Safeguarded Mineral Reserve Sites
-  Sites of Special Scientific Interest
-  Local Wildlife Sites
-  Flood Zone 2
-  Flood Zone 3

# Appendix 2

# Strategic Environmental Assessment

Scoping Report for:

Pyons Group Neighbourhood Area

November 2020





## Consultation on the Scoping Report

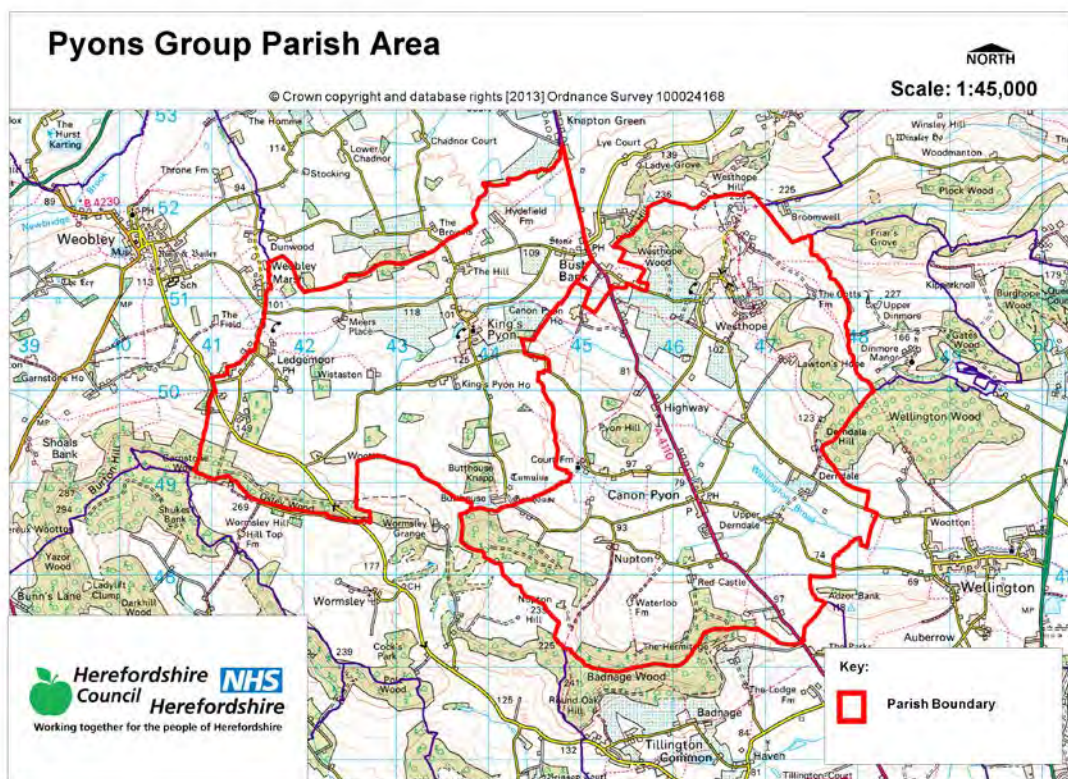
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
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"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> </ul>	The Pyons Group NDP should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
The EC Water Framework Directive	European Union	2000	Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015.	Aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The Pyons Group NDP should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Domestic Legislation	1981	The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It 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"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Soil</li> </ul>	The Pyons Group NDP should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)	Domestic Legislation	2000	Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs.	<p>The Act provides for a new right of access on foot to areas of open land comprising: Mountain (land over 600 metres); Moorland; Heath; Downland; Registered common land.</p> <p>There are provisions to consider extending the right in the future to coastal land, but not woodland despite some early publicity suggesting this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Soil</li> </ul>	The Pyons Group NDP should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Domestic Legislation	2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified	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"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Soil</li> </ul>	The Pyons Group NDP should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			arrangements for delivering Government policy.			
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	EU Strategy.	2009	Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will better meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.	Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a better integrated approach to policy making. The Strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges, predominantly environmental.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The Pyons Group NDP should take account of the objectives of the strategy, making the aim of sustainable development an integral part of its proposals.

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	National Strategy	2011	Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.	Sets out to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> </ul>	The Pyons Group NDP should take account of the provisions of the strategy, making the most of opportunities to enhance wildlife habitats or restore degraded ecosystems in the process.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National Planning Policy.	2018	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.	Aims to make the planning system less complex, more accessible and able to promote growth within the ethos of sustainable development. The presumption is in favour of sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The guidance contained within the section on Neighbourhood Planning should be borne in mind during the preparation of the Pyons Group NDP.

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2019	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.	Offers up-to-date, electronic guidance on every aspect of planning from air quality and design to land stability and rural housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The Pyons Group NDP must be pro-growth and facilitate the provision and development of sustainable development.
Herefordshire Adopted Core Strategy 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2015	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Submission Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	<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>

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community</li> <li>• To improve access to services in rural areas</li> <li>• To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands.</li> <li>• To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment</li> <li>• To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community</li> </ul> <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable</p>		<p>The following settlements are the focus for proportionate growth: Canon Pyon, Westhope, Ledgemoor and Kings Pyon. The NDP should decide where this growth is accommodated.</p> <p>April 2020 proportionate housing growth figures for Pyons Group are            Target:68            Completed:70            Commitments:27            Pyons Group have exceeded their minimum growth target by 29 dwellings.</p>



**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<p>centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 18% in Pyons Group (Hereford HMA) over the plan period.</p>		

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
Herefordshire Local Transport Plan (LTP) 2016-2031	Corporate	2016	Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period 2016 to 2031.	<p>The Transport Plan aims to increase highway capacity for new development sites as improve efficiency of existing transport network.</p> <p>The document includes five key objectives, one which plans to enable economic growth connecting new roads with developments. Intrinsic to this is to provide a good quality transport network. The other objectives aim to promote healthy lifestyles with pollution reduction and active travel schemes. Improvements will be made to make journeys easier and safer, ensuring access to services for living in rural areas maximising accessibility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Population</li> </ul>	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Pyons Group Plan neighbourhood area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
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"> <li>• Sustaining business survival and growth</li> <li>• Increasing wage levels, range and quality of jobs</li> <li>• Having a skilled population to meet future work needs</li> <li>• Developing the county's built infrastructure so enterprise can flourish.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> </ul>	None of merit.

