

Environmental Report



Humber, Ford & Stoke Prior Group Neighbourhood Area

July 2015

Humber Ford Stoke Prior Environmental Report

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Non-technical summary

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

Humber Ford Stoke Prior Parish Council has undertaken to prepare an NDP and this process has been subject to environmental appraisal pursuant to the SEA Directive. Humber Ford Stoke Prior is an amalgamation of three formal civil parishes, Humber, Stoke Prior and Ford. The group parish is located a couple of miles east of Leominster and main settlements comprise of Risbury in the South east and Stoke Prior in the south west. There are six outlying hamlets, Humber, Fair mile, Steen's Bridge, Marston Stannet, Wickton and Ford.

Whilst the draft Humber Ford Stoke Prior NDP includes five objectives, this will be supported by 17 mostly criteria planning policies and allocation of three settlement boundaries for the settlements of Risbury, Steen's Bridge and Stoke Prior. A large range of alternative options were considered prior to reaching a decision over the format of the draft plan.

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

Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening has been carried out as the parish falls within the catchment for the River Wye, which is a European site (Special Area of Conservation). The HRA assesses the potential effects of the NDP on the River Wye SAC.

On the whole, it is considered that the Humber Ford Stoke Prior NDP is in general conformity with both national planning policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 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 significant 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 Humber Ford Stoke Prior 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 Humber Ford Stoke Prior Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).
- 1.2 The Humber Ford Stoke Prior NDP provides general policies for guiding future development across the parish as a whole. Policy HFSP 2,4,5,6 will be supported by proposed site allocations, as the villages of Stoke Prior, Risbury, Steens Bridge are targeted for proportional levels of growth in Policy RA1 and RA2 of the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).

Purpose of the SEA

- 1.3 SEA is a requirement of EC Directive 2001/42/EC (the SEA Directive) which requires the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment to ensure that the proposals in that plan or programme contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.4 The Directive was transposed into domestic legislation through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and which applies to plans with significant environmental effects.
- 1.5. A screening opinion was carried out on the Humber Ford Stoke Prior 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 neighbourhood area comprises the Parishes of Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior, the parish lies several miles south east of Leominster.
- 1.7 It is rural in character with the village of Stoke Prior in the North West and Risbury in the south east. There are six outlying hamlets, Humber, Fairmile, Steen's Bridge, Marston Stanett, Wickton and Ford.
- 1.8 The neighbourhood area boasts many natural features and cultural heritage assets, and lies just outside within the Wye Valley SAC. It has a range of facilities and services, including one public house and a part time post office, two village halls and a primary school in Stoke Prior.
- 1.9 The vision for Humber Ford Stoke Prior in 2031 is
- 'Our Community will be a place where people can enjoy living and working on a rural setting. The predominately quiet, small scale nature of our villages and hamlets will be preserved, whilst accommodating the growth and development needed to meet the needs of the community and promote the needs of the community and promote a sustainable and thriving community life.'
- 1.10 1.10 The NDP has five objectives (July 2015) are as follows:
- Accommodate future development to retain rural character
 - Ensure housing needs are met within the limits and provisions for such developments.
 - Retain and develop community facilities.
 - Lessen harmful effects of traffic and make roads safer.
 - Support and encourage development of small home-based businesses and traditional farming

Context of Neighbourhood Plans

- 1.10 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.
- 1.11 The Humber Ford Stoke Prior NDP must therefore conform to national planning policy set within the NPPF and strategic level local policy including the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy).
- 1.12 The Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy) was submitted to the Secretary of State for Independent Examination on 23 September 2014. Public hearings (Examination in Public) were held from 10 to 25 February 2015 and some modifications to the Plan will be proposed, in order to ensure its soundness. These proposed Main Modifications are subject to a six week consultation which runs from 20 March to 22 May 2015. The consultation process will relate only to the proposed modifications to the Plan that have arisen as a result of the EiP, and the hearings in particular.
- 1.13 The Saved Policies of the Herefordshire Unitary Development Plan (UDP) will be used as the basis for determining planning applications until such time as the Local Plan (Core Strategy) is adopted by the Council, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 1.14 Paragraph 2016 of the NPPF and Planning Practice Guidance set out the weight that may be given to relevant policies in emerging plans, including NDPs, and indicated that weight may be given to relevant policies in emerging NDPs according to:
- The stage of preparation of the emerging plan (the more advanced the preparation, the greater the weight that may be given);
 - The extent to which there are unresolved objections to relevant policies (the less significant the unresolved objections, the greater the weight that may be given); and
 - The degree of consistency of the relevant policies in the emerging plan to the policies in this Framework (the closer the policies in the emerging plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).
- 1.15 This part of the NPPF is reinforced by Planning Practice Guidance published in March 2014, which is clear that an emerging NDP may be a material planning consideration once it has reached submission/local authorities publication stage (Regulation 16). This is reinforced by recent ministerial statements and case law (West Sussex), all of which have demonstrated that an emerging NDP may be a material consideration at the Regulation 16 stage.
- 1.16 Table 4.20 of the Local Plan (Core Strategy) lists Stoke Prior and Risbury among the settlements that it considers to be sustainable locations for growth, in accordance with the provisions of Policy RA1 which, in turn, seeks to deliver 5,300 homes across the areas outside Hereford and the Market Towns. It is anticipated that NDPs will be principal mechanism for delivering growth envisaged by Policy RA1. The NDP will have to take into consideration RA2 Policy as Steen's Bridge have been allocated as an RA2 settlement (As in table 4.21).
- 1.17 Once made (adopted) by Herefordshire Council, the Humber Ford Stoke Prior NDP will have a role in guiding future development proposals within the Group Parish, by setting out setting out policies against which planning applications will be determined.

Structure of SEA

1.19 The structure of the document is as follows:

- Section 2 – Explains the SEA methodology and summarises the comments received in respect of the SEA Scoping Report
- Section 3 - Introduces the Humber Ford Stoke Prior 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 Humber Ford Stoke Prior NDP.
- *Task A3:* Focused on the environmental issues identified from the baseline, highlighting key issues and problems within the neighbourhood area.
- *Task A4:* Used the information gathered from Tasks A1-A3 to develop a set of SEA objectives, sometimes referred to as the 'sustainability framework'.
- *Task A5:* Collated the results of Tasks A1-A4 within a Scoping Report, a document which was subject to a statutory 5 week consultation.

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

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

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

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

Scoping Report Consultation

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

- 2.7 After the document was approved by the Parish Council, the Humber Ford Stoke Prior SEA Scoping Report was available to four¹ statutory bodies for consultation from 1st August to 5th September 2014.

Consultation outcomes from Statutory Consultees

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

Natural England: Approved of the documents reviewed as part of SEA Task A1. But further stated that six further documents which should be reviewed as part of SEA Task A1. Also recommend that additional baseline data be sourced in respect of SSSIs, wildlife habitats, landscape character and the quality of agricultural land. The response is clear that a full HRA screen should be carried out due to proximity of the River Wye Special Area of Conservation.

Response: The six documents referred to have been added to A1 and further baseline data has been incorporated at A2.

English Heritage: No substantive objections; advised that the comments are substantively the same as those made in respect of scoping reports that were consulted on previously on 15th August 2014.

Response: Comments duly noted.

Environment Agency: No comments received

Natural Resources Wales: No comments received

¹ Statutory consultation bodies: Natural England; English Heritage; Environment Agency Natural Resources Wales

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 Humber Ford Stoke Prior 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 Humber Ford Stoke Prior 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 required levels and growth should be supported by sustainable transport measures.
- *Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.
- *Wye Valley AONB management Plan 2009-2014 (2009)* - The Management Plan is the prime document which sets out the vision for the area and the priorities for its management.
- *Herefordshire Economic Development Strategy 2011-2016* - Aims to increase the economic wealth of Herefordshire by setting out proposals and to support business growth up to 2016.
- *Herefordshire Employment Land Study (2012)* - Includes employment land assessments for the plan period 2011-2031. The study includes Quantitative and Qualitative assessments of employment land, assessment of market demand and need, as well as providing forecasts and recommendations for future employment need over the plan period.
- *Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (2009)* - The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:
 - Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development

- Assessing sites for their housing potential; and
 - Predicting when a site could be developed for housing.
-
- *Herefordshire Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) (2013)* - Builds on an earlier Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) developed for Herefordshire and Shropshire. Its purpose is to inform the Local Plan's policies regarding housing need and demand (for market and affordable housing) within each of the 7 Housing Market Areas (HMAs) in Herefordshire between 2011 and 2031.
 - *Herefordshire Local Housing Requirements Study (2012)* - Technical assessment of the housing market and potential future local housing requirements which supports planning policy regarding the amount of growth, housing tenure and housing type needed within Herefordshire up to 2031.
 - *Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report (2013)* - Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy
 - *Herefordshire Draft Gypsies and Travellers Assessment (2013)* - Assesses the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers across Herefordshire.
 - *Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan (2007)* - Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.
 - *Building Biodiversity into the LDF (2009)* - Provides the Council's Local Plan (Core Strategy) with evidence in respect of biodiversity and geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.
 - *Herefordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy (2010)* - Develops a framework of natural and culturally important features and functions so that planning for a sustainable future is at the heart of planning within Herefordshire.
 - *Renewable Energy Study (2010)* - Assesses the energy demand within Herefordshire and the ability for the county to accommodate renewable and low carbon energy technologies.
 - *Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment (2012)* - Produces a strategic framework, audit and assessment and needs analysis of outdoor sports pitches and facilities for Herefordshire. The document arises as a result of a recommendation in the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Sports Facilities Framework to develop local standards for playing fields and sports pitches throughout Herefordshire.
 - *Open Spaces Study (2006)* - The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.
 - *Play Facilities Study (2012)* - The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.
 - *Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study (2009)* - The 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 Humber Ford Stoke Prior 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 options and policies will help or obstruct these characteristics. There are several objectives that can be determined at later stage with more local information at planning application stage, this 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. However there are safeguards within the Core Strategy which can help avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects on the baseline data.

