

Environmental Report

Report for:

Orcop Neighbourhood Area

November 2021



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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.

Orcop Parish Council has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. The parish of Orcop lie within the south of Herefordshire.

The Parish area consists of 7 ancient woodland, 8 Special Wildlife Sites and 2 Ancient Monuments. There are no specific landscape designations in this area.

The draft Orcop NDP includes 5 objectives and it is intended that these objectives will be supported by 13 criteria based planning policies including one housing site allocation. Alternative options were considered prior to reaching a decision over the format of the draft plan.

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

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening has been carried out as the Parish and has determined that a full assessment is not required. Natural England have concurred with this conclusion and a separate report have been produced.

On the whole, it is considered that the Orcop NDP is in general conformity with both national planning policy contained in the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies set within the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy). Nor does it propose any growth that would be over and above that prescribed by strategic policies. Therefore no changes to the NDP are recommended as a result of the SEA.

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

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report forms the draft Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Orcop Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Orcop NDP proposes one housing site allocation. Orcop and Orcop Hill are settlements highlighted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA2 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the site allocation is seeking to meet this requirement. The NDP also provides general policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole.

Purpose of the SEA

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

Parish Neighbourhood Plan Context

- 1.6 The parish of Orcop covers an area of 1,005 hectares in the south-west of Herefordshire which is predominately rural in character with a dispersed settlement pattern of small villages, hamlets and farmsteads. There are 7 Ancient woodland in or adjacent to the parish together with 8 Local Nature sites. There are 2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and a number of listed buildings.
- 1.7 The primary settlement of Orcop Hill is in the north-east of the parish which some parts of the settlement being in neighbouring parish areas. There is a pub and chapel. The village hall is located outside of these settlement but in the centre of the parish. Orcop is smaller settlement in the south east of the parish where the church is located. The parish hall is situated outside these settlements in open countryside in the centre of the parish.
- 1.8 The plan included a vision for 2031;
'In 2031, Orcop Neighbourhood area will be a place where people can enjoy living and working, in a peaceful rural setting. The remote and deeply rural character of the parish will have been conserved and wherever possible enhanced, whilst accommodating new development which serves to address needs and safeguards amenity.'

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.9 NDPs are a relatively new type of planning document that form a key part of the Government's localism agenda. They enable local communities to develop plans that reflect local aspirations, in accordance with strategic policies.
- 1.10 The Orcop NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 1.11 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was adopted on 16 October 2015.

- 1.12 Paragraph 48 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.13 Table 4.14 and 4.15 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Orcop and Orcop Hill among the settlements which it considers to be sustainable locations for proportional growth in line with the provisions of Policy RA2. This policy is expected to facilitate the delivery of 5,300 homes across the areas outside Hereford and the Market Towns in accordance with Policy RA1 and it anticipates that NDPs will be the principal mechanism for delivering growth in the rural areas.
- 1.14 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Orcop NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the parish, by setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

- 1.15 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 Orcop NDP objectives and the SEA framework
 - Section 4 - Appraises the objectives set within the NDP against the SEA framework
 - Section 5 - Appraises the options set within the NDP against the SEA framework
 - Section 6 – Appraises the policies set within the NDP against the SEA framework
 - Section 7 – Discusses the implementation and monitoring of the NDP
 - Section 8 - Concludes the SEA report by outlining next steps

2.0 Methodology

- 2.1 The SEA process comprised several stages and which are summarised, in some detail, below.
- 2.2 Stage A involved 4 tasks and culminated in a Scoping Report:
- *Task A1:* Identified and reviewed relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources.
 - *Task A2:* Collected baseline information to provide a picture of past, present and likely future conditions within the area. This helped to establish indicators which will be used to monitor the effects and performance of the Orcop NDP.
 - *Task A3:* Focused on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, highlighting key issues and problems within the neighbourhood area.
 - *Task A4:* Used the information gathered from Tasks A1-A3 to develop a set of SEA objectives, sometimes referred to as the 'sustainability framework'.
 - *Task A5:* Collated the results of Tasks A1-A4 within a Scoping Report, a document which was subject to a statutory 5 week consultation.
- 2.3 Stage B involved 4 tasks and assessed the effects of the NDP.
- *Task B1:* Tested NDP Objectives against the SEA Objectives
 - *Task B2:* Developed and refined the NDP options and policies.
 - *Task B3/B4:* Predicted and evaluated the significant effects of the NDP
- 2.4 Stage C involved preparing an Environmental Report. This report presents information compiled during Stage B of the SEA process and constitutes the Draft Environmental Appraisal of the NDP. It accompanies the Draft Plan during its formal Regulation 14 consultation with people who live, work and carry out businesses in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory bodies listed in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.
- 2.5 Producing an Environmental Report was therefore a legal requirement and the submission of this report to Herefordshire Council forms Stage D of the SEA process.

Scoping Report Consultation

- 2.6 With regard to the SEA scoping assessments, documents A1 to A4 were completed by a Herefordshire Council Planning Officer and sent to the Parish Council for comment, in readiness for a 5 week consultation with statutory bodies, pursuant to the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 2.7 Once the document was approved by the Parish Council, Orcop SEA Scoping Report was available to four statutory bodies for consultation from 23 October to 27 November 2017

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

- 2.8 The consultation resulted in 2 responses, both of which are attached at Appendix 3.
- 2.9 The response were collated and incorporated within this document where relevant.

Natural England: Welcome the report and consider that the methodology and baseline information meet the requirements of the SEA directive

Response: Noted

Historic England: no substantive comments to make. Commendable approach.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

3.0 The SEA Framework

3.1 As mentioned previously, Stage A of the SEA identifies and reviews relevant policies, plans and programmes and environmental protection objectives from European, National and Local sources (refer to Table A1 in Appendix 2 for details of those documents that were reviewed in completing Stage A of SEA on the Orcop 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 Orcop NDP will deliver the Local Plan (Core Strategy) at parish level by adding locally specific detail to strategic policies. As a consequence, the Scoping Report for the NDP was based on the context review Herefordshire Council undertook for its Local Plan (Core Strategy).

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

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

3.5 The following plans, policies and programmes have been reviewed and, where appropriate, incorporated within the SEA Framework objectives:

- *The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010)* - These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.
- *The EC Water Framework Directive (2000)* - Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015
- *The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)* - The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.
- *Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)* - Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.
- *The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)* - Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs

- *The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)* - Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.
- *Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy (2009)* - Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.
- *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)* - Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.
- *Planning Practice Guidance (2013)* - Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015* - Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.
- *Understanding Herefordshire Report (2014)* - Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life. Enable development for economy and housing to the required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
- *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2014-2018 (20014)* - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.
- *Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2014-2017 (20014)* - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.
- *Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016* - Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.
- *Herefordshire Employment Land Study (2012)* - Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.
- *Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009)* - The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:
 - Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development
 - Assessing sites for their housing potential; and
 - Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) (2013)* - Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.

- *Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study (2012)* - Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.
- *Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report (2013)* - Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy
- *Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment (2013)* - Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)* - Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.
- *Building Biodiversity into the LDF (2009)* - Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.
- *Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)* - Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.
- *Renewable Energy Study (2010)* - Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.
- *Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment (2012)* - Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.
- *Open Spaces Study (2006)* - The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snapshot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.
- *Play Facilities Study (2012)* - The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.
- *Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study (2009)* - The SFRA provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development. The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.