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
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.	This study covers existing employment sites in Hereford, the five market towns and their rural hinterlands.  Pyons group is not featured in this study.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> </ul>	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.

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
Understanding Herefordshire Report	Built and natural environment	2016	<p>Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life</p> <p>Promotion of healthy lifestyle choices.</p> <p>Enable development for economy and housing to required levels.</p> <p>Growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>	<p>An air quality management plan is in place to tackle this. Destination Hereford project is in place to give locals more sustainable transport options.</p> <p>Sustainable transport measures will also help to promote active lifestyles within Herefordshire.</p>	<p>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Have a more diverse range of transport options.</p>	None of merit.

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**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>The LHMA uses 7 HMAs as the geography for presenting data. Pyons Group falls within the Hereford HMA.</p> <p>Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 57% of households are unable to afford market housing.</li> <li>• There is an annual requirement for 98 affordable dwellings between 2011 to 2031.</li> </ul> <p>The study identifies that by 2031 Hereford HMA, additional need for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5440 market houses</li> <li>• 2929 affordable houses.</li> </ul> <p>The study highlights that within the Hereford HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2011-2031 is as follows:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	<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>
This document is copyright of Herefordshire Council.				Please contact the Neighbourhood Planning team if you wish to reuse it in whole or part.		
				1 Bed - 30.3%, 2 bed - 34%, 3 bed – 32.3% 4 bed-3.5%.	Page 13 of 26	

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
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"> <li>• Support growth in the rural population by 6%</li> <li>• Increase the number of households by 14.5%</li> </ul> <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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	<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 Pyons Group 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)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				80s, with the existing population in their 40s and 50s moving into retirement.		
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the background for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	Hereford HMA, should provide 18% proportionate growth in the villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	This study provides an indication of housing requirements in the Hereford HMA.



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<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
Herefordshire Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2012	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development</li> <li>Assessing sites for their housing potential; and</li> <li>Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.</li> </ul>	<p>In terms of Canon Pyon, previous SHLAA identifies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90 additional dwellings could be provided on 4 sites in and around the existing settlement</li> <li>Of the 90 dwellings, 60 could be provided in 1-10 years, and 30 in 11-20 years.</li> </ul> <p>Neither existing nor previous versions of SHLAA identify sites within or adjacent to Westhope, Kings Pyon and Ledgemoor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air</li> <li>Biodiversity</li> <li>Climate factors</li> <li>Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>Flora and fauna</li> <li>Population and human health</li> <li>Soil</li> <li>Water</li> </ul>	<p>Site allocations should be informed either by SHLAA or an alternative form of housing land assessment, undertaken in line with Guidance Note 21: Site assessment and allocation sites.</p>

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

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

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Herefordshire Traveller's sites DPD	Evidence	2019	Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.	Key findings from the DPD. In Herefordshire there are a number of small privately owned traveller sites and larger sites that are managed by Herefordshire Council. The private sites varying size with small sites of 1-5 pitches typically being occupied by a single, extended family. In total there are 133 authorised pitches across the county. In addition to this there are 10 Travelling Show people plots in Ross on Wye. No sites have been allocated in the Pyons Group neighbourhood area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	None of merit.

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Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biodiversity</li> </ul>	The NDP can help to achieve the LBAP priorities.

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<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
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"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	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 Pyons Group NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.

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Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis	Evidence	2010	Technical Paper which supports the SHLAA by classifying the landscape sensitivity of the urban fringe on the edges of Hereford and the five market towns.	This document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> </ul>	The NDP can help to achieve the LBAP priorities.
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"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Pyons Group NDP.

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<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
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"> <li>• Electrical: 731 GWh/yr</li> <li>• Heat: 1,810 GWh/yr</li> <li>• Total: 2,541 GWh/yr</li> </ul> <p>There is scope for all types of renewable energy production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air</li> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Pyons Group NDP.

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s)	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	<p>Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.</p>	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Canon Pyon, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4.31 hectares of playing pitch area</li> <li>• 3.91 (91%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access; Canon Pyon Recreation Ground.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> </ul>	<p>The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Pyons Group NDP.</p>
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**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
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 Pyons Group is a part, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive over provision of parks, gardens and semi-natural green space</li> <li>• Under provision of amenity green space.</li> <li>• Average provision for children and young people.</li> <li>• Extensive under provision for outdoor sport.</li> </ul> <p>In terms of Canon Pyon, no specific sites are identified.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climate factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage and the landscape</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population and human health</li> </ul>	The open space audit and assessment of need does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Pyons group neighbourhood area. However, there may be a need to include a policy which encourages and facilitates the provision of outdoor recreational facilities.

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<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specific sites are identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Flora and fauna</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> </ul>	None of merit.