- 3.10 Following the completion of Task B2 of SEA it was apparent that the largest environmental issue within the group parish, and which has an impact on the County as a whole, is water quality and flood risk. The Lugg runs alongside the group parish and has a number of tributaries running into the Wye and Lugg catchment. The Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding the phosphate target. There is also potential that new development for these villages will have an impact upon the phosphate levels further downstream in the Lugg. This means water abstraction and treatment requires effective management, in order to ensure that the quality of water does not deteriorate to the point that nutrient targets are missed further downstream.
- 3.11 The NDP proposes that development should take place within the three settlement boundaries allocated, although no sites have been allocated. There are supporting policies and a range of criteria-based policies within the NDP. The delivery of the NDP should not exacerbate existing problems regarding water quality or have an unacceptable adverse impact, as policies within the Core Strategy and HFSP14 within the plan will help mitigate the effect of development with drainage and surface water issues. This position is reinforced by the conclusions set within the Habitat Regulations Assessment Report.

4.0 Assessing the NDP Objectives

4.1 The NDP sets out a vision and includes five objectives to achieve this aspiration for Humber Ford Stoke Prior in 2031:

- Accommodate future development to retain rural character
- Ensure housing needs are met within the limits and provisions for such developments.
- Retain and develop community facilities.
- Lessen harmful effects of traffic and make roads safer.
- Support and encourage development of small home-based businesses and traditional farming

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

4.3 The majority of the NDP objectives have a relationship with the SEA framework and are mostly positively compatible with it.

4.4 It is impossible to appraise the full implications of NDP objective 5 at this stage given the lack of detail over the exact locations of schemes that may come to fruition as a result of the implementation of this objective. However, it is accepted that the planning policies that relate to this objective would move them towards a compatible outcome given their development criteria.

4.5 Task B1 of the SEA did not identify any potential conflicts between the NDP objectives and the SEA framework.

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

	Baseline Data/SEA Objectives															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
OB1-	0	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+
OB2-	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X
OB3-	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+
OB4-	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X
OB5-	X	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X

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;

- ***NDP Option H1.1: Housing Growth, 2011-31, meeting the Core Strategy targets***
- ***NDP Option H1.2: Housing Growth, 2011-31, exceeding the Core Strategy targets***
- ***NDP Proposal H2: Siting of new housing in the main villages***
- ***NDP Proposal H3: Predominantly smaller houses to be built, prioritising the needs of local people***
- ***NDP Option H4.1: Design and density of new housing determined by surroundings***
- ***NDP Option H4.2: Low density of new housing defined***
- ***NDP Option H5.1: No housing estate developments permitted***
- ***NDP Option H5.2: Some housing estate developments permitted***
- ***Option Proposal F1: Re-location of Village Halls***
- ***Option Proposal F2.1: Establishment of a pre-School/Nursery in Stoke Prior***
- ***Option Proposal F2.2: School alterations and extensions***
- ***Option Proposal F3: The Lamb Inn***
- ***Option Proposal F4: Stoke Prior Post Office***
- ***Option Proposal F5: Sports and Recreation facilities***
- ***Option Proposal T3: Road safety and speeding***
- ***Option Proposal T4: Parking provision***
- ***Option proposal T6.1: Pedestrian footways***
- ***Option proposal T6.2 Street lighting***
- ***Option Proposal B1: Local businesses***
- ***Option Proposal E1: Drainage and flooding***
- ***Option Proposal E2.1: Renewable energy generation in new developments***
- ***Option Proposal E2.2: Renewable energy proposals***
- ***Option Proposal E3: Protecting our natural and historic environment***

- 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 The option of designating a settlement boundary and allocated sites were chosen. This was favourable in terms of the SEA objectives. Criteria based policies have been included, too, though these do not give the same level of certainty as the other options, as they are more reactionary than proactive in terms of growth proposals. However, the option will have a positive effect on the baseline, provided that criteria are added to the policies to safeguard or mitigate against any harm caused from development.

NDP Options																
NDP Option H1.1: Housing Growth, 2011-31, meeting the Core Strategy targets	0	+	+	x	+	+	?	?	x	?	?	?	?	0	0	?
NDP Option H1.2: Housing Growth, 2011-31, exceeding the Core Strategy targets	?	-	?	x	-	-	?	?	-	-	?	0	?	?	?	?
NDP Proposal H2: Siting of new housing in the main villages	+	+	?	x	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	?	+	+	+
NDP Proposal H3: Predominantly smaller houses to be built, prioritising the needs of local people	0	+	+	x	?	?	x	x	?	x	?	0	?	0	0	0
NDP Option H4.1: Design and density of new housing determined by surroundings	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	x	x	x	?	0	?	x	x	?
NDP Option H4.2: Low density of new housing defined	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	x	x	x	?	0	?	x	x	?
NDP Option H5.1: No housing estate developments permitted	x	+	+	x	0	0	x	x	?	0	?	0	?	0	0	?
NDP Option H5.2: Some housing estate developments permitted	x	+	+	x	0	0	x	x	?	0	?	0	?	0	0	?
Option Proposal F1: Re-location of Village Halls	0	+	+	x	0	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	0
Option Proposal F2.1: Establishment of a pre-School/Nursery in Stoke Prior	x	+	+	x	0	+	x	x	x	x	?	?	?	+	+	x
Option Proposal F2.2: School	x	+	+	x	0	+	x	x	x	x	?	?	?	+	+	+

<i>alterations and extensions</i>																
<i>Option Proposal F3: The Lamb Inn</i>	X	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	X
<i>Option Proposal F4: Stoke Prior Post Office</i>	X	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	+
<i>Option Proposal F5: Sports and Recreation facilities</i>	X	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	+
<i>Option Proposal T3: Road safety and speeding</i>	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X
<i>Option Proposal T4: Parking provision</i>	X	+	+	X	0	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Option proposal T6.1: Pedestrian footways</i>	0	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	+	+	0
<i>Option proposal T6.2 Street lighting</i>	X	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X
<i>Option Proposal B1: Local businesses</i>	X	+	+	X	0	0	?	?	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	X
<i>Option Proposal E1: Drainage and flooding</i>	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+
<i>Option Proposal E2.1: Renewable energy generation in new developments</i>	X	X	+	0	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	+
<i>Option Proposal E2.2: Renewable energy proposals</i>	X	X	+	0	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	?
<i>Option Proposal E3: Protecting our natural and historic environment</i>	+	+	+	X	+	X	0	0	X	X	X	+	X	0	X	+

6.0 Appraisal of the policies

- 6.1 A key part of developing a plan such as the Humber Ford Stoke Prior 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 seventeen 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 HFSP1: Promoting a sustainable and thriving community
 - Policy HFSP2: Development strategy
 - Policy HFSP3: Housing development and phasing
 - Policy HFSP4: New homes in Stoke Prior
 - Policy HFSP5: New homes in Risbury
 - Policy HFSP6: New homes in Steen's Bridge
 - Policy HFSP7: Provision of affordable housing outside the villages
 - Policy HFSP8: Design criteria for housing and sites
 - Policy HFSP9: Development of community services and facilities
 - Policy HFSP10: Retention of community services and facilities
 - Policy HFSP11: Highways and transport infrastructure
 - Policy HFSP12: Developing and supporting local businesses
 - Policy HFSP13: Broadband infrastructure
 - Policy HFSP14: Surface and foul water drainage
 - Policy HFSP15: Renewable energy
 - Policy HFSP16: The Natural Environment
 - Policy HFSP17: Protecting Local Heritage

Stage B of SEA

- 6.3 In the context of Task B1 of SEA, the previous section of this report identified that four of the NDP objectives are compatible with the SEA framework, while others had no relationship with the SEA objectives or if needed; further information such as location of development. Additional policy safeguards within the NDP and Local Plan (Core Strategy), subject to EiP outcome, 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; her. Full details of this appraisal are attached at Appendix 4.
- 6.5 The policies largely score as positive or neutral against the SEA objectives and will not, therefore, have an adverse impact on the baseline characteristics or immediate environmental impacts. This can be largely attributed to the fact that many are criteria based policies which only consider schemes on their own merits, as and when planning applications are submitted to the local planning authority and the majority contain sufficient safeguarding criteria.