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

SEA Objectives and baseline characteristics

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

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

- 3.8 The SEA objectives detailed above conform to the SEA Directive, and are derived from the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) 2011-2031.
- 3.9 Baseline information gathered during Stage A of the SEA process provided details of the current environmental characteristics of the neighbourhood area and the status of its natural assets and features (refer to Appendix 2). This information was analysed as part of Task B2 of SEA, which looked at the extent to which the emerging NDP policies will help or obstruct these characteristics. There are four objectives for which there is no local information available, which provides a limitation on the baseline data and whether the NDP policies are likely to improve or exacerbate existing problems and issues relating to these themes.
- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the parish is objective surrounding the details of protection of the natural and built environment. Three site allocations are contained within the plan, other policies are criteria based. This mean that the full impacts on the SEA objectives will be tested at the planning application stage when the full details of the location are known. The need for robust environmental criteria based policy is therefore important as the plan text is developed.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

4.1 The following objectives, as set out in the NDP, aim to realise the vision for Orcop parish in 2031;

- **Objective 1: Landscape, biodiversity and heritage**
To conserve and enhance the distinctive nature and historic environment of the neighbourhood area, in particular its landscape, key views, site and feature of biodiversity and heritage assets.
- **Objective 2: Design**
To maintain and enhance the local distinctiveness of the neighbourhood area and achieved a high quality of sustainable design, with development supported by appropriate infrastructure including wastewater treatment, energy water conservation and encouragement given to small-scale renewable and low carbon energy generation.
- **Objective 3: Housing**
To provide new housing to contribute to the strategic requirement of the Local Plan Core Strategy, with the scale of development determined by local evidence and environmental factors and with a range of choice to meet the needs of all sections of the community.
- **Objective 4: Community facilities**
To ensure that existing community facilities are retained and enhanced as much as possible, and to promote and enable appropriate new provisions.
- **Objective 5: The rural economy**
To support and encourage the development or expansion of small and home-based businesses, agriculture and forestry which is compatible and in scale with the rural nature of the neighbourhood area.

4.2 The table below tests these NDP objectives against the SEA objectives, providing a summary of the results of Task B1 of SEA. The full results are available at Appendix 4 of this report.

4.3 The majority of those NDP objectives, which have a relationship with the SEA framework, are positively compatible with it or have a neutral effect.

4.4 It is impossible to appraise the full implications of NDP objective 1 and 3 at this stage. Given the lack of detail over the exact locations of development that may come to fruition as a result of the implementation of this objectives, it is accepted that further development of the planning policies that relate to these objectives would move them towards a compatible outcome.

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

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

5.0 Assessing the NDP Options

5.1 All options that were considered by the NDP steering group during the development of their plan have been assessed as part of the SEA and the summary matrix of the assessment can be found in Table B2 at Appendix 4.

5.2 The options covered were as follows;

Option 1	Do nothing
Option 2	Produce a NDP
Option 3	Housing Delivery – Nucleated approach
Option 4	Housing Delivery – Dispersed approach
Option 5	Housing Delivery – Service and facility based approach

5.3 A 'do nothing' option was also considered, i.e. not undertaking an NDP, however this was disregarded at an early stage by the Parish Council as it was considered the majority of the community would support the work undertaken for an NDP.

5.4 A number of housing delivery options were considered by the parish to explore how to promote sustainable housing growth within the area. Three options have been investigated and form part of an exception report.

- Option A - focuses new site allocations in or adjacent to the main built form of Orcop Hill.
- Option B – proposed a more dispersed spread of development with Orcop Hill, Orcop, Little Hill.
- Option C – looked at the relationship between services and delivery within neighbourhood parishes.

5.5 There were 18 sites considered by the parish, 8 of which were considered to be reasonable alternatives and therefore subject to appraisal here.

NDP options	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Option 1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
Option 2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Option 3	++	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++
Option 4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Option 5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Site 1	-	-	-	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	0				-

Old Orchard																	
Site 7/7a Treherne Cottage	?	0	0	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+					+
Site 11 The Fountain Inn	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+					+
Site 13 Little Ynys	-	?	?	?	?	0	+	?	+	?	?	+					+
Site 15 Land west of Birch View	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					+
Site HLAA/020/011 a Enta Bungalow	-	-	-	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	+	0				-
Site 2 Windrush Meadow	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	?	+				-
Site 6 Green Farm	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	+				+

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

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

6.2 The plan has been organised with a set of general overarching policies for the whole neighbourhood area and these emerging set of draft policies have been appraised for the purposes of Stage B of the SEA:

- Policy ORC1 Landscape and biodiversity
- Policy ORC2 Key views
- Policy ORC3 Heritage
- Policy ORC4 Design
- Policy ORC5 Wastewater treatment
- Policy ORC6 Surface Water and flood risk
- Policy ORC7 Renewable and low carbon energy projects
- Policy ORC8 Settlement boundaries and site allocations
- Policy ORC9 Housing mix
- Policy ORC10 Community facilities
- Policy ORC11 Rural businesses
- Policy ORC12 Holiday accommodation
- Policy ORC13 Agricultural and forestry development

Stage B of SEA

6.3 In the context of Task B1 of SEA, the previous section of this report identified that many of the NDP objectives are compatible with the SEA framework, although policy safeguards within the NDP and Local Plan (Core Strategy) would help mitigate any possible conflicts.

6.4 With regard to Task B2 of SEA, the NDP policies were measured against both the SEA framework and the baseline characteristics identified during Stage A of the process; here, there was no baseline data available in respect of SEA Objectives 13, 14 and 15. 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 is because they are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority. Main of these criteria based policies contained safeguarding requirements to ensure the SEA objectives are taken into account.

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

NDP Policy	SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8 (site)	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
9	X	X	+	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
10	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++				++
11	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
12	?	0	+	?	0	0	+	+	+	X	+	+				+
13	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	++				++

- 6.6 The results of Task B3, as shown at Appendix 4, demonstrate that the cumulative impact of the NDP policies over the course of the plan period is generally positive.
- 6.7 Task B4 of SEA brings together the results of earlier tasks and thus identifies the cumulative impact of the entire of the NDP. This task, which is also attached at Appendix 4, reveals that the objectives and policies contained in the Orcop 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.
- 6.8 None of the draft 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 Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

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

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

8.0 Next steps

- 8.1 This report will be subject to a formal public consultation of 6 weeks duration alongside the draft Orcop NDP.
- 8.2 Any responses will form part of the review of the NDP prior to the final submission at Regulation 16.

Appendix 1

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

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

Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)

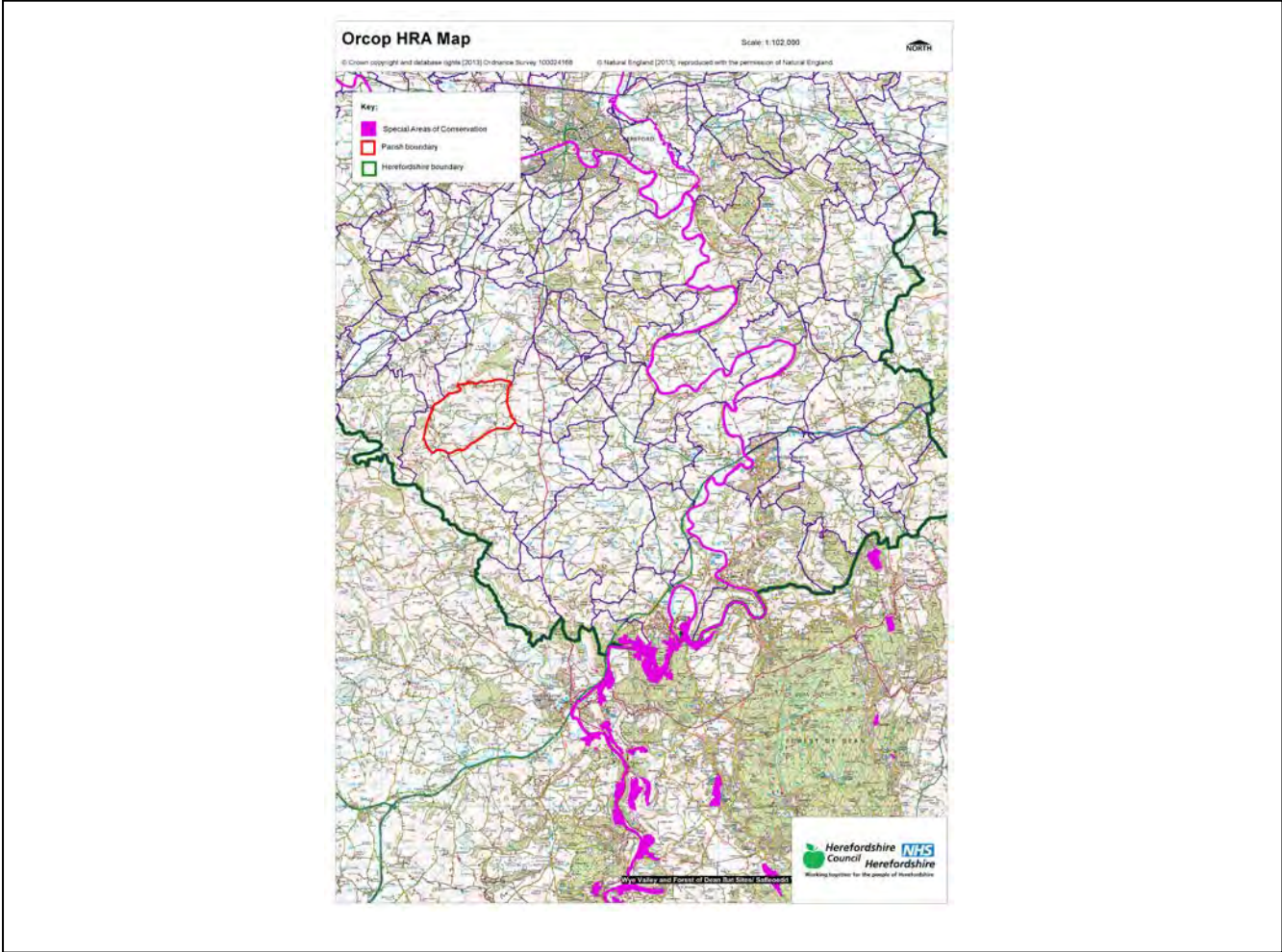
Neighbourhood Area:	Orcop Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Orcop Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	18/07/2013

Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary?	N	The River Lugg is 6.5km away from the Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The Parish is within the River Wye hydrological catchment area.
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is mains drainage within Orcop

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 45.1km away from the Parish
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

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

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 27km away from the Parish
--	---	---

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites?	N	The Parish is 18km 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 Parish is 13km away from the Wye Valley Woodlands
--	---	---

HRA Conclusion:

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

European Site

(List only those which are relevant from above)

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC

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

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

SEA features	Total	Explanation	SEA required
Air Quality Management Areas	0	There are no AQMA's within the Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	7	Scudamore Hill Wood (border); Cockshoot Wood; Stradway Wood; Hondy Wood; Old Hall Wood; Burnt House Wood (border); Charity Ors Wood (border)	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's within the Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's within the Parish	N
Conservation Areas	0	There are no Conservation areas within the Parish	N
European Sites	0	There are no SAC's within the Parish	N
Flood Areas		Flood zones enter the Parish just south of Newton Farm and run from one end of Orcop village to the other	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings throughout the Parish	Y
Local Nature Trails	1	Herefordshire Trail runs along the western border of the Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	8 (SWS)	Orcop Church; Old Hall and Little Old Hall Woods; Garway Hill Common (border); Hondy Wood; Saddlebow Common (border); Merrryvale Common (border); Garren Brook; Burnt House Wood (border)	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	1	Herefordshire Trail	Y
Mineral Reserves	0	There are no Minerals Sites within the Parish	N
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Parish	N
Registered & Unregistered parks and gardens	0	There are no Registered or Unregistered Parks and Gardens within the Parish	N
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2	Orcop Castle; Churchyard Cross in St John The Baptist Churchyard	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	0	There are no SSSI's within the Parish	N

Decision Notification:

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

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

Assessment date: 19/06/2013

Assessed by: James Latham

Appendix 1: European Sites

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

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

Usk Bat Site

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

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

Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites

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

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

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

NDPs closest to the European Site will need to consider:

Woodland habitat buffer.

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

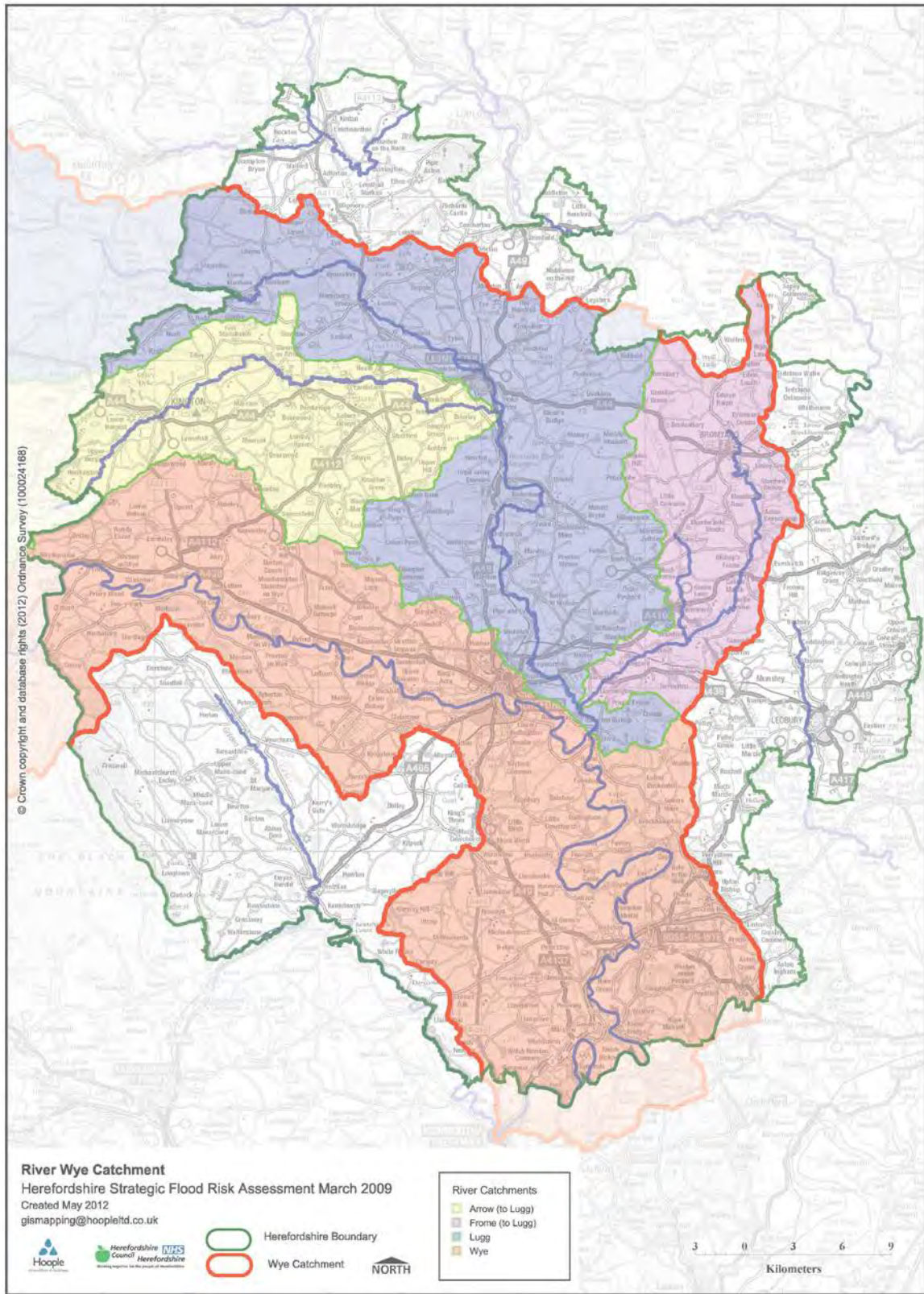
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

Wye Valley Woodlands

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

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

Appendix 2: Wye Catchment Map



Orcop SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:20,000



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Kilpeck CP

Orcop Hill PH

Great Ynys

Little Camdore

Burhope Fm

Camdore Fm

The Grange

Motte & Bailey
Orcop

Garway Hill

Old Hall Fm

Whiteho Fm

Garway CP

Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Listed Buildings
- Herefordshire Trail
- Parish Boundaries