**SEA Scoping: Task A1 (Pyons Group) Identification and review of relevant plans, policies and programmes (November 2020)**

<b>Plans and Programmes</b>	<b>Type of document</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>Key message, target/objective/indicator</b>	<b>SEA topic(s)</b>	<b>Implications for the NDP and SEA</b>
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	The Water Cycle Study (WCS) examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire	<p>The neighbourhood area is situated in the Lower Lugg catchment, where 3.5% of properties have a high risk of fluvial flooding.</p> <p>Sub-catchments within this zone record a standard percentage run off of 35-40%, which is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control</p> <p>The area has a very slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 11 hours.</p> <p>The WCS identifies a significant number of water bodies in the Lower Lugg catchment that have poor ecological status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity</li> <li>• Climatic factors</li> <li>• Material assets</li> <li>• Population</li> <li>• Water</li> </ul>	<p>New development proposed through the Pyons Group NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.</p> <p>Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Pyons Group NDP.</p>

## Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Pyons Group

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

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	Condition of SSSIs within Pyons Group:  <i>There is one SSSI within Pyons Group- Wellington Wood (unfavourable No change).</i>	Percentage of SSSI land in favourable condition.  2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24% 2011: 27%  Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41%	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase )  % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering	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.  The proportion of SSSI in unfavourable condition but	NE & Defra website (search November 2020).

<sup>1</sup> Derived from the Pre Submission Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Assessment (May 2014)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
				to 65%. Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.	g (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)	recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.	
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	The River Lugg was found to be failing its “favourable condition” status because of high levels of phosphates, and although the Wye was still within its required status there was growing concern that wastewater discharges, and especially phosphates, arising from planned future development would ultimately lead to deterioration in water quality.	Collaborative working between Herefordshire Council and Powys County Council, NE, EA, and NRW enabled the development of a NMP for these two rivers. This collaborative approach has continued with the establishment of a NMB includes the Wye and Usk Foundation, Welsh Water, Farm Herefordshire, the NFU and the CLA to help bring forward actions to implement the NMP. Implementing this will ensure the River Wye maintains its favourable condition status and the River Lugg retains this status with a target date of 2027., this means reducing the average phosphate load in the rivers to less than 0.05mg/l.	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
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<p style="text-align: right;">Page 3 of 18</p>							

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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 (2018/19)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	<p>Pyons Group have:</p> <p>SSSI: 1 LWS: 11</p> <p>Ancient Woodlands: 17</p> <p>Mineral reserves: 2 There are no NNRs, SINCs and LNRs within the parish.</p> <p>AONB:0</p> <p>Local Geological Sites: 0 There are no SINCs and NNRs within the parish.</p> <p>2 Unregistered parks and gardens. 0 Registered parks and gardens.</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 protect or enhance the areas of value to nature conservation.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	NDP SEA/HRA Screening Notification Report (14/05/2013)
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SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	<p>The Pyons Group Neighbourhood Area comprises the following types of landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wooded estate lands, wet pasture meadows, ancient border farmlands and principle timbered farmlands.</li> </ul>	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004; updated 2009).
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
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.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy,	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (searched November

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
			Whilst there is no locally specific data available at present, there are numerous archaeological and historic sites in Pyons Group according to the latest version of the register.	buildings. There are no conservation areas within Pyons Group.	that the register is kept up to date.	in line with SA recommendations.	2020).
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	<i>Rapid Townscape Assessments (2010) were undertaken for Pyons Group.</i>  <i>Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis (2010) considers sites in Pyons Group.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations	Rapid Townscape Assessments (2010) Pyons Group  Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis (2010)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template.  There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings within Pyons Group present.	There are no conservation areas within Pyons Group.	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 November 2020)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Climatic Factors</i>							

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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>	<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.</p>	<p>To encourage the take up of Less polluting forms of transport.</p>	<p>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</p>	2011 Census
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SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup> )  <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 <sup>2</sup> emissions produced are decreasing.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							



SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.  <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	2010/11: None  There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2018/19)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality	<i>There is no countywide data available at present.</i> <b>The agricultural land classification around Pyons Group ranges from Grade 2 (very good) to Grade 3 (good</b>	-	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.	<b>West Midland ALC Map (Natural England 2011).</b>

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
			to moderate).				
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.	The River Wye is not within or bordering Pyons Group Neighbourhood Area	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	2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57%  <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	2010/11: 67%  Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years, though this is probably the	Herefordshire Council AMR (2018/19)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
		land.			the provisions of national planning policy.	offshoot of tough market conditions.	
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>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and one SAM. None are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.	In November 2020, there were 61 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register.	To maintain or enhance current status.	None of the incumbent listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; searched November 2020)

SA Objective <sup>1</sup>	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings across the Parish and particularly within a conservation area.	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.  There are no conservation areas within Pyons Group at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings. There are no conservation areas within Pyons Group	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 Development Management records (searched November 2020)

**Appendix A3** – Environmental issues identified from the Pyons Group baseline

These environmental issues are the same as most of those identified for the Herefordshire Core Strategy<sup>1</sup>

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 less polluting forms of transport.	
2	Biodiversity	Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment.	Objectives 13 & 15
		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	Pyons Group has no conservation areas, 1 Scheduled Ancient Monument-Motte Castle 150 north east of Butthouse 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 Pyons Group 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

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

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

## Appendix A4 – SEA framework (objectives, indicators and targets)

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve air quality.</li> <li>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</li> <li>Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</li> <li>Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land.</li> </ul>	Transport patronage by mode.	To encourage the take up of less polluting forms of transport.



SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Biodiversity, Flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain or enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.</li> <li>Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect or enhance habitats of international, national, regional or local importance.</li> <li>Protect international, national, regional or locally important terrestrial or aquatic species.</li> <li>Maintain wildlife corridors and minimise fragmentation of ecological areas and green spaces.</li> <li>Manage access to sites in a sustainable way that protects or enhances their nature conservation value.</li> <li>Create new appropriate habitats.</li> <li>Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets</li> </ul>	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase)</li> <li>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase)</li> <li>% of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)</li> </ul>
				After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation.	Percentage of opportunities taken.
				Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that	N/A

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

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

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve or enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and cultural heritage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed</li> </ul>	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	To maintain or enhance current status in Pyons Group.

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
		and cultural heritage.	<p>buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area.</li> </ul>	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings across the Parish and particularly within a conservation area.	N/A

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Material assets Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve natural and man-made resources.</li> <li>To improve the quality of surroundings</li> <li>To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.</li> <li>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels.</li> <li>Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable</li> </ul>	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.
				Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	No specific targets identified.

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
			<p>resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build.</li> <li>• Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques.</li> </ul>	Agricultural land usage by quality	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve the health and well-being of the population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's,</li> </ul>	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design	No specific targets identified.

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
		<p>Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	<p>historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management.</li> <li>• Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised.</li> <li>• Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.</li> </ul>	<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>N/A</p>
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SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To conserve soil resources and quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</li> <li>Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</li> <li>Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce</li> </ul>	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.
				Housing densities in urban and rural areas.	No specific targets identified.

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
			<p>contaminated land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>		

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve water quality</li> <li>To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</li> <li>To reduce, avoid and manage flood risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment.</li> <li>Minimise local and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce flood risk both presently and taking into account climate change.</li> <li>Prevent inappropriate</li> </ul>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.

SEA Topic(s)	SEA Objective(s)	SA Objective(s)	Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions	Indicators	Targets
		global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	<p>development of the floodplain, and include flood protection systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include sustainable urban drainage systems where appropriate.</li> <li>• Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution.</li> <li>• Protect and enhance the quality of watercourses.</li> </ul>	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality.	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality, as set out in the Water Framework Directive.

# Appendix 3



Historic England

Mr James Latham  
Herefordshire Council  
Neighbourhood Planning & Strategic Planning  
Planning Services, PO Box 230, Blueschool House  
Blueschool Street  
Hereford  
HR1 2ZB

Direct Dial: 0121 625 6887

Our ref: PL00729002

21 December 2020

Dear Mr Latham

**CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORT FOR PYONS GROUP  
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN**

Thank you for the invitation to comment on the SEA Scoping Report for the above Neighbourhood Plan. We have no adverse comments on the contents of the document.

The SEA Frameworks section of the SEA is generally commendable in its approach of including references to historic landscape and townscape quality, the maintenance of the Herefordshire SMR and conservation and wherever possible enhancement of nationally and locally significant heritage assets.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours sincerely,

P. Boland.

Peter Boland  
Historic Places Advisor  
[peter.boland@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:peter.boland@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

cc:



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Date: 23 December 2020  
Our ref: 337970  
Your ref: Pyons Group NDP



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Dear Mr Latham,

**Pyons Group Neighbourhood Development Plan – SEA Scoping**

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 02 December 2020.

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.

Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.

**SEA Scoping**

Having read the SEA scoping we provide the following advice:

Under objective 13. Value maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity- Natural Environment-phosphate levels (Page 3 of 18.) it is stated under Trends “Implementing this will ensure the River Wye maintain its favourable condition status and the River Lugg retains this status with a target date of 2027.” The River Lugg is currently failing and the NMP was produce to reduce phosphate levels to below the targets by 2027. Should this sentence state instead “Implementing this will ensure the River Wye maintain its favourable condition status and the River Lugg regains this status with a target date of 2027.”

We refer you to the advice in the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

**Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening**

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).

For any further consultations on your plan, please contact: [consultations@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:consultations@naturalengland.org.uk).

Yours sincerely

Victoria Kirkham  
Consultations Team

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

## Natural environment information sources

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

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

**National Character Areas (NCAs)** divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each character area is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. NCA profiles contain descriptions of the area and statements of environmental opportunity, which may be useful to inform proposals in your plan. NCA information can be found [here](#)<sup>4</sup>.

There may also be a local **landscape character assessment** covering your area. This is a tool to help understand the character and local distinctiveness of the landscape and identify the features that give it a sense of place. It can help to inform, plan and manage change in the area. Your local planning authority should be able to help you access these if you can't find them online.

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

General mapped information on **soil types** and **Agricultural Land Classification** is available (under 'landscape') on the [Magic](http://magic.defra.gov.uk/)<sup>5</sup> website and also from the [LandIS website](http://www.landis.org.uk/)<sup>6</sup>, which contains more information about obtaining soil data.

## Natural environment issues to consider

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#)<sup>7</sup> sets out national planning policy on protecting and enhancing the natural environment. [Planning Practice Guidance](#)<sup>8</sup> sets out supporting guidance.

Your local planning authority should be able to provide you with further advice on the potential impacts of your plan or order on the natural environment and the need for any environmental assessments.

### Landscape

Your plans or orders may present opportunities to protect and enhance locally valued landscapes. You may want to consider identifying distinctive local landscape features or characteristics such as ponds, woodland or

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<sup>1</sup> <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

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

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

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

<sup>5</sup> <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

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

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

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



dry stone walls and think about how any new development proposals can respect and enhance local landscape character and distinctiveness.

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

#### Wildlife habitats

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

#### Priority and protected species

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

#### Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

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

## Improving your natural environment

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

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

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

- Setting out in your plan how you would like to implement elements of a wider Green Infrastructure Strategy (if one exists) in your community.
- Assessing needs for accessible greenspace and setting out proposals to address any deficiencies or enhance provision.