NDP Policies	Baseline Data/SEA Policies															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Policy HFSP1:	0	+	+	x	0	+	+	?	0	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HFSP2:	x	+	+	x	?	?	x	x	x	x	?	0	?	0	0	?
Policy HFSP3:	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Policy HFSP4:	0	+	+	0	x	x	x	x	x	?	?	0	?	+	+	0
Policy HFSP5:	0	+	+	0	x	x	x	x	x	?	?	0	?	+	+	0
Policy HFSP6:	0	+	+	0	x	x	x	x	x	?	?	0	?	+	+	0
Policy HFSP7:	x	+	+	x	?	?	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	x
Policy HFSP8:	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy HFSP9:	x	+	+	x	?	?	x	x	x	x	?	?	?	0	0	0
Policy HFSP10:	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	0	0	0	0
Policy HFSP11:	?	+	+	x	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	?	0	+	?
Policy HFSP12:	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HFSP13:	x	0	0	x	+	+	0	0	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HFSP14:	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	+	+	+	x	x	0	x	0
Policy HFSP15:	0	0	0	0	x	x	+	+	x	x	x	?	x	0	x	0
Policy HFSP16:	+	+	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	+	x	+	0	+
Policy HFSP17:	x	+	+	+	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	+

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 and neutral. Although some policies may have a neutral or uncertain impact during the first 5 years of the

plan period, there is no reason why they cannot have a positive effect in the medium to long-term due to policy safeguards included elsewhere in both the NDP and the Local Plan (Core Strategy); these safeguards should avoid or mitigate against unacceptable adverse impacts.

- 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 Humber Ford Stoke Prior 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 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 Humber Ford Stoke Prior NDP.
- 8.2 Responses on the Draft NDP will be reviewed and the plan amended where appropriate.
- 8.3 Any changes made to the NDP as a consequence of the Regulation 14 consultation with those who live, work or carry out business in the neighbourhood area, as well as statutory consultation bodies, will trigger a review of the SEA, unless they do not materially affect the outcomes of Stage B of the SEA process.

Appendix 1

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

**The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulation 2012 (Reg. 32)
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (d)**

Neighbourhood Area:	Humber, Ford & Stoke Prior Neighbourhood Area
Parish Council:	Humber, Ford & Stoke Prior Group Parish Council
Neighbourhood Area Designation Date:	03/07/2013

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 0.5km away from the Group Parish
Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC?	Y	The Group Parish is within the River Lugg hydrological catchment area.
If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage?	Y	There is mains drainage at Leominster Worcester Road

Downton Gorge SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC?	N	Downton Gorge is 17km away from the Parishes
---	---	--

River Clun SAC:

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

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary?	N	Usk Bat Sites are 49km away from the Parishes
--	---	---

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 Group Parish is 35km away from Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites
--	---	--

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 39km 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 Humber, Ford & Stoke Prior 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 Humber, Ford & Stoke Prior 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 Group Parish	N
Ancient Woodland	3	The Roughts; Hill Hole Dingle; 1 unlabelled site to west of the Group Parish	Y
Areas of Archaeological Interest	0	There are no AAI's within the Group Parish	N
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	0	There are no AONB's within the Group Parish	N
Conservation Areas	0	There are no Conservation Areas within the Group Parish	N
European Sites	1	River Lugg SAC (border)	Y
Flood Areas		Flood Zones follow the River Lugg, Humber Brook and Holly Brook	Y
Listed Buildings	Numerous	There are numerous Listed Buildings scattered throughout the Group Parish	Y
Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS)	9 (SWS)	River Lugg; Field near Stoke Prior; Land at Stoke Prior (2); Land near Stone Farm; Land at Leasows (border); Marshland near Steen's Bridge; The Rough & The Oaks; Hill Hole Dingle (3); Wig Wood, Lewis's Plantation & Kennel Gorse	Y
Long distance footpaths/trails	1	Three Rivers Ride	Y
Mineral Reserves	6	East of Stoke Prior, Blackwardine; West of Fort to Hollywell Farm; Risbury Fort to Bowley Town; Popland Farm, north of Risbury; Gilhorn Farm, north of Risbury; Large site running from Leominster to Hereford	Y
National Nature Reserve	0	There are no NNR's within the Group Parish	N
Registered & Unregistered parks and gardens	3 Unregistered	Buckland; Hennor House; Hampton Court	Y
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	2	Roman Settlement; Risbury Camp	Y
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	2	River Lugg (Unfavourable Recovering); Hill Hole Dingle (Unfavourable Recovering)	Y

Decision Notification:

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Humber, Ford & Stoke Prior Neighbourhood Area:

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

Assessment date: 10/06/2013

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.

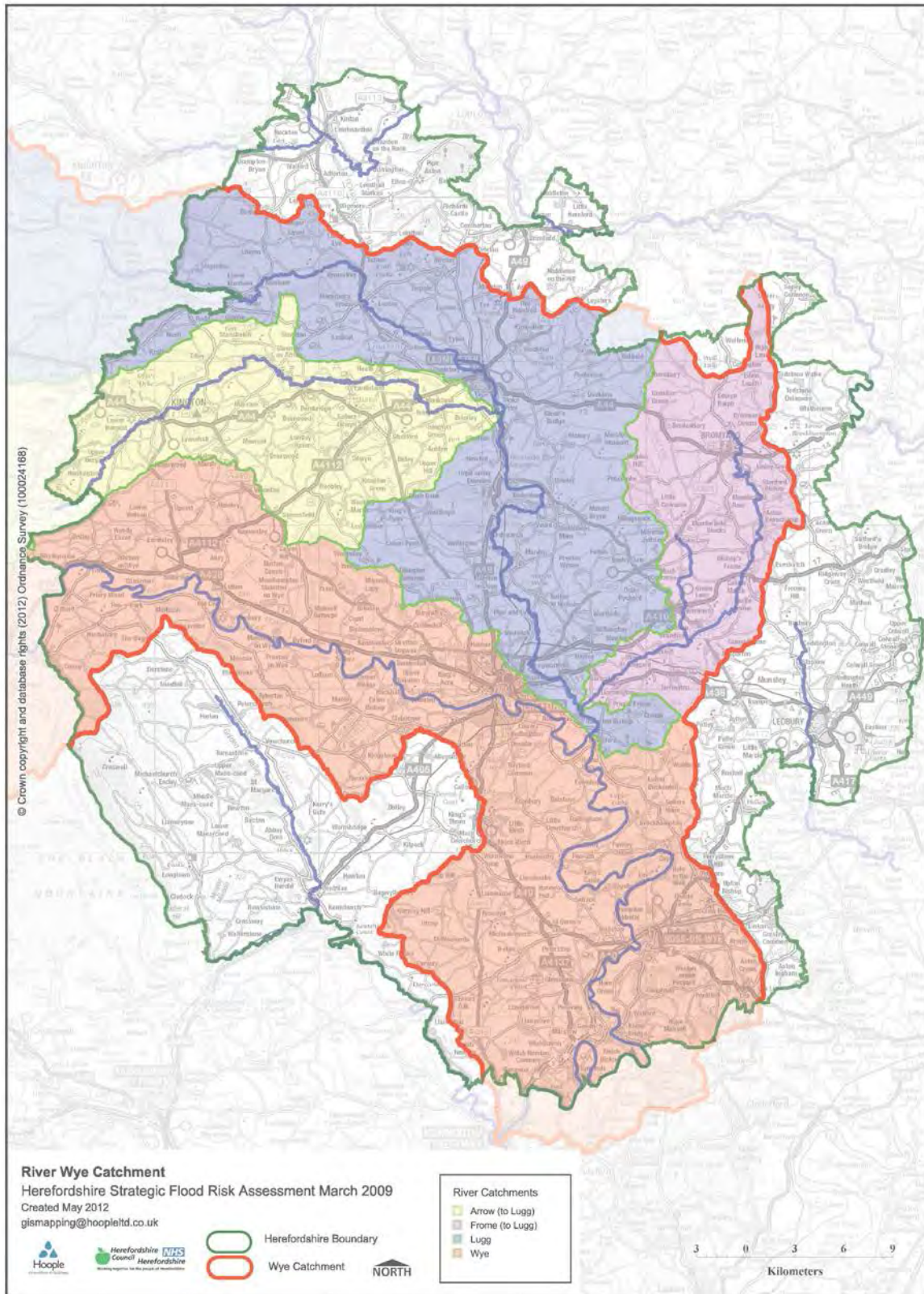
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation. 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