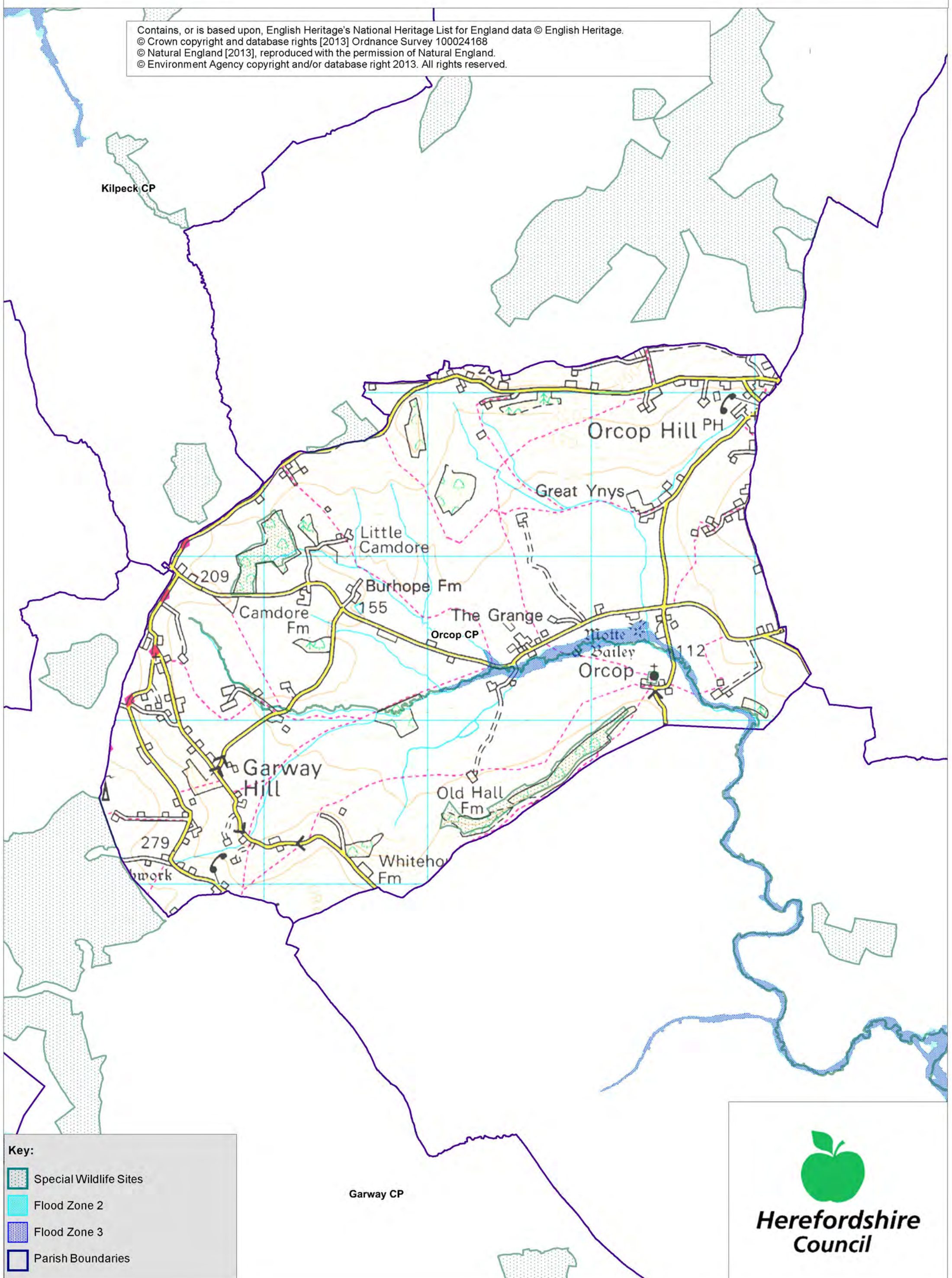
**Herefordshire
Council**

Orcop SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:20,000



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Key:

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

**Herefordshire
Council**

Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Scoping Report for:

Orcop Neighbourhood Area

October 2017



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:

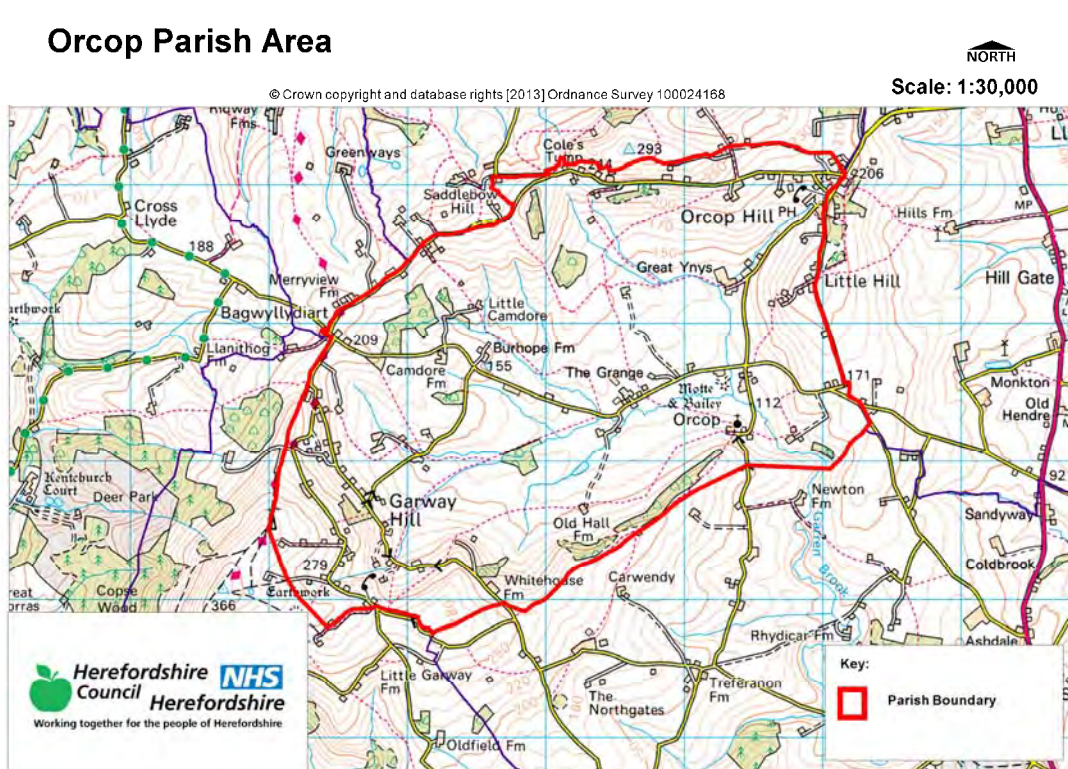
- Ensure the SEA is both comprehensive and sufficiently robust to support the Neighbourhood Development Plan during the later stages of full public consultation;
- Seek advice on the completeness of the plan review and baseline data and gain further information where appropriate;
- Seek advice on the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

Orcop Parish Area



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

Parish Council Name: Orcop Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Orcop Neighbourhood Development Plan

Date completed: August 2017

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations	European Union Legislation	2010	These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.	The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Cultural heritage and the landscape 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
The EC Water Framework Directive	European Union	2000	Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015	Aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Domestic Legislation	1981	The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)	Domestic Legislation	2000	Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation	<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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
			legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs.	despite some early publicity suggesting this.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil 	
The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)	Domestic Legislation	2006	Designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities through modernised and simplified arrangements for delivering Government policy.	Provides that any public body or statutory undertaker in England and Wales must have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity in the exercise of their functions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	European Union Strategy	2009	Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.	Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a better integrated approach to policy making. The Strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges, predominantly environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport • Sustainable production and consumption; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Population and human health 	The Neighbourhood Plans should take into account the objectives of the strategy. The aim of sustainable development should be implicit in its approach.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public health threats; • Better management of natural resources; • Social inclusion, demography and migration; • Fighting global poverty. 		
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	National Strategy	2011	Forms part of the UK's Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework by setting out England's contribution towards the UK's commitments under the United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity.	Sets out to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP should take account of the provisions of the strategy, making the most of opportunities to enhance wildlife habitats or restore degraded ecosystems in the process.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	National planning policy.	2012	Consolidates the suite of PPG/PPS into one succinct planning policy document.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human 	The NDP should take into account the relevant policies set within the NPPF.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> health • Soil • Water 	
Planning Practice Guidance	Government Guidance	2014	Provides guidance to local planning authorities and others on the operation of the planning system.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The NDP should take into account the planning guidance provided within these documents.
Herefordshire Core Strategy, (adopted) 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2015	Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031.	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets 	<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</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and cultural assets for the fullest benefit of the whole community. <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Orcop is in the Ross –on-Wye Housing Market Area (HMA). The target for proportionate growth across identified areas is 14%.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Orcop is within the Ross on Wye HMA.</p> <p>The Parish is made up of two settlements:</p> <p>Orcop Hill – 4.14 Orcop – 4.15</p> <p>These identified settlements should take into consideration the criteria set within policy RA1 and RA2.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP) 2013-2015	Corporate	2013	Sets out the Council's strategy for supporting economic growth, social inclusion and reducing the environmental impacts of transport, as well as the program of investment for the period April 2013 to April 2015.	The document includes three key objectives, one which seeks to maintain access for rural residents and people without access to a car. Intrinsic to this is the retention of a 'core network' of bus services which focus on journeys between Hereford and the market towns, along with main transport corridors close to larger rural settlements. To this end, the strategy aims to increase the number of bus users by 1.3% (4,700 journeys) by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Climate factors • Population and human health 	The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Orcop Neighbourhood Plan neighbourhood area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Understanding Herefordshire Report 2014	Built and natural environment	2014	<p>Important to understand the place such as the local economy natural and built environment in which people live, learn and work as part of understanding their quality of life</p> <p>Enable development for economy and housing to required levels.</p> <p>Growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.</p>	<p>An air quality management plan is in place to tackle this.</p> <p>Destination Hereford project is in place to give locals more sustainable transport options.</p>	<p>Improve air quality.</p> <p>Offer a more diverse range of transport options.</p>	None identified.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Orcop Neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Malvern Hills AONB.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Orcop Neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Wye Valley AONB.