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

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

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

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

<sup>13</sup> <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/35012>

- Identifying green areas of particular importance for special protection through Local Green Space designation (see [Planning Practice Guidance on this](#) <sup>14</sup>).
- Managing existing (and new) public spaces to be more wildlife friendly (e.g. by sowing wild flower strips in less used parts of parks, changing hedge cutting timings and frequency).
- Planting additional street trees.
- Identifying any improvements to the existing public right of way network, e.g. cutting back hedges, improving the surface, clearing litter or installing kissing gates) or extending the network to create missing links.
- Restoring neglected environmental features (e.g. coppicing a prominent hedge that is in poor condition, or clearing away an eyesore).

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

# Appendix 4

Site options considered within the modified Pyons Group NDP

- Site 1 / PGNP01 – Land adjacent to Canon Pyon Hall
- Site 2 / Site D / PGNP02 – Land to the rear of Brookside

# Appendix 5

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Stage B1:- Objectives assessed against SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)**

The following matrix appraises the emerging Pyons Group NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.

**SMART criteria:**

**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

**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.

**A – Attainable/achievable:**

NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed

**R – Realistic:**

NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.

**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.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Stage B1-Assessment outcome**

**Very positive- Compatible with sea objective.**

**Positive- Compatible with sea objective.**

**Conflict- Negative effect/ conflict with sea objective.**

**Neutral-Neutral effect on sea objective.**

**No relationship between objectives- No link with sea objective.**

**Uncertain- Uncertain impact on sea objective, more information needed.**

<p><b>SEA Objectives:</b></p> <p>1-To maintain and enhance nature conservation</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p>	<p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p>	<p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>
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**Neighbourhood Plan Objective: 1 Focus on development in Canon Pyon**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Uncertain	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Uncertain	Positive				Positive

**Conclusions-** This objective indicates that development should be focus in the most sustainable location in accordance with the Core Strategy policies. Therefore sufficient safeguards exist to ensure mitigation. The objective has added reference to the historic environment within the modification.

**Recommendations-** None

**SMART Test of NDP Objective-** This objective is specific and measurable via the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It will be attainable, achievable and realistic.

**After Smart Objective-** No change.

**Neighbourhood Plan Objective: 2 Support secondary development in other villages**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive

**Conclusions-** The objective has added the wording proportional and this is in line with Policy RA2 of the Core Strategy.

**Recommendations-** None

**SMART Test of NDP Objective-** This objective meets all of the SMART Objectives.

**After Smart Objective-** No change.

**Neighbourhood Plan Objective: 3 Support longer term development in Canon Pyon**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very Positive	Positive	Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive
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**Conclusions-** This objective is compatible with the relevant SEA objectives.

**Recommendations-** None

**SMART Test of NDP Objective-** This objective meets all of the SMART Objectives and seeking to develop a new village hub area.

**After Smart Objective-** None

**Neighbourhood Plan Objective: 4 Promote ‘added value requirements’**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Very Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Unrelated	uncertain	Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive

**Conclusions-** This objective is compatible with the majority of the relevant SEA objectives seeking to ensure the character and appearance of new development. Policy safeguards existing within both the Core Strategy and NDP to mitigate any impacts

**Recommendations-** None

**SMART Test of NDP Objective-** This objective meets all of the SMART Objectives

**After Smart Objective-** None



The following matrix appraises the emerging modified Pyons Group NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.

**SMART criteria:**

**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

**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.

**A – Attainable/achievable:**

NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed

**R – Realistic:**

NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.

**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 Stage B1: Assessment outcome		
Very positive: Compatible with sea objective.		
Positive: Compatible with sea objective.		
Conflict: Negative effect/ conflict with sea objective.		
Neutral: Neutral effect on sea objective.		
No relationship between objectives: No link with sea objective.		
Uncertain: Uncertain impact on sea objective, more information needed.		
<p><b>SEA Objectives:</b></p> <p>1-To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p>	<p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p>	<p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>

**Neighbourhood Plan Option 1: Site PGNP01 – Land adjacent to Canon Pyon Hall (school site)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	neutral	neutral	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Positive				Positive

Total site area 2.12 hectares. Located within the current settlement boundary. Part of the sites is within Flood Zone 2 and 3

Current served by agriculture access and the road and site levels are different but has the ability to access via pavement from the village.

Grade II listed building in the vicinity and there is an employment site adjacent with existing planning permission for residential.

SHLAA has indicated the residential capacity could be between 18-40 dwelling however the site is being considered for 2 dwellings and a replacement school.

Site is currently allocated within the made NDP.

**Neighbourhood Plan Option 2: Site D / PGNP02 – Land to the rear of Brookside**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
unclear	neutral	neutral	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	neutral				Positive

Site area is 1.06 hectares of a larger land parcel only denoted by a public right of way with residential development to the north and west.