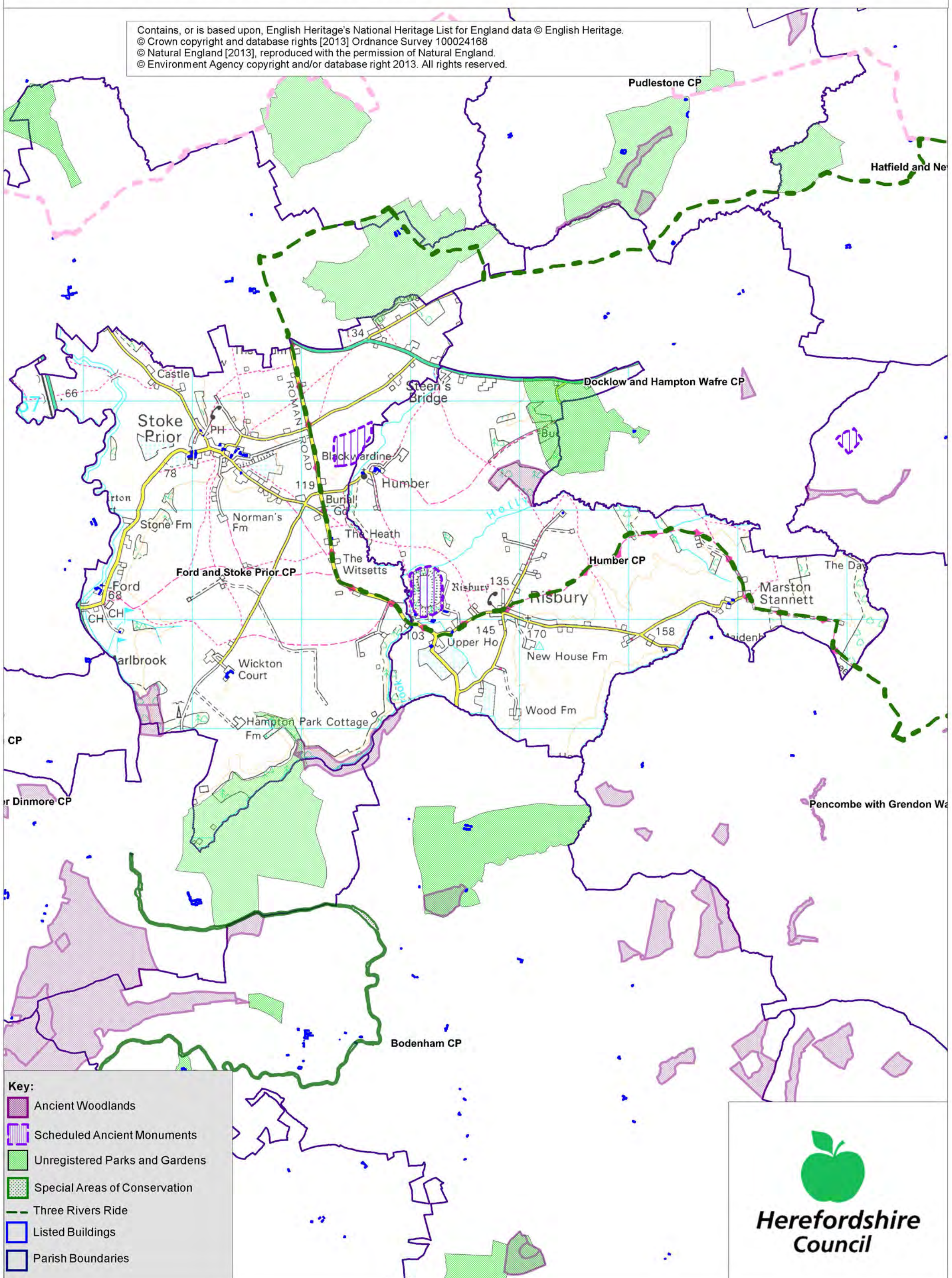


Humber, Ford & Stoke Prior SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

-  Ancient Woodlands
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments
-  Unregistered Parks and Gardens
-  Special Areas of Conservation
-  Three Rivers Ride
-  Listed Buildings
-  Parish Boundaries