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

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009 2012 2015	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	<p>There are no developable sites proposed for Orcop parish in the 2009 or 2010 SHLAA. The 2015 review identified Orcop Hill as having 4 site, however three had no development potential: HLAA/072/001 n/a HLAA/020/001 n/a HLAA/020/001a n/a</p> <p>One site showed that it was suitable for 12 dwellings over the medium term 6-10 years: HLAA/424/001 12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climate factors Cultural heritage and the landscape Flora and fauna Population and human health Soil Water 	<p>Orcop parish was assessed in the SHLAA Rural Report Nov 2015, however a local site assessment exercise could also be undertaken.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA)	Evidence	2013	Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Orcop NDP falls within the Ross on Wye HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 58 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017. <p>The study identifies that, in rural parts of the Ross on Wye HMA, there is a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 690 market houses • 490 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Ross on Wye HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows: 1 Bed - 54.4%, 2 bed – 18.4%, 3 bed – 28.2% and 4+ bed - -1.1%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The LHMA provides an indication of housing needs and affordability within the Ross on Wye HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study	Evidence	2012	Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.	<p>The delivery of 5,300 homes in the rural areas would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support growth in the rural population by 6% • Increase the number of households by 14.5% <p>Forecasts also predict that growth in the population of the rural areas is likely to be primarily through an increase in those aged over 75.</p> <p>Moderate growth is expected in the 30-44 and 60-74 age brackets.</p> <p>The Local Housing Requirements Study therefore anticipates continuing improvements in life expectancy; significant growth is expected of those in their 80s, with the existing population in their 40s and 50s moving into retirement.</p> <p>As a consequence, the rural areas will face an increasing urgency to provide more 3 bedroom homes, with more 1 and 2 bed homes required in the affordable sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>This study provides an indication of housing requirements in the rural areas and in Ross on Wye HMA.</p> <p>This evidence can be used to inform the content of the Orcop Neighbourhood Plan which could include policies to facilitate the provision of the right types of homes in the right places.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	Orcop and Orcop Hill are, listed as RA2 settlements, which means the parish is considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 14%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The Orcop NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA1, as well as RA2.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment	Evidence	2013	Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.	<p>Key findings from the survey of Gypsy and Traveller households in 2012 found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31% of households surveyed have some sort of accommodation need • Of the 17 households with an accommodation need, 7 had a requirement for at least one additional pitch • 10 households had a requirement for bricks and mortar housing • There is an additional requirement for 7 pitches and 9 units of Registered Social Landlord accommodation within Herefordshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	A countywide Gypsy and Traveller DPD is in the process of being produced which will address these issues. However, the Orcop NDP could establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it if required.
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP can help to achieve the LBAP priorities.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Building Biodiversity into the LDF	Evidence	2009	Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geo diversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.	This document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	There is a lack of information about rural areas which means it will be necessary to gather and assess existing biodiversity and geo diversity data, in order to ensure that the Orcop NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Evidence	2010	Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.	Establishes policies and principles for the protection and enhancement of those features and functions that contributes to the environment of Herefordshire across a range of scales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Orcop NDP.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment	Evidence	2012	Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.	<p>The study updates components of the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework 2010 such as updating population forecasts, setting local standards for synthetic turf pitches and grass playing fields within Herefordshire. It identifies any current gaps in provision, and looks forward to 2031 to assess what facilities are likely to be required by that date.</p> <p>In terms of Orcop parish itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orcop football ground rated in a good condition with good changing facilities. • The playing pitch area is categorised as no longer in use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	<p>The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Orcop NDP.</p> <p>Additional local evidence may be required to identify if there is a need for any secured playing pitch facilities within the Parish.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snapshot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>Key findings that Ross on Wye area there is an:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive under provision of parks, amenity green space, outdoor sport and gardens. • Extensive over provision for natural and semi natural green space. • And an average provision for facilities for children and young people. <p>The Orcop NDP area for open space is not specifically referred to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The open space audit and assessment of Orcop does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	The study includes Garway and Much Birch play areas in the Pontrilas ward, but does not mention Orcop.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study does not mention any play facilities of Orcop.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	Evidence	2009	<p>The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) provides a summary of flood risk in Herefordshire to inform the location of future development.</p> <p>The Water Cycle Study examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p>	<p>Orcop is classified as one of the highest areas at risk of fluvial flooding in the Lower Wye sub-catchment. The Lower Wye catchment is a part of a large, linear ecosystem which acts as an important wildlife corridor, an essential migration route, and breeding area for many nationally and internationally important species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20-25% potentially moderately suitable for infiltration source control. • Lower Wye sub catchment has a 10.64 peak response time, which is moderately slow. • Lower Wye sub catchment has a 14.9 standard percentage run off. • Within the Lower Wye various licences have been reviewed, affecting abstraction. • Lower Wye is stated as WRMU 1, being that there is no more water available for licensing. • The lower Wye is identified as a nutrient sensitive waterbody under the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Orcop 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 Orcop NDP.</p>

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Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Orcop

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Biodiversity, flora and fauna</i>							
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. <i>There are no SSSI's within Orcop parish.</i>	2006: 22% 2007: 22% 2008: 22% 2010: 24 % Proportion of SSSI land that was in unfavourable condition but recovering increased between 2010 and 2012 going from 41% to 65%. Proportion in unfavourable and declining condition had also decreased from 4% to 1%.	% of SSSI land in favourable condition (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition but recovering (Increase) % of SSSI land in unfavourable condition and declining (Decrease)	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 recovering is greater than England as a whole, where the figure currently stands at 58.6%.	Understanding Herefordshire: An integrated needs assessment (June 2013).

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	Percentage of opportunities taken	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth.	Countywide data is available. Orcop Neighbourhood Area falls within the sub catchment area for the Lower River River Wye. The Lower River Wye sub-catchment is currently meeting phosphate targets.	The River Wye SAC was subject to a review of consents in 2010, as a number of sections of the river were found to have greater phosphate levels than those identified in Natural England's favourable condition tables.	The roll out of the Nutrient Management Plan will determine future targets.	New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives.	Nutrient Management Plan (2014)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission.	Orcop has: SSSI: 0 SWS: 8 Ancient woodlands: 7 There are no SACs, NNRs, SINC or LNRs within the parish.	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some Individual sites.	Herefordshire Council Initial Screening Report for the Neighbourhood Plan 2013
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Wooded hills and farmlands and wooded forests to the south of the parish. Principle wooded hills.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more	Resource consumption and climate	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into	-	No specific targets identified, but	Should be monitored through AMR following the	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
efficiently.	change	County Site and Monuments Register.	<p>this template.</p> <p>There is locally specific data available at present, which have numerous scheduled monuments (91 in total) in Orcop according to the latest version of the register 2 of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments.</p>		need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	(search August 2017).