Site access is single track but there is no current safe pedestrian access

The site is within Flood Zone 1

Close to a Grade II listed building

Site is currently allocated within the Made NDP and within the current settlement boundary

Pyons Group NDP - B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP modified policies (January 2021)

<p>The following matrix appraises the emerging Pyons Group NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.</p>
<p><b>SMART criteria:</b></p>
<p><b>S – Specific:</b> NDP objectives should specify what is intended to be done in detail and should not be open to a wide range of misinterpretations</p> <p><b>M – Measurable:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>A – Attainable/achievable:</b> NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed</p> <p><b>R – Realistic:</b> NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.</p> <p><b>T – Time-Bound:</b> 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.</p>

<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Stage B1: Assessment outcome</b>
<b>Very positive: Compatible with sea objective.</b>
<b>Positive: Compatible with sea objective.</b>
<b>Conflict: Negative effect/ conflict with sea objective.</b>
<b>Neutral: Neutral effect on sea objective.</b>
<b>No relationship between objectives: No link with sea objective.</b>
<b>Uncertain: Uncertain impact on sea objective, more information needed.</b>

<p><b>SEA Objectives:</b></p> <p>1-To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p>	<p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p>	<p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>
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## Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG1 Development Strategy (reworded policy and settlement boundaries)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive				Positive

### Summary in relation to baseline

Overall this policy is compatible with the Core Strategy and has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.

### Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations

This policy compliments Policy RA1 and RA2 of the Core Strategy and the designation of settlement boundaries for all villages has made the distinction between open countryside and settlement clear and more positive against the baseline. Policy safeguarding exists to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account. The policy is seeking small scale growth into defined settlement boundaries with criteria to promote brownfield land and safeguard the exacerbation of flooding

### Conformity with Core Strategy

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

## Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG2 Housing (reworded policy)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	positive	unclear	positive				Positive

### Summary in relation to baseline

Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.

### Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations

Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. There are some unknown locational issues at the stage, however other safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation. This policy will not lead to development itself but enable a mix and range of housing types and tenures to add to the character and quality of the surroundings enabling a wider community to have access to housing within the local area.

Pyons Group NDP - B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP modified policies (January 2021)

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG3 Improving accessibility for all (reworded and redrafted from PG6)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	Very Positive	Very Positive	positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	No relation	Relation				Positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data..

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria regarding the provision of non-car based travel modes and encouraging of active travel in new developments and there they are located.

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG4 Waste Water and sewerage (new policy)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	No relation	No relation	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very Positive	Positive				Very positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

Pyons Group NDP - B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP modified policies (January 2021)

Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This is a new policy to address acknowledged issues regarding flooding, drainage issues locally and phosphate issues within the Lugg hydrological catchment. This policy compliments that of Policy SD4 of the Core Strategy.

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: Policy PG5 Protecting and enhancing the natural environment (redrafted from PG6)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	No relation	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Very positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

This policy is compatible with the relevant SEA objectives and will ensure the natural environment indicators are safeguarded. The policy will have positive effects on many aspects of the baseline.

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG6 Protecting and enhancing the built character (redrafted from PG6)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	No relation	unclear	unclear	unclear	positive	No relation	Positive				Positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.

Pyons Group NDP - B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP modified policies (January 2021)

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage specific elements which form the character of the individual villages and settlements within the Group parish area.

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG7 Rural enterprise and tourism (new policy)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	unclear	unclear	Neutral	Positive	Unclear	Positive				Positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. This will support rural diversification in tourism and hospitality.

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

This policy conforms to RA6 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy)

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG8 Polytunnels (new policy)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	neutral	neutral	positive	Positive	Positive	No relation	unclear	neutral	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.

Pyons Group NDP - B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP modified policies (January 2021)

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

The effect on the baseline is overall positive due to the range of criteria included within the policy itself. The policy is aiming to balance the advantages to the economy with the impacts on the environment.

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG9 Community facilities (new policy)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Very Positive	Very positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	Positive	No relation	Positive				Very positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall the policy meets all the relevant SEA criteria, and has positive impact towards the baseline data.

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but seeks to retain community facilities within the parish. This will reduce the need to travel outside of the local area and retain the character and vitality of the parish.

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG10 Safeguarding land for proposed relocation of primary school (reworded policy PG4)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	neutral	neutral	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Positive				Positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall this policy is compatible with the Core Strategy and has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.



Pyons Group NDP - B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP modified policies (January 2021)

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations** Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but is safeguard land for the relocation of the primary school to be more centrally located within the village. This will reduce the need to travel to school by car from some local people.

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG11 Local Green Space (previously PG5)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive				Very positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall this policy is compatible with the Core Strategy and has a positive impact on the baseline data.

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

This is not a policy which will directly result in development but is seeking to safeguard local green spaces within the parish which contribute to the character of the area and retain historical and ecological areas.

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG12 Promoting sustainable design and resilience (new policy)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive				Very positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy

Pyons Group NDP - B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP modified policies (January 2021)

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to encourage sustainable building design

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG13 Community energy schemes and solar farms (new policy)**

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	neutral	positive	Positive	unclear	No relation	Unclear	Positive				Very positive

**Summary in relation to baseline**

Overall this policy is compatible with the Core Strategy and has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.

**Conformity with Core Strategy**

This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Key:**

<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Stage B1- Assessment outcome</b>
Very compatible-Very positive effect
Compatible –Positive effect
Conflict- Negative effect
Neutral-Neutral effect
No relationship between objectives- No link
Uncertain- more information needed

Policy PG1

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term</b> (1 – 5 years)															
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive				Positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Medium term</b> (6ncertain – 10 years)															
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive				Positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Long term</b> (11 years +)															

Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive				Positive
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**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

This policy compliments Policy RA1 and RA2 of the Core Strategy and the designation of settlement boundaries for all villages has made the distinction between open countryside and settlement clear and more positive against the baseline. Policy safeguarding exists to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account. The policy is seeking small scale growth into defined settlement boundaries with criteria to promote brownfield land and safeguard the exacerbation of flooding

**Policy PG2**

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term (1 – 5 years)</b>															
No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	positive	unclear	positive				Positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Medium term (6 – 10 years)</b>															
No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	positive	unclear	positive				Positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Long term (11 years +)</b>															
No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	positive	unclear	positive				Positive

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations** Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. There are some unknown locational issues at the stage, however other safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation. This policy will not lead to development itself but enable a mix and range of housing types and tenures to add to the character and quality of the surroundings enabling a wider community to have access to housing within the local area.