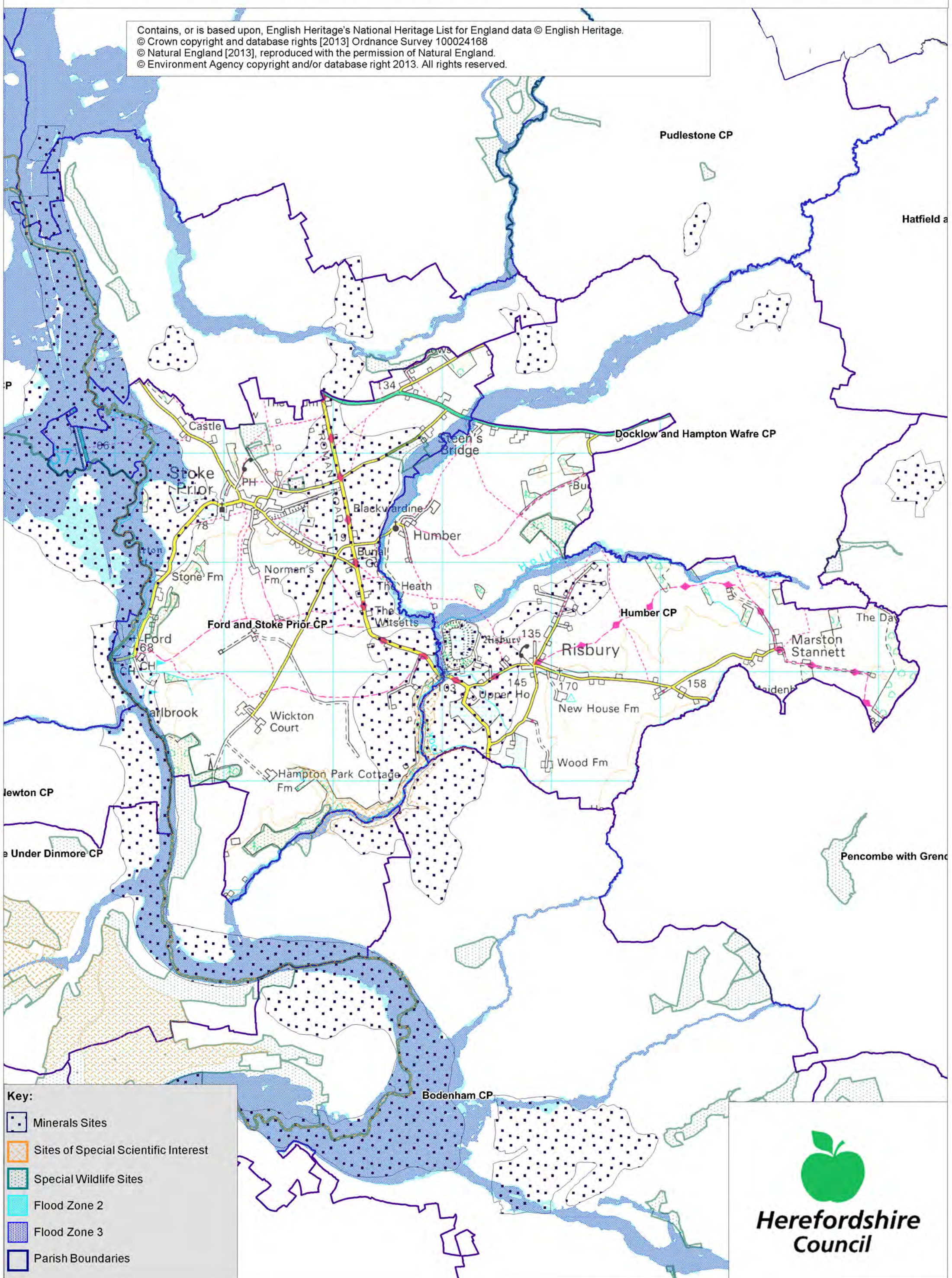
**Herefordshire
Council**

Humber, Ford & Stoke Prior SEA Map 2

Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

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



Appendix 2

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

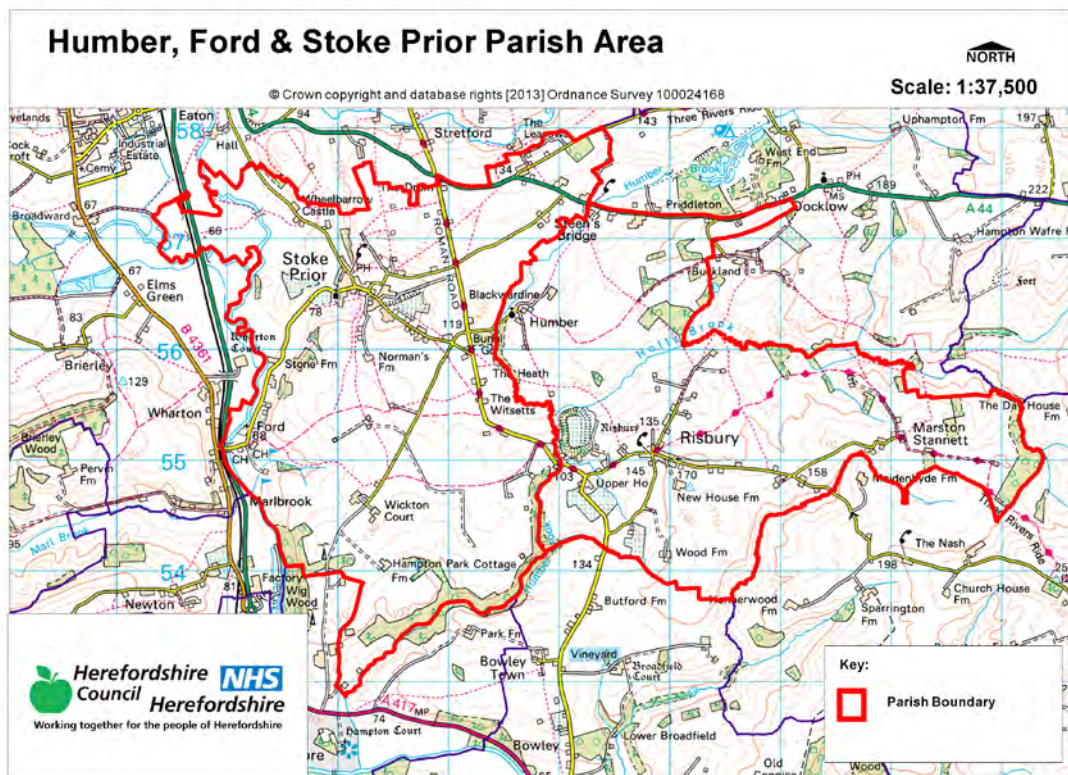
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

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

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

The three consultation bodies are as follows:

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



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

Parish Council Name: Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior plan

Date completed: June 2014

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy	European Union Strategy	2009	Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will more effectively meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development.	Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a better integrated approach to policy making. The Strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges, predominantly environmental: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy; • Sustainable transport • Sustainable production and consumption; • Public health threats; • Better management 	<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.

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
				<p>of natural resources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social inclusion, demography and migration; • Fighting global poverty. 		
The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations	European Union Legislation	2010	These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.	The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The EC Water Framework Directive	European Union	2000	Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water	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.

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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
			courses by 2015			
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)	Domestic Legislation	1981	The major legal instrument for wildlife protection in Britain, although other significant acts have been passed since. It has numerous parts and supplementary lists and schedules many of which have been amended since publication.	The principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.
The Countryside and Right of Way Act (2000)	Domestic Legislation	2000	Creates a statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of AONBs.	<p>The Act provides for a new right of access on foot to areas of open land comprising: Mountain (land over 600 metres); Moorland; Heath; Downland; Registered common land.</p> <p>There are provisions to consider extending the right in the future to coastal land, but not woodland despite some early publicity suggesting this.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Soil 	The Neighbourhood Plan should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations.

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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 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.

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

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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
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.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire Core Strategy, Pre-submission document 2011-2031	Development Plan Document (DPD)	2013	<p>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>	<p>Outlines the emerging suite of countywide planning policies relating to housing, economic development and the environment, which the NDP will need to be in conformity with where relevant.</p> <p>The Core Strategy includes a range of objectives, five of which directly relate to rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the housing needs of all sections of the community • To improve access to services in rural areas • To strengthen the economic viability of the villages and their rural hinterlands • To achieve sustainable communities and protect the environment • To conserve, promote, utilise and enjoy our natural, built, historic and 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. Seeks proportional growth of up to 15% in Humber Ford and Stoke Prior (Bromyard HMA) over the plan period.</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>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Risbury and Stoke Prior is classified as an RA1 settlement a, therefore Humber Ford and Stoke Prior Neighbourhood Development Plan must take into consideration proportionate housing development. Steensbridge is classified as an A2 settlement.</p> <p>Approx 11 dwellings will need to be delivered within the village of Stoke Prior, and 10 dwellings for Risbury.</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 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 Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Plan neighbourhood area, but any new development proposed through the NDP should seek to reduce the environmental impacts of transport.

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

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Malvern Hills AONB Management Plan 2009-2014	Corporate	2009	Identifies the issues and challenges facing the special features of the area and contains 24 guiding principles and 46 strategic objectives which will help address them.	To conserve and enhance the special and unique qualities of the landscape in which the AONB currently occupies.	<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 Malvern Hills AONB is not within Humber, Ford or Stoke Prior group parish.
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 Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior NDP neighbourhood Area is not within or adjacent to the Wye Valley AONB.

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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 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.

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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 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 Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior 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.

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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 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	Evidence	2009	<p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development • Assessing sites for their housing potential; and • Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. 	In terms of Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior group, there has not been a SHLAA undertaken in the past for any of these villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	<p>The SHLAA assesses the potential availability of land for housing in Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior.</p> <p>The villages of Risbury, Stoke Prior and Steensbridge did not have a SHLAA assessment undertaken; therefore a local site assessment exercise should be undertaken for these villages.</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>Stoke Prior, Risbury and Steensbridge fall within the Bromyard HMA. Here, the study reveals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 57% of households are unable to afford market housing. • There is an annual requirement for 60 affordable dwellings between 2012 and 2017 within the Bromyard HMA area. <p>The study identifies that, in rural parts of Bromyard HMA, there is a need for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 219 market houses • 149 affordable houses. <p>The study highlights that within the Bromyard HMA the overall estimated housing need by size 2012-2017 is as follows: 1 Bed - 45.8%, 2 bed - 29.9%, 3 bed – 8.4% and 15.9% for 4 bed.</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 Bromyard HMA.</p> <p>It provides evidence that could be used to inform policies or market and affordable housing requirements in the NDP.</p>

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

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
				provide more 3 bedroom homes, with more 1 and 2 bed homes required in the affordable sector.		
Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report	Evidence	2013	Provides the justification for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy	<p>The villages of Stoke Prior and Risebury are listed as RA1 settlements, which means they are considered a sustainable location for proportional growth of up to 15%.</p> <p>Steensbridge village falls into the RA2 policy, and will be accepting local housing needs only.</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>The Group NDP will need to be in conformity with the provisions of Policy RA1 for Stoke Prior and Risbury.</p> <p>Steensbridge is classified as an RA2 settlement, and should adhere to the RA2 policy; accepting affordable housing needs only.</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 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 	The Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group NDP must establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and make appropriate provisions for it.

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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 geodiversity, identifying both opportunities and constraints across Herefordshire.	Identifies a range of semi-natural habitats and sites which are subject to local designations for their importance to nature conservation. Gives an overview of biodiversity in the Bromyard area, identifies sites of national and international as well as local significance. SSSI River Lugg and SAC River Wye identified as internationally significant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health • Soil • Water 	There is a lack of information about rural areas which means it will be necessary to gather and assess existing biodiversity and geodiversity data, in order to ensure that the Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks.
Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Evidence	2007	Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species.	Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity 	The NDP can help to achieve the LBAP priorities.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
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 	<p>Humber brooks watercourse flowing into the river Lugg is a part of the district strategic zone.</p> <p>The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group NDP.</p>
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 	<p>The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group NDP.</p>

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Herefordshire 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 Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior group parish itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.9 ha of playing pitch area (at the Stoke Prior Primary School and Stoke Prior football ground). • There is 1.36 hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access 72% of the playing pitch are secured. 	<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 Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group NDP.</p> <p>Additional local evidence may be required to identify if there is a need for any secured playing pitch facilities within the Group Parish.</p>

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Open Spaces Study	Evidence	2006	The 2006 space audit and assessment of need is a snap shot of the quality, quantity and distribution of open space across Herefordshire.	<p>The study reveals that within the Bromyard Area, there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive under provision of parks and gardens • Extensive over provision of natural and semi-natural green space • Under provision of amenity green space and outdoor sport • Average provision for children and young people. <p>Bromyard has the lowest provision for parks and garden allocation in the county with 2.696 ha. It is rated in a poor condition at 29% against the quality value line. Whereas Bromyards playing fields are rated as of high quality at 77%.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The open space audit and assessment of does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group Parish.