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.	Historic Landscape Character assessments have only been undertaken for Hereford City. Rapid townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Historic Landscape Character Assessment for Hereford. Rapid townscape Assessments (2010)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i>							
15. Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	Natural environment	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards.	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

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

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

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: None <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	None identified.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Agricultural land usage by quality. LA to monitor the number of hectares of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 3a and higher) lost to development.	The agricultural land classification around Orcop Parish is mainly Grades 3 and 4 however there is some Grade 2 in the east of the Parish.	-	Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	DEFRA 'Magic' website for land classification

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive	Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Figure steadily improved before going into decline: Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8%	To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality.	None identified.	The State of Herefordshire Report (2007) Water Framework Directive (2000)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i>							
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.	2010/11: 67% 2011-13: 57% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005.	To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy.	The number of brownfield completions has fallen slightly in recent years, though this is probably the offshoot of tough market conditions.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11) and (2011-2013)

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).	Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. However, this data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are a number of listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs.	There were 70 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2014.	Promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage assets from the at risk register.	Orcop has no buildings listed at risk list.	Buildings at Risk Register (Historic England, Search August 2017)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings within the parish and particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings within Orcop at present.	There are no conservation areas within the parish. Therefore there are no historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the conservation areas.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Development Management and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Development Management records (searched August 2017)

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from Orcop baseline

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

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

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

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

SEA A4: SEA Framework

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

Parish Council Name: Orcop Parish Council

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Orcop Neighbourhood Development Plan

Date completed: August 2017

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

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

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

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

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

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SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
	Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure new developments are in appropriate locations, optimising the use of previously developed land and buildings, primarily focussed on the urban areas and are accessible by walking, cycling or sustainable transport and/or will increase the share of these transport modes, thereby reducing the need to travel. 		
Population and Human Health	Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.	<p>To improve health of the population</p> <p>To reduce crime and nuisance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings. Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management. Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised. Promote the use of 	Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design	No specific targets identified.

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
			rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users.		
Material Assets	<p>Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.</p> <p>Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.</p>	To conserve natural and manmade resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise energy efficiency and minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy i.e. from fossil fuels. • Minimise the consumption of water, land, soil, minerals, aggregates and other raw materials by all? E.g. through integrated transport, sustainable resource-efficient design, local sourcing of food, goods, materials. • Encourage the re-use/enhancement (to high standards of sustainable resource-efficient design) of existing buildings and minimise the need for new build. • Encourage the use of clean technologies and water minimisation techniques. 	<p>The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.</p> <p>Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.</p> <p>Monitoring changes to historic landscapes.</p> <p>Agricultural land usage by quality</p>	<p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development. No specific targets identified.</p> <p>No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.</p> <p>No specific targets identified.</p> <p>Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development.</p>

Appendix 3



Historic England

WEST MIDLANDS OFFICE

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: PL00201268

27 October 2017

Dear Mr Latham

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORT FOR ORCOP NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

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

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

On a minor note, we would point out that in Appendix A2, SA Objective 14 under "Current status" reference is made to "numerous scheduled monuments (91 in total) in Orcop.....". This would appear to be erroneous- are there 91 "*heritage assets*" perhaps?

I hope this is helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Boland
Historic Places Advisor
peter.boland@HistoricEngland.org.uk

cc:



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HistoricEngland.org.uk



Date: 15 November 2017
Our ref: 229474
Your ref: Orcop Neighbourhood Development Plan - SEA Scoping Report
Consultation



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Dear Mr Latham

Orcop Neighbourhood Development Plan - SEA Scoping Report Consultation

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 23 October 2017 which was received by Natural England on 23 October 2017.

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

Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

Since the Neighbourhood Plan area lies within the hydrological catchment area of the River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and likely significant effects cannot be ruled out, we are pleased to note that this has been taken into account in the scoping report.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

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

- River Wye Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

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

Further guidance on deciding whether the proposals are likely to have significant environmental effects and the requirements for consulting Natural England on SEA are set out in the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#).

Additional information

The attached annex may be of use to you; it sets out sources of environmental information and some natural environment issues you may wish to consider as you develop your neighbourhood plan or order.

For clarification of any points in this letter, please contact Yana Burlachka on 02082256013. For any further consultations on your plan, please contact: consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

Yana Burlachka
Land use planning adviser
Sustainable Development Team – West Midlands

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

Natural environment information sources

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

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

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

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

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

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

Natural environment issues to consider

The [National Planning Policy Framework](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2)⁷ sets out national planning policy on protecting and enhancing the natural environment. [Planning Practice Guidance](http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/natural-environment/)⁸ sets out supporting guidance.

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

¹ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

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

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

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

⁵ <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/>

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

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

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

Landscape

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

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

Wildlife habitats

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

Priority and protected species

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

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

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

Improving your natural environment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 4

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

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

NDP objectives	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Objective 1 Landscape, biodiversity and heritage –	++	++	++	+	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	+				+	This objective similarly seeks to retain and enhance valued and distinctive natural and historic environment within the parish. Overall this is a positive objective which has a positive impact towards the SEA objectives.	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a timeframe in which the objective will be achieved; a timeframe will strengthen the objective. This is assumed this objective will follow the plan period up to 2031.	No change.
Objective 2 Design	+	++	++	+	?	?	++	++	+	+	++	+				++	This objective is seeking to maintain and enhance the distinctive character of Orcop and support a number of SEA objectives	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria.	No change
Objective 3 Housing	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+				+	This objective seeks distribution of houses whilst acknowledging the character of Orcop. Development will have some form of impact on nature conservation, water resources, natural and manmade resources along with increase in traffic. However there are policy safeguards in place within the Core Strategy and NDP to ensure the impact is minimised, therefore SEA objectives 1,6,9, 10,11 and 16 will have a neutral impact on the baseline. In general this objective has a positive impact on the SEA baseline.	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria.	No change.
Objective 4 Community services and facilities	?	+	++	?	+	++	+	?	+	x	x	+				++	This objective is aiming to support and retain existing community facilities and encourage new ones. This will have an overall positive effect on the baseline.	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a timeframe in which the objective will be achieved; a timeframe will strengthen the objective. This is assumed this objective will follow the plan period up to 2031.	No change
Objective 5 The rural economy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This objective is seeking to provide small scale and home based employment opportunities within the parish to reduce the need to travel. This will have a positive effect on the baseline.	None	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a timeframe in which the objective will be achieved; a timeframe will strengthen the objective. This is assumed this objective will follow the plan period up to 2031.	No change.

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

NDP Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Do nothing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	Do nothing option is essential not to produce a neighbourhood plan and rely on the criteria policies within the Core Strategy to guide further development. Specific policies and proposals for the parishes would not exist until a review of the Core Strategy was undertaken.	All developments would need to be in conformity with the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and policies met the SEA objectives.	n/a
Produce a NDP	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This option allows the local community to provide local tailored policies to cover all aspects of planning.	Policy could be included to ensure a positive safeguard to the baseline	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA
Housing delivery – nucleated approach	++	++	+	++	++	+	++	++	++	+	++	+				++	This option seeks to allocate sites in or adjacent to the main built form of Orcop Hill. This would include sites within a neighbourhood parish The allocation of sites would give certainty to the location of future growth. Additional criteria can be added to the policy criteria to ensure that the proposal has a positive effect on the baseline.	Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Housing delivery – dispersed approach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This option seeks to allocate sites with the addition of 4 settlement boundaries. The allocation of sites would give certainty to the location of future growth. Additional criteria can be added to the policy criteria	Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.