### Policy PG3

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term (1 – 5 years)</b>															
No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	Very Positive	Very Positive	positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	No relation	Relation				Positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Medium term (6 – 10 years)</b>															
No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	Very Positive	Very Positive	positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	No relation	Relation				Positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Long term (11 years +)</b>															
No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	Very Positive	Very Positive	positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	No relation	Relation				Positive

#### Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations

This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria regarding the provision of non-car based travel modes and encouraging of active travel in new developments and there they are located.

### Policy PG4

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term (1 – 5 years)</b>															

Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	No relation	No relation	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very Positive	Positive				Very positive
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<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Medium term</b> (6 – 10 years)															
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	No relation	No relation	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very Positive	Positive				Very positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Long term</b> (11 years +)															
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	No relation	No relation	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very Positive	Positive				Very positive

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This is a new policy to address acknowledged issues regarding flooding, drainage issues locally and phosphate issues within the Lugg hydrological catchment. This policy compliments that of Policy SD4 of the Core Strategy.

**Policy PG5**

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term</b> (1 – 5 years)															
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	No relation	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Very positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Medium term (6 – 10 years)</b>															
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	No relation	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Very positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)</b>															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Long term (11 years +)</b>															
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	No relation	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Very positive

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

This policy is compatible with the relevant SEA objectives and will ensure the natural environment indicators are safeguarded. The policy will have positive effects on many aspects of the baseline

**Policy PG6**

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)</b>															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term (1 – 5 years)</b>															
Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	No relation	unclear	unclear	unclear	positive	No relation	Positive				Positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)</b>															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Medium term (6 – 10 years)</b>															
Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	No relation	unclear	unclear	unclear	positive	No relation	Positive				Positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)</b>															
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Long term (11 years +)</b>															
Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	No relation	unclear	unclear	unclear	positive	No relation	Positive				Positive

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the baseline data, as it will encourage specific elements which form the character of the individual villages and settlements within the Group parish area.

**Policy PG7**

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)</b>															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term (1 – 5 years)</b>															
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	unclear	unclear	Neutral	Positive	Unclear	Positive				Positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)</b>															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Medium term (6 – 10 years)</b>															
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	unclear	unclear	Neutral	Positive	Unclear	Positive				Positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)</b>															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Long term (11 years +)</b>															
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	unclear	unclear	Neutral	Positive	Unclear	Positive				Positive

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

This policy conforms to RA6 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy)



## Policy PG8

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term (1 – 5 years)</b>															
Positive	neutral	neutral	positive	Positive	Positive	No relation	unclear	neutral	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Medium term (6 – 10 years)</b>															
Positive	neutral	neutral	positive	Positive	Positive	No relation	unclear	neutral	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Long term (11 years +)</b>															
Positive	neutral	neutral	positive	Positive	Positive	No relation	unclear	neutral	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive

### Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations

The effect on the baseline is overall positive due to the range of criteria included within the policy itself. The policy is aiming to balance the advantages to the economy with the impacts on the environment.

## Policy PG9

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term (1 – 5 years)</b>															

Positive	Very Positive	Very positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	Positive	No relation	Positive				Very positive
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<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Medium term</b> (6 – 10 years)															
Positive	Very Positive	Very positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	Positive	No relation	Positive				Very positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Long term</b> (11 years +)															
Positive	Very Positive	Very positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	Positive	No relation	Positive				Very positive

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but seeks to retain community facilities within the parish. This will reduce the need to travel outside of the local area and retain the character and vitality of the parish.

**Policy PG10**

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term</b> (1 – 5 years)															
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	neutral	neutral	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Positive				Positive

<b>SEA Objectives Assessment of effect</b> (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Medium term (6 – 10 years)															
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	neutral	neutral	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Positive				Positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Long term (11 years +)															
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	neutral	neutral	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Positive				Positive

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

Overall this policy meets the SEA baseline. This policy would not lead to development itself but is safeguard land for the relocation of the primary school to be more centrally located within the village. This will reduce the need to travel to school by car from some local people.

**Policy PG11**

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Short term (1 – 5 years)															
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive				Very positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Medium term (6 – 10 years)															
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive				Very positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Long term (11 years +)																
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive				Very positive

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

This is not a policy which will directly result in development but is seeking to safeguard local green spaces within the parish which contribute to the character of the area and retain historical and ecological areas.

**Policy PG12**

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Short term (1 – 5 years)															
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive				Very positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Medium term (6 – 10 years)															
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive				Very positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Long term (11 years +)															
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive				Very positive

**Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations**

This policy would not lead to development itself but contains criteria to encourage sustainable building design

## Policy PG13

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Short term (1 – 5 years)</b>															
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	neutral	positive	Positive	unclear	No relation	Unclear	Positive				Very positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Medium term (6 – 10 years)</b>															
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	neutral	positive	Positive	unclear	No relation	Unclear	Positive				Very positive

SEA Objectives Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Long term (11 years +)</b>															
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	neutral	positive	Positive	unclear	No relation	Unclear	Positive				Very positive

### Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations

Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.

**Key:**

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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The following matrix appraises the emerging Pyons Group NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.

**SMART criteria:**

**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

**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.

**A – Attainable/achievable:**

NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed

**R – Realistic:**

NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.