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Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Play Facilities Study	Evidence	2012	The Play Facilities Study 2012 updates the previous play facilities analysis under the Open Spaces Study 2006 and provides guidance and a framework for the development, delivery and continued sustainability of providing new and improved play facilities for children and young people in Herefordshire to 2031.	In terms of Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior itself, the study reveals that the play area in Steensbridge, should be kept as it is. It is a medium priority as there is a need for community investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population and human health 	The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group NDP.

Plans and Programmes	Type of document	Date	Overview	Key message, target/objective/indicator	SEA topic(s) ¹	Implications for the NDP and SEA
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and Water Cycle Study	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>Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior are classified as the highest areas at risk of fluvial flood in the Lugg river catchment. And Humber brook sub catchment.</p> <p>The Humber brook has a 44.7% standard run percentage run off by sub catchment. This is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control. The Humber Brook has an average slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 7-9 hours.</p> <p>The WCS identifies that the Humber brook is one of the worst rivers in terms of ecological status and currently classified as 'bad'. And will require special mitigation measures if new housing is required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climate factors • Material assets • Population and human health • Water 	<p>New development proposed through the Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group NDP should be assessed against the capacity of local infrastructure.</p> <p>Up-to-date flood risk information should be gathered from the Environment Agency, in order to ensure that any flood risks are considered when preparing the Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group 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
Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Parish Guide	Local Information document	2008	A descriptive and reflective document rather than a policy document, but may be relevant as it includes a lot of background information about the heritage, landscape and natural habitat of the group parish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of low cost housing was in favour across the village - Support the existing services within the villages - Support small businesses, tourism ventures and conversion redundant buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Population and human health • Flora and fauna • Cultural heritage and the landscape • Material assets 	Utilise the information gathered to help form the issues to take forward to the NDP

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior

N.B. This is based on countywide baseline information with some additions relevant to Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior (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. 30/07/14: Hill Hole Dingle – unfavourable Recovering condition River Lugg – Unfavourable recovering condition	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). DEFRA Magic website (30/07/14)

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.	<p>The River Lugg runs adjacent to the Parish of Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior. With a number of tributaries running into the Lugg and Wye catchment.</p> <p>The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding the phosphate target.</p>	N/A	Successful completion of the Nutrient Management Plan and Action Plan will provide future targets	There is the potential that the level of new development for these villages could have a small impact upon the phosphate levels further downstream in the River Lugg.	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>Additional information on the mapping of priority habitats and species is available on Defra's Magic website.</p>	<p>Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)</p> <p>Defra Magic Website</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.	<p>Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior have:</p> <p>SSSI: 2 SWS: 9</p> <p>The River Wye SAC (including the River Lugg) is within Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior.</p> <p>There are no local Geological sites, NNRs, SINC and LNRs within the parish.</p>	As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted.	To capitalise on opportunities to enhance the areas of value to nature conservation as much as possible.	Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.	Herefordshire Council Initial Screening Report for the Neighbourhood Plan 2013

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
13. Value, maintain, restore and expand county biodiversity.	Natural environment	Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented.	The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Plateau estate farmlands; enclosed settled commons, principal settled farmlands	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Landscape Character Assessment (2004 updated 2009)
SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i>							
14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently.	Resource consumption and climate change	Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are several scheduled monuments in Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior according to the latest version of the register.	-	No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	Herefordshire Environmental Records Register (search June 2014).

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 Humber, Ford and Stoke at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within the two conservation areas.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched June 2014)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Climatic Factors</i>							

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

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

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

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i>							
17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment.	Natural environment	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds.	The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: None <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i>	There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.	To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice.	None identified.	Herefordshire Council AMR (2010/11)
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i>							
18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources.	Natural environment	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>							

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	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 Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Parish is mainly Grades 2 and 3 (Very good to Moderate). However within Stoke Prior there is Grade 1 land (excellent).	-	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 Agricultural Land classification Map (Magic website)
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)
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Housing densities in urban and rural areas	<i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i>	-	No specific targets identified.	Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations.	-

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use.	Built environment	Level of development in urban areas compared to rural.	<p><i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i></p> <p>This indicator would not be applicable to rural NDPs.</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i>							
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).	<p>Up-to-date countywide information will be presented in the next AMR and which is due to be published in 2014. However, this data would be too large to incorporate into this template.</p> <p>There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs. One is currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register.</p>	There were 70 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register 2014.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status. And promote opportunities to achieve the removal of heritage asset (SAM) from the at risk register.	Within Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior there is one SAMs (Roman Settlement) that is considered to be currently at risk.	Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; search June 2014)

SA Objective ¹	SA Theme	Proposed indicator	Current status	Trends	Targets	Issues and constraints	Baseline (information) source
20. Value, protect and enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, including conservation areas, historic environment and cultural heritage.	Built environment	The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings within the parish and particularly within a conservation area.	Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area within Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior at present.	No historic records of any planning enforcement action or appeals concerning locally important buildings within conservation areas. There are no conservation areas in Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior.	To wherever possible improve upon or otherwise maintain current status	Current status must be verified by Dvt Mgt and Enforcement Officers, but the NDP can help to avoid enforcement action and appeals during the plan period.	Council Dvt Mgt records (searched June 2014)

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

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

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

Template A4: SEA Framework

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

Parish Council Name: Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group Plan

Date completed: June 2014

SEA Topics	SA Objective	SEA Objective	Sub-objectives / Appraisal Questions (Will the option/proposal/site...)	Indicators	Targets
Nature Conservation (Biodiversity, flora and fauna)	<p>Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity.</p> <p>Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces.</p>	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 	<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>gardens and their settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management • Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised. • Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users. 		
Landscape	Not covered in SA	<p>To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>To improve quality of surroundings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the landscape everywhere and particularly in designated areas • Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness • Improve landscape and ecological quality and character of the countryside • Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space • Improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as 	<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
			<p>places to live</p> <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 	<p>The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area.</p> <p>Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage).</p> <p>Ensure that Herefordshire Council's Sites and Monuments Register is kept up to date.</p>	<p>To improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.</p> <p>To improve upon or otherwise maintain current status.</p> <p>No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date.</p>

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3

Date: 04 September 2014
Our ref: 128298
Your ref: None



James Latham
Technical Support Officer
Neighbourhood Planning, Strategic Planning & Conservation teams
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BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Latham

Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Neighbourhood Plan Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 01 August 2014 which was received by Natural England on the same date.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A1 – Plans, policies and programmes

Natural England approves of the plans, policies and programmes listed.

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior

Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Under the indicator “*Net change in condition of SSSIs*”, we welcome the inclusion of data on SSSI’s within this neighbourhood plan area.



Under the proposed indicator “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we welcome the reference to *Magic*, Defra’s GIS package for environmental assets (www.natureonthemap.naturalengland.org.uk).

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

Water, air, soil and material assets

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

Soil

We welcome the inclusion of information on Agricultural Land Classification data against the indicator “*Agricultural land usage by quality*”, as per our previous recommendations in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping reports.

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior baseline

We welcome the recognition that development can be a pressure on biodiversity and the inclusion of landscape and soils as environmental issues, as per our previous recommendations in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping reports.

Appendix A4 – SEA Framework

We welcome the incorporation of some of the recommendations which we have previously made in response to other neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping Report consultations in the county.

Under the SEA topic “*Nature Conservation (Biodiversity, flora and fauna)*”, we would welcome the inclusion of an indicator/target around the impact/benefit to ecological networks (NPPF paragraph 109, 113 and 117).

We note that no targets have been identified against the indicator “*After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation*”; we suggest that perhaps the percentage of opportunities taken could be monitored.

Against “*Changes to protected habitats and impacts of species within the Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan*”, we suggest that as a minimum there should be no net losses. The NPPF sets out a requirement to move to net gains for nature (paragraph 9), drawing on the Natural Environment White Paper.

Under the SEA topic “*Landscape*” we suggest that reference could be made to the county Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Characterisation studies. We welcome the reference to Historic Landscape Characterisation. We welcome the sub-objective on the loss of open space.

Under the SEA topic “*Soil*”, we welcome the inclusion of an indicator around losses of best and most versatile agricultural land, as per our previous recommendations in response to other

neighbourhood plan SEA Scoping reports.

Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening

Where a Neighbourhood Plan could potentially lead to significant environmental effects it will be necessary to screen the Plan in relation to the Habitats and Species Regulations (2010), as amended (the 'Habitats Regulations'). One of the basic conditions that will be tested at Examination is whether the making of the plan is compatible with European obligations and this includes requirements relating to the Habitats Directive.

In relation to the Habitats Regulations, a Neighbourhood Plan cannot progress if the likelihood of significant effects on any European Site, either alone (or in combination with other plans and projects) cannot be ruled out (see Schedule 2, The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012). Therefore measures may need to be incorporated into the Neighbourhood Plan to ensure that any likely significant effects are avoided in order to secure compliance with the Regulations. A screening exercise should be undertaken if there is any doubt about the possible effects of the Plan on European protected sites. This will be particularly important if a Neighbourhood Plan is to progress before a Local Plan has been adopted and/or the Neighbourhood Plan proposes development which has not been assessed and/or included in the Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Local Plan.

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

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

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

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

Yours sincerely

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



ENGLISH HERITAGE

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01 September 2014

Dear Sir or Madam

CONSULTATION ON SEA SCOPING REPORTS FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS IN: (Burghill; Hope under Dinmore; Humber; Ford and Stoke Prior Group; Leominster).

Thank you for your e-mails and the invitation to comment on the SEA Scoping Reports for the Neighbourhood Plans listed above. We have no substantive objection to the contents of the documents. However, having considered the above Neighbourhood Plans please note that our comments and recommendations to you in relation to these remain substantively the same as those which we communicated to you in our letter of the 15th August 2014 in response to the first tranche of SEA Scoping Reports. We urge you to refer back to and consider these representations before finalizing the reports in relation to the above Neighbourhood Plans also.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours faithfully

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

Appendix 4

Template B1: Humber Ford and Stoke Prior NDP Objectives review against SEA objectives

Parish Council Name: Humber Ford and Stoke Prior

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Humber Ford and Stoke Prior

Date completed: July 2015

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:		
+ =	Compatible	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 Humber Ford and Stoke Prior NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.
- =	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.	
0 =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.	
? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	

SEA Objectives

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

NDP objectives	SEA Objectives																Conclusions	Recommendations	SMART Test of NDP objective	After SMART objectives
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
Objective 1- Accommodate future development in a way which retains the rural character of our neighbourhood.	0	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	Overall the objective to accommodate future development in a way which retains the rural character of our neighbourhood this meets all of the relevant SEA objectives.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Accommodate future development in a way which retains the rural character of our neighbourhood, within the plan period, within the plan period.
Objective 2- Ensure housing needs, particularly those of local people, are met by providing the required number and type of new houses, within the limits and provisions set for such development.	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X	Overall the objective ensure housing needs, particularly those of local people, are met by providing the required number and type of new houses, within the limits and provisions set for such development, this meets all of the relevant SEA objectives.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Ensure housing needs, particularly those of local people, are met by providing the required number and type of new houses, within the limits and provisions set for such development, within the plan period.
Objective 3- Retain and develop community facilities.	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	Overall the objective Retain and develop community facilities, meets all of the SEA objectives,	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Retain and develop community facilities, within the plan period.
Objective 4- Lessen the harmful impact of traffic and make our roads safer.	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X	Overall the objective to lessen the harmful impact of traffic and make our roads safer, meets all of the SEA objectives.	-	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Lessen the harmful impact of traffic and make our roads safer, within the plan period.
Objective 5- Support and encourage the development of small home-based businesses and traditional farming.	X	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	Overall the objective to support and encourage the development of small home-based businesses and traditional farming. This meets all of the SEA objectives.	Business could potentially increase levels of traffic but impact is likely to be minimal due to the small scale nature of business.	This objective meets all of the SMART criteria except specifying a time frame in which the objective will be achieved; a time frame will strengthen the objective.	Support and encourage the development of small home-based businesses and traditional farming, within the plan period.

Template B2: Develop and Refinement of NDP policies – Humber Ford and Stoke Prior policies.

Parish Council Name: Humber Ford and Stoke Prior

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Humber Ford and Stoke Prior Neighbourhood development Plan

Date completed: July 2015

Objectives verses SEA Objectives (SMART and Compatibility Test)				
SEA Stage B1	Key:	SMART criteria:		
+ =	Compatible	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 Humber Ford Stoke Prior NDP Objectives in terms of their SMART criteria and their compatibility with the SEA Objectives. These have been developed from Government guidance on SEA and from the local evidence base gathered for identifying the NDP issues.
- =	Possible conflict	M – Measurable:	It should be possible to monitor NDP objectives in a quantifiable way, by the use of indicators. Indicators should be measurable with limited resource implications.	
0 =	Neutral	A – Attainable/achievable:	NDP objectives should be achievable and deliverable, related to the scale of growth proposed	
X =	No relationship between objectives	R – Realistic:	NDP objectives should relate to the overall vision of the plan. Likewise, chosen indicators should relate to objectives and their outcomes.	
? =	Unclear, more information needed	T – Time-Bound:	Objectives should be specific to the NDP period or another specified time-frame. Objectives should be associated with a target and indicators should specify when the target should be achieved.	

SEA Objectives	Baseline carried over from Stage A
<p>1- To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)</p> <p>2- To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>3- To improve quality of surroundings</p> <p>4- To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and culture heritage</p> <p>5- To improve air quality</p> <p>6- To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>7- To reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>8- To reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>9- To improve water quality</p> <p>10- To provide for sustainable sources of water supply</p> <p>11- To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk</p> <p>12- To conserve soil resources and quality</p> <p>13- To minimise the production of waste</p> <p>14- To improve health of the population</p> <p>15- To reduce crime and nuisance</p> <p>16- To conserve natural and manmade resources</p>	<p>1-The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.2010/11: 27% of Herefordshire's SSSI land was in favourable condition. There are 2 SSIs within Humber Ford and Stoke Prior 30/07/14:Hill Hole Dingle – unfavourable Recovering condition, River Lugg – Unfavourable recovering condition. The River Lugg runs adjacent to the Parish of Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior. With a number of tributaries running into the Lugg and Wye catchment The River Lugg section of the SAC is currently exceeding the phosphate target. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. 2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire. Humber Ford and Stoke Prior Group has: 2 SSSI, 9 SWS. There are no local Geological sites, NNRs, SINCs and LNRs within the parish.</p> <p>2- There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets and locally important buildings in Humber, Ford and Stoke at present.</p> <p>3-In terms of Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior group parish itself, the study reveals that there is:1.9 ha of playing pitch area (at the Stoke Prior Primary School and Stoke Prior football ground.1.36 hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access 72% of the playing pitch are secured. The play facilities study reveals that the play area in Steensbridge, should be kept as it is. It is a medium priority as there is a need for community investment.</p> <p>4- There are no outstanding enforcement actions or appeals concerning local loss of heritage assets locally important buildings particularly within a conservation area within Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior at present. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and two SAMs.</p> <p>5-Between 2005 and 2010 Herefordshire's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 7% and 8% respectively; while UK's total and per capita carbon emission reduced by 8% and 12% respectively within the same period. This suggests that air quality is improving.</p> <p>6-% of Herefordshire residents who travel to work by: Car: 70.1%, Foot: 14.7;,Bicycle: 4.3%,Bus: 2%, Train: 0.8%,Motorbike: 0.8%,Taxi: 0.3%,Other: 7%.</p> <p>7-Herefordshire latest figure of C02 emissions per capita-dates back to 2010: 1.61 million tonnes (mtCO²)</p> <p>8-Reduce the risk of flooding-There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004.The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>9-Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84%.</p> <p>10- Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Group is classified as in one of the highest areas at risk of fluvial flood in the Lugg river catchment. And Humber brook sub catchment. The WCS identifies that the Humber brook is one of the worst rivers in terms of ecological status and currently classified as 'bad'. And will require special mitigation measures if new housing is required.</p> <p>11-Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data.</p> <p>12- The agricultural land classification around Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior Parish is mainly Grades 2 and 3 (Very good to Moderate).However within Stoke Prior there is Grade 1 land (excellent). Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land.2010/11: 67%2011-13: 57%.</p> <p>13- One is currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register. Within Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior there is one SAM (Roman Settlement) that is considered to be currently at risk. The Parish Area has the following landscape types: Plateau estate farmlands; enclosed settled commons, principal settled farmlands</p>