																			to ensure that the proposal has a positive effect on the baseline.		
Housing delivery – services and facilities approach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+			This option would seek other parishes with services and facilities to contribute to the housing delivery need within Orcop. Similar to a criteria based policy, this does not give the same level of certainty as site allocations within the parish. However, provided criteria is added to the policy to safeguard or mitigate against any harm, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline.	Criteria would need to be included within the policy to safeguard against effects on any SEA objectives.	This option would meet the Core Strategy requirements in terms of the SEA.
Site Alternatives																					
Site 1 Old Orchard	-	-	-	?	+	?	?	?	?	?	+	0				-			0.5 hectares (12 dwelling capacity) Greenfield and located some distance from built form. No access Woodland present situated at Little Hill		This site would not meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Site 7/7a Treherne Cottage	?	0	0	+	+	?	?	?	+	+	+	+				+			0.13 hectares (4 dwelling capacity) Some previous development on site situated at Little Hill Site has potential access	Environmental safeguard and mitigation measures are available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4. Environmental protection is contained within the NDP which will guide new development to achieving positive outcomes against the baseline.	This site meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Site 11 The Fountain Inn	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+				+			0.22 hectares (1 dwelling) Brownfield within the built form of Orcop Hill with the intention of retaining the pub	Environmental safeguard and mitigation measures are available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4. Environmental protection is contained within the NDP which will guide new development to achieving positive outcomes against the baseline.	This site meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Site 13 Little Ynys	-	?	?	?	?	0	+	?	+	?	?	+				+			0.32 hectares (9 dwelling capacity) Greenfield and caravan site with woodland on site Existing access requires upgrading Situated away from the main built form	The site is not considered to have a positive effect on the baseline given its location	This site would not meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Site 15 Land west of Birch View	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+			This site allocation is for 3 dwellings. There are no specific environmental designations on or adjacent to the site. It is within Flood Zone 1. Close to the existing built form of Orcop Hill	The site is understood to be potentially be served by an existing treatment plant and drainage field. Highway access exists currently. There are no listed buildings or historical assets in close proximity or any other designations.	This site meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

																			Environmental safeguard and mitigation measures are available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4. Environmental protection is contained within the NDP which will guide new development to achieving positive outcomes against the baseline.	
Site HLA/020/01 1a Enta Bungalow	-	-	-	?	-	?	?	?	?	?	+	0				-	0.79 hectares (19 dwelling capacity) Not of this area is outside of the neighbourhood area and within Much Dewchurch parish	Not within the area	This site would not meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Site 2 Windrush Meadow	-	-	-	?	-	-	?	?	?	?	?	+				-	0.13 hectares (1 dwellings) Back garden of existing property within Bagwyllydiart.	The site is not considered to have a positive effect on the baseline given its location	This site would not meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	
Site 6 Green Farm	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	+				+	0.01 hectares / barn conversion in Orcop part of a current functioning farm	Environmental safeguard and mitigation measures are available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4. Environmental protection is contained within the NDP which will guide new development to achieving positive outcomes against the baseline.	This site meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.	

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

The following matrix appraises the emerging Orcop 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.

NDP Policies	SEA objectives																Summary in relation to baseline	Overall commentary and any initial cumulative effects/ Recommendations	Conformity with Core Strategy
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Baseline	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Policy ORC1 Landscape and Biodiversity	++	++	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	++	++				++	This policy is seeking to protect the natural environment within development schemes. This will have a positive effect on the baseline	The policy seeks to complement that available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy ORC2 Key views	+	++	+	++	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				++	This policy is seeking to protect views within the parish. This therefore has a positive effect on the baseline	The policy will not result in development but is seeking to protect favourite views	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy ORC3 Heritage	+	++	+	++	+	x	+	x	x	x	x	+				++	This policy is seeking to protect the built heritage environment within development schemes. This will have a positive effect on the baseline	The policy seeks to complement that available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy ORC4 Design	++	++	+	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++				++	This policy is seeking to enhance and maintain the local distinctiveness of the parish. It includes references to many of the baseline characteristics and has a positive effect on them	This policy seeks to complement and enhance environmental quality policies of the Core Strategy	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy ORC5 Wastewater treatment	+	+	+	x	x	x	+	++	++	++	+	+				++	This policy has a positive effect on the baseline. It is seeking to address drainage and water treatment issues within the parish	The policy seeks to complement that available in policies within the Core Strategy SD4.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

Policy ORC 6 Surface water and flood risk	++	+	+ +	+	x	x	++	++	+	+	++	+				++	This policy has a positive effect on the baseline. It is seeking to address surface water issues within the parish	The policy seeks to complement that available in policies within the Core Strategy SD3 and SD4.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy ORC7 Renewable and low carbon energy projects	++	++	+ +	++	+	x	++	++	+	x	x	+				++	The policy is seeking to support acceptable renewable and low-carbon projects within the parish. This has a positive effect on the baseline.	References to the historic and natural environment, amenity and highways are included within the policy. The policy is seeking to complement policy SD2 of the Core Strategy	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy ORC8 Settlement boundaries and site allocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This policy defines the settlement boundary for Orcop and Orcop Hill.	The policy is seeking to direct development to the most sustainable areas of the parish in line with Policy RA2	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Land west of Birch View	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	This site allocation is for 3 dwellings. There are no specific environmental designations on or adjacent to the site. It is within Flood Zone 1. Close to the existing build form of Orcop Hill	The site is understood to be potentially be served by an existing treatment plant and drainage field. Highway access exists currently. There are no listed buildings or historical assets in close proximity or any other designations.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy ORC9 Housing Mix	x	x	+	x	x	+	x	x	x	x	x	x				+	The policy is seeking to provide a range of mix of dwellings within the parish	Policy will not lead to development but seeking to ensure a range and mix of types and tenures	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy ORC10 Community facilities	++	++	+ +	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++				++	The policy is seeking to retain and promote local community facilities and has a positive effect on the baseline	The retention of local facilities will reduce the need to travel outside of the parish.	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy ORC11 Rural businesses	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline and is seeks to support appropriate rural employment in the local area.	The policy criteria is seeks to reduce the impacts of any future business development within the parish and encourages new development to be sustainable located. The policy complement Policy RA6 of the Core Strategy	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy OCR12 Holiday accommodation	?	0	+	?	0	0	+	+	+	x	+	+				+	The policy is seeking to support appropriate holiday accommodation within the parish. It has a mixed impact on the baseline as it will encourage additional movement to the parish	The policy contains a number of criteria which will aim to reduce the impact of additional visitors including highway, landscape character, and amenity	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy OCR13	++	++	+ +	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	++				++	The policy is acknowledging the rural nature of the parish and supporting proposals which do not have cumulative impacts on a number of the baseline	The policy criteria includes references to the highway, natural and cultural environment, residential amenity and water and pollution issues. Policy is seeking to complement policy	This policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

Agricultural and forestry development																			characteristic. This will have a positive effect on the baseline	RA6 and the environmental quality policies of the Core Strategy	
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B3: Predict and evaluate the effects of the policies within the Neighbourhood Development Plan

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards Marginally	- - Move away significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	N/A No relationship
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Policy ORC1

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	The inclusion of a nutrient neutrality policy may future proof any issues in relation to the River Wye catchment.
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in	

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

				the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x		
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in	

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

				the short, medium and long term.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++		

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

Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy is seeking to protect the natural environment within development schemes. This will have a positive effect on the baseline. The policy seeks to complement that available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4.
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Policy ORC2

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscape++s and townscapes	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x		
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x		
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x		
To improve water quality	x	x	x		
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x		

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

To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X		
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X		
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy is seeking to protect views within the parish. This therefore has a positive effect on the baseline. The policy will not result in development but is seeking to protect favourite views				

Policy ORC3

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

	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x		
To improve water quality	x	x	x		
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x		
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x		
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					

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

To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy is seeking to protect the built heritage environment within development schemes. This will have a positive effect on the baseline. The policy seeks to complement that available in policies within the Core Strategy SS1, LD2, and SD3 and SD4.				

Policy ORC4

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve air quality	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve water quality	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy is seeking to enhance and maintain the local distinctiveness of the parish. It includes references to many of the baseline characteristics and has a positive effect on them. This policy seeks to complement and enhance environmental quality policies of the Core Strategy				

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

Policy ORC5

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X		
To improve air quality	X	X	X		

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

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x		
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve water quality	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To minimise the production of waste					

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

To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy has a positive effect on the baseline. It is seeking to address drainage and water treatment issues within the parish. The policy seeks to complement that available in policies within the Core Strategy SD4.				

Policy ORC6

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve air quality	x	x	x		
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x		
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy has a positive effect on the baseline. It is seeking to address surface water issues within the parish. The policy seeks to complement that available in policies within the Core Strategy SD3 and SD4.				