**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.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Stage B1-Assessment outcome**

**Very positive- Compatible with sea objective.**

**Positive- Compatible with sea objective.**

**Conflict- Negative effect/ conflict with sea objective.**

**Neutral-Neutral effect on sea objective.**

**No relationship between objectives- No link with sea objective.**

**Uncertain- Uncertain impact on sea objective, more information needed.**

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

### Neighbourhood Plan Objective: 1 Focus on development in Canon Pyon

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Uncertain	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Uncertain	Positive				Positive

### Neighbourhood Plan Objective: 2 Support secondary development in other villages

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive

### Neighbourhood Plan Objective: 3 Support longer term development in Canon Pyon

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very Positive	Positive	Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive
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### Neighbourhood Plan Objective: 4 Promote ‘added value requirements’

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Very Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Unrelated	uncertain	Uncertain	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive

### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG1 Development Strategy (reworded policy and settlement boundaries)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive				Positive

### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG2 Housing (reworded policy)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	positive	unclear	positive				Positive

### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG3 Improving accessibility for all (reworded and redrafted from PG6)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16



No relation	Positive	Positive	No relation	Very Positive	Very Positive	positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	No relation	Relation				Positive
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### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG4 Waste Water and sewerage (new policy)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	No relation	No relation	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very Positive	Positive				Very positive

### Neighbourhood Plan policy: Policy PG5 Protecting and enhancing the natural environment (redrafted from PG6)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	No relation	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive				Very positive

### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG6 Protecting and enhancing the built character (redrafted from PG6)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	No relation	unclear	unclear	unclear	positive	No relation	Positive				Positive

### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG7 Rural enterprise and tourism (new policy)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	unclear	unclear	Neutral	Positive	Unclear	Positive				Positive
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### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG8 Polytunnels (new policy)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	neutral	neutral	positive	Positive	Positive	No relation	unclear	neutral	Positive	Positive	Positive				Positive

### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG9 Community facilities (new policy)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Very Positive	Very positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	No relation	No relation	No relation	Positive	No relation	Positive				Very positive

### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG10 Safeguarding land for proposed relocation of primary school (reworded policy PG4)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	neutral	neutral	Positive	Positive	Neutral	Positive				Positive

### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG11 Local Green Space (previously PG5)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive				Very positive
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### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG12 Promoting sustainable design and resilience (new policy)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Very positive	Very positive	Very positive	positive	Positive	Positive	Very positive	Very positive	Positive	Very positive	Positive	Positive				Very positive

### Neighbourhood Plan policy: PG13 Community energy schemes and solar farms (new policy)

SEA Objectives															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Positive	Positive	Positive	unclear	Positive	neutral	positive	Positive	unclear	No relation	Unclear	Positive				Very positive

## Summary

### Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective

Overall the Pyons Group Neighbourhood Plan policies and objectives have a positive towards the SEA baseline data. They are in general conformity with the Core Strategy. All of the policies and objectives meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

**Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)** Overall the Neighbourhood Plan policies and objectives have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data. And are in general conformity with the Core Strategy Overall all of the policies and objectives meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA. Policies and objectives strive to preserve and maintain natural and built historic environment that can help mitigate impact from the housing policies. This plan ensures appropriate sized development is developed this may help mitigate the effect of development. Additional policy text has been added to the modified NDP to take account of flood risk and that hydrological catchment of the River Lugg.

**Commentary for significant cumulative effects** Overall this has had a positive effect on the SEA baseline data. Overall the unknown areas require further detail such as location, scale and size of development, therefore are likely to be determined at planning application/ proposal stage. No significant cumulative effects have been identified.

# Appendix 6

<b>Objectives and context</b>	<b>Where are the points covered in Neighbourhood Development Plan SEA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Neighbourhood Development Plan's purpose and objectives are made clear.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<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><b>Scoping</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statutory Consultees are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Environmental Report.</li> <li>• The assessment focuses on significant issues.</li> <li>• Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 2, paragraphs 2.6-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 2 and chapter 4</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.</li> </ul>	Chapter 2, chapter 4 and chapter 5
<p><b>Alternatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented.</li> <li>• Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant.</li> <li>• The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared.</li> <li>• Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.</li> <li>• Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives.</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 4 and chapter 5</p> <p>Paragraph 5.4</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p> <p>Chapter 5</p>
<p><b>Baseline information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 1, Chapter 3</p> <p>Initial screening report and Chapter 1</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p><b>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</b></p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed.</li> <li>• Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable.</li> <li>• Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable.</li> <li>• The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base).</li> <li>• Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.</li> </ul>	<p>Tables A2, A3 and A4</p> <p>Tables B2 and B3</p> <p>Table B4</p> <p>Chapter 5, chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 5, chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p><b>Mitigation measures</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated.</li> <li>• Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified.</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 6, paragraph 6.6 – 6.9</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>
<p><b>The Environmental Report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation.</li> <li>• Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.</li> </ul>	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uses maps and other illustrations, where appropriate.</li> <li>• Explains the methodology used.</li> <li>• Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.</li> <li>• Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<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><b>Consultation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p>Paragraph 2.6-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 8</p>
<p><b>Decision-making and information on the decision</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan.</li> <li>• An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.</li> <li>• Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered.</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 8</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p>



<p><b>Monitoring measures</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Measures proposed for monitoring the Neighbourhood Development Plan are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA.</li> <li>• Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA.</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan.</li> </ul>	<p>Chapter 7</p> <p>Chapter 7</p> <p>Chapter 7</p> <p>Chapter 7</p>