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

Policy ORC7

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	x	x	x		
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x		
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x		
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is seeking to support acceptable renewable and low-carbon projects within the parish. This has a positive effect on the baseline. References to the historic and natural environment, amenity and highways are included within the policy. The policy is seeking to complement policy SD2 of the Core Strategy				

Policy ORC8

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					

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

To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy defines the settlement boundary for Orcop and Orcop Hill. The policy is seeking to direct development to the most sustainable areas of the parish in line with Policy RA2				

Policy ORC9

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X		
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	X	X	X		

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

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	x	x	x		
To improve air quality	x	x	x		
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	x	x	x		
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	x	x	x		
To improve water quality	x	x	x		
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	x	x	x		
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	x	x	x		

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X		
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is seeking to provide a range of mix of dwellings within the parish. Policy will not lead to development but seeking to ensure a range and mix of types and tenures				

Policy ORC10

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve air quality	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve water quality	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					

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

To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is seeking to retain and promote local community facilities and has a positive effect on the baseline. The retention of local facilities will reduce the need to travel outside of the parish.				

Policy ORC11

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To improve quality of surroundings	?	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy has a positive effect on the baseline and is seeks to support appropriate rural employment in the local area. The policy criteria is seeks to reduce the impacts of any future business development within the parish and encourages new development to be sustainable located. The policy complement Policy RA6 of the Core Strategy				

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

Policy ORC12

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	0	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	?	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To improve air quality	0	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is seeking to support appropriate holiday accommodation within the parish. It has a mixed impact on the baseline as it will encourage additional movement to the parish. The policy contains a number of criteria which will aim to reduce the impact of additional visitors including highway, landscape character, and amenity				

Policy ORC13

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

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve quality of surroundings	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve air quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	

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

To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To improve water quality	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To conserve soil resources and quality	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
To minimise the production of waste					
To improve health of the population					
To reduce crime and nuisance					

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

To conserve natural and manmade resources	++	++	++	Overall this will have a positive impact on the sea objective in the short, medium and long term.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	The policy is acknowledging the rural nature of the parish and supporting proposals which do not have cumulative impacts on a number of the baseline characteristic. This will have a positive effect on the baseline. The policy criteria includes references to the highway, natural and cultural environment, residential amenity and water and pollution issues. Policy is seeking to complement policy RA6 and the environmental quality policies of the Core Strategy				

Key:

++ Move towards significantly	+ Move towards marginally	-- Move away Significantly	- Move away marginally	0 Neutral	? Uncertain	X No relationship
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SEA Objective / Objective / Policy	1. To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	2. To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	3. To improve quality of surroundings	4. To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage	5. To improve air quality	6. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	7. To reduce contributions to climate change	8. To reduce vulnerability to climate change	9. To improve water quality	10. To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	11. To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	12. To conserve soil resources and quality	13. To minimise the production	14. To improve health of the population	15. To reduce crime and nuisance	16. To conserve natural and manmade resources
Objective																
Objective 1 Landscape, biodiversity and heritage –	++	++	++	+	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	+				+
Objective 2 Design	+	++	++	+	?	?	++	++	+	+	++	+				++
Objective 3 Housing	++	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+				+
Objective 4 Community services and facilities	?	+	++	?	+	++	+	?	+	x	x	+				++
Objective 5 The rural economy	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policies																
Policy ORC1 Landscape and Biodiversity	++	++	+	+	+	x	+	+	+	+	++	++				++
Policy ORC2 Key views	+	++	++	++	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				++
Policy ORC 3 Heritage	+	++	++	++	+	x	+	x	x	x	x	+				++
Policy ORC 4	++	++	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	++	++	++				++

Design																
Policy ORC 5 Wastewater treatment	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	++	++	++	+	+				++
Policy ORC 6 Surface water and flood risk	++	+	++	+	X	X	++	++	+	+	++	+				++
Policy ORC7 Renewable and low carbon energy projects	++	++	++	++	+	X	++	++	+	X	X	+				++
Policy ORC8 Settlement boundaries and site allocation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Land west of Birch View	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy ORC9 Housing Mix	X	X	+	X	X	+	X	X	X	X	X	X				+
Policy ORC10 Community facilities	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++				++
Policy ORC11 Rural businesses	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+
Policy OCR12 Holiday accommodation	?	0	+	?	0	0	+	+	+	X	+	+				+
Policy OCR13 Agricultural and forestry development	++	++	++	++	+	++	+	+	+	+	+	++				++
Policy ORC1 Landscape and Biodiversity	++	++	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	++	++				++
Policy ORC2 Key views	+	++	++	++	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				++

Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	Overall, the Orcop 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. Policies and objectives strive to preserve and maintain natural and built historic environment that can help mitigate impact from the housing policies as well as looking at design and home working opportunities. At this stage, there are sufficient safeguards with Orcop NDP policy criteria and Core Strategy policies SD3 and SD4 to ensure water quality is maintained.
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	Overall, there is a positive effect on the SEA baseline data. Overall the neutral areas of water usage and quality require further detail such as location, scale and size of development, therefore are likely to be determined at planning application/ proposal stage, but these are minimal within this plan, the majority of impacts are positive, very positive or will have an overall neutral effect on the baseline.
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	No significant cumulative effects have been identified. Overall policies within the Orcop Neighbourhood Plan are positive and strive towards sustainable development where there are mitigation measures included in criteria to ensure adverse effects are addressed and alleviated.

Appendix 5

Orcop NDP

Options considered

Option 1: do nothing.
Option 2: Produce an NDP
Option 3: Housing delivery – nucleated approach
Option 4: Housing delivery – dispersed approach
Option 5: Housing delivery – service and facility based approach

Site options considered

18 sites were considered in total of these, 8 represent reasonable alternatives, 5 were rejected due to location not being compatible with the housing delivery strategy. One was allocated in the NDP.

Site 1 – Old Orchard
Site 7/7a – Treherne Cottage
Site 11 – The Fountain Inn
Site 13 – Little Ynys
Site 15 – Birch View
Site HLAA/020/001a
Site 2 – Windrush Meadow
Site 6 – Green Farm

Appendix 6

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. • Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<p>Chapter 5, chapter 3,</p> <p>Chapter 5</p>
<p>Baseline information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant aspects of the current state of the local, neighbourhood area environment and their likely evolution without the Neighbourhood Development Plan are described. Acknowledgement to the information in the SA of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is given, where relevant. • Environmental characteristics of the local, neighbourhood area, likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the designated neighbourhood area, where it is likely to be affected by the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. 	<p>Chapter 1, Chapter 3</p> <p>Initial screening report and Chapter 1</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p>Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climate factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape), as relevant; and other local likely environmental effects are also covered, as appropriate. • Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium or long-term) is addressed. • Likely secondary, cumulative (growing in quantity and strength) and synergistic (acting together) effects are identified, where practicable. • Inter-relationships between effects are considered, where practicable. • The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations, and thresholds (i.e. data gathered for the evidence base). • Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. 	<p>Tables A2, A3 and A4</p> <p>Tables B2 and B3,</p> <p>Table B4</p> <p>Chapter 5, chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 5, chapter 6</p> <p>Chapter 2</p>
<p>Mitigation measures</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Development Plan are indicated. • Issues to be taken into account when determining planning applications or other projects, for example funding bids, are identified. 	<p>Chapter 6, paragraph 6.6 – 6.9</p> <p>Chapter 6</p>
<p>The Environmental Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. • Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. • Uses maps and other illustrations, where appropriate. • Explains the methodology used. • Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. • Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. • Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the Neighbourhood Development Plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the Neighbourhood Development Plan resulting from the SEA. 	<p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>-</p> <p>Chapter 2</p> <p>Paragraph 2.6-2.9</p> <p>Paragraph 2.8-2.9</p> <p>Page 1 / Paragraph 1.8 / Chapter 6</p>
<p>Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the Neighbourhood Development Plan are consulted in ways and at times, which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinions on the draft Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Report. 	<p>Paragraph 2.6-2.9</p> <p>Chapter 8</p>
<p>Decision-making and information on the decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. 	<p>Chapter 8</p> <p>Following draft consultation</p>

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