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 HFSP1: Promoting a sustainable and thriving community	0	+	+	X	0	+	+	?	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	Overall this policy has a neutral impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in promoting a sustainable community.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP2: Development strategy	X	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	?	0	?	0	0	?	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. There are some unknown locational issues at this stage; however other safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy for developing community facilities and housing within Humber Ford Stoke Prior. Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any significant effects on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP3: Housing development and phasing	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in the phasing of new housing development within Humber Ford Stoke Prior.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP4: New homes in Stoke Prior	0	+	+	0	?	?	X	X	X	X	?	0	?	+	+	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. There are some unknown locational issues at this stage; however other safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in new homes within Stoke Prior. Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any significant effects on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP5: New homes in Risbury	0	+	+	0	?	?	X	X	X	X	?	0	?	+	+	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data. There are some unknown locational issues at this stage; however other safeguarding policies exist within both the Core Strategy and NDP to provide adequate mitigation.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in new homes within Risbury. Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP6: New homes in Steen's Bridge	0	+	+	0	?	?	X	X	X	X	?	0	?	+	+	0	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in new housing development within Steen' Bridge. Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any significant effects on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP7: Provision of affordable housing outside the	X	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	Overall the policy is compatible and has a positive impact on the relevant baseline data. It is uncertain impact of traffic and air pollution.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in affordable housing provision outside the village.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.

villages																						
Policy HFSP8: Design criteria for housing and sites	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Overall this policy has a positive impact on the baseline data. All of the design criteria have a sustainable element to it.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in housing design within Humber Ford Stoke Prior.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP9: Development of community services and facilities	X	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive and neutral impact on the baseline data. There are a few uncertain elements such as flood risk, soil quality and production of waste.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in development community services and facilities within Humber Ford Stoke Prior.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP10: Retention of community services and facilities	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive and neutral impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in retaining community services and facilities.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP11: Highways and transport infrastructure	?	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	0	+	?	0	0	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive and neutral impact on the baseline data. There are a few uncertain impacts such as conserve natural and manmade resources and minimisation of waste production.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in highways and transport infrastructure.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP12: Developing and supporting local businesses	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive and neutral impact on the baseline data. There are a few uncertain impacts from local business development such as flood risk, soil quality and sustainable sources of water supply.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in supporting local business within Humber Ford and Stoke Prior. Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any significant effects on the baseline data. No, development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any likely significant effects.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP13: Broadband infrastructure	X	0	0	X	+	+	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Overall this policy has mainly a neutral impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in supporting broadband infrastructure.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP14: Surface and foul water drainage	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X	X	0	X	0	0	0	0	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in water and flooding issues as well as foul drainage.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP15: Renewable energy	0	0	0	0	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	?	X	0	X	0	0	0	0	Overall this policy has mainly a neutral impact on the baseline data. It is uncertain if sites for development will be in a flood risk area.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in renewable energy.	Please refer to changes in national legislation for wind energy.

Policy HFSP16: The Natural Environment	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	+	0	+	Overall this policy has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in protecting and enhancing the natural environment.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
Policy HFSP17: Protecting Local Heritage	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	+	Overall this policy protecting local heritage has mainly a positive impact on the baseline data.	Overall this policy meets the SEA objectives and the requirements in the Core Strategy in protecting and enhancing the local character/ heritage within the built environment.	Overall this policy meets the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA.
NDP Options																			
NDP Option H1.1: Housing Growth, 2011-31, meeting the Core Strategy targets	0	+	+	X	+	+	?	?	X	?	?	?	?	0	0	?	Overall this option has generally a positive impact towards the baseline objective. However many of the SEA objective are uncertain impact at this stage and could later be judged at a planning application stage-based on a case by case basis.	Overall the impact towards the SEA objectives is uncertain as it will depend on location, size and type of dwelling being developed. NDP polices and Core Strategy policies can help mitigate impact produced from new development.	N/A
NDP Option H1.2: Housing Growth, 2011-31, exceeding the Core Strategy targets	?	-	?	X	-	-	?	?	-	-	?	0	?	?	?	?	Overall this option is uncertain. Need to mitigate effects of additional housing to the target there is a danger of unsustainable growth will may cripple local amenities facilities if there is mass scale development over the indicative target.	Exceeding the growth target could have a detrimental impact to traffic and air quality impacting on overall quality of the area. It is likely that additional development could impact service and quality of water/waste and infrastructure services, Ensure development is sustainable within the Neighbourhood Area.	N/A
NDP Proposal H2: Siting of new housing in the main villages	+	+	?	X	?	?	0	0	+	+	+	0	?	+	+	+	Overall this option has a positive effect towards the baseline data.	Overall this option generally meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
NDP Proposal H3: Predominantly smaller houses to be built, prioritising the needs of local people	0	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	?	X	?	0	?	0	0	0	Overall this option has an uncertain impact on the SEA baseline. But has neutral and positive effects regarding improving quality of surroundings and maintain biodiversity.	Overall this option generally meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
NDP Option H4.1: Design and density of new housing determined by surroundings	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	X	X	X	?	0	?	X	X	?	Overall this option has an uncertain impact on the SEA baseline. New development is likely to increase private cars, this can be mitigated by sustainable transport links.	Overall this option generally meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
NDP Option H4.2: Low density of new housing defined	+	+	+	+	?	?	?	X	X	X	?	0	?	X	X	?	Overall these option an uncertain effect on the SEA baseline. The effect of traffic within the built environment is unknown at this stage and can be defined at planning application stage.	Overall this option generally meets the SEA objectives.	N/A

<i>NDP Option H5.1: No housing estate developments permitted</i>	X	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	0	?	0	?	0	0	?	Overall this option is positive and neutral effect on the SEA baseline. Due to the small scale of the site it is unlikely to have significant impact on the surrounding area. There are some uncertain policies that impact would be clarified at a later stage of the planning process-possibly at planning application stage. Policies that have a detrimental environmental effect must mitigate to balance out negative SEA effect.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
<i>NDP Option H5.2: Some housing estate developments permitted</i>	X	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	?	0	?	0	?	0	0	?	Overall this option is positive and neutral effect on the SEA baseline. Due to the small scale of the site it is unlikely to have significant impact on the surrounding area. There are some uncertain policies that impact would be clarified at a later stage of the planning process-possibly at planning application stage. Policies that have a detrimental environmental effect must mitigate to balance out negative SEA effect.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal F1: Re-location of Village Halls</i>	0	+	+	X	0	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	0	Overall this option is positive and neutral effect on the SEA baseline.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal F2.1: Establishment of a pre-School/Nursery in Stoke Prior</i>	X	+	+	X	0	+	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	X	Overall this option has mostly a positive effect towards the baseline however here are some uncertain points relating to flood risk, soil quality and waste production is likely to be assessed at a later stage.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives. Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any significant effects on the baseline data.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal F2.2: School alterations and extensions</i>	X	+	+	X	0	+	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	+	Overall this option has mostly a positive effect towards the baseline however here are some uncertain points relating to flood risk, soil quality and waste production is likely to be assessed at a later stage.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives. Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any significant effects on the baseline data.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal F3: The Lamb Inn</i>	X	+	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	X	Overall this option has a positive effect towards the baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives. Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any significant effects on the baseline data.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal F4: Stoke Prior Post Office</i>	X	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	+	Overall this option has a positive and neutral effect towards the baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives. Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any significant effects on the baseline data.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal F5: Sports and Recreation facilities</i>	X	+	+	X	0	0	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	+	Overall this option has a positive and neutral effect towards the baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives. Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any significant effects on the baseline data.	N/A

<i>Option Proposal T3: Road safety and speeding</i>	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X	Overall this option has a positive effect on the baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal T4: Parking provision</i>	X	+	+	X	0	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Overall this option has a positive and neutral effect towards the baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
<i>Option proposal T6.1: Pedestrian footways</i>	0	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	+	+	0	Overall this option has a positive and neutral effect towards the baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
<i>Option proposal T6.2 Street lighting</i>	X	+	+	X	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	Overall this option has generally a positive effect towards the baseline data to improve and maintain the quality of landscapes and townscapes.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal B1: Local businesses</i>	X	+	+	X	0	0	?	?	X	X	?	?	?	+	+	X	Overall this option has an overall uncertain impact on the baseline data. This can be determined at planning application stage.	Development in line with the Local Plan (Core Strategy) and the policy safeguards which exist within the Core Strategy should avoid or mitigate any significant effects on the baseline data.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal E1: Drainage and flooding</i>	X	+	+	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	+	Overall this option has a positive effect on the baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal E2.1: Renewable energy generation in new developments</i>	X	X	+	0	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	+	Overall this option has a positive effect on the baseline data. At this stage it is uncertain if construction process of renewable energy will help conserve natural and manmade resources.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal E2.2: Renewable energy proposals</i>	X	X	+	0	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	X	X	?	Overall this option has a positive effect on the baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A
<i>Option Proposal E3: Protecting our natural and historic environment</i>	+	+	+	X	+	X	0	0	X	X	X	+	X	0	X	+	Overall this option has a positive and neutral effect on the baseline data.	Overall this option meets the SEA objectives.	N/A

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

Parish Council Name: Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior

Date completed: July 2015

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 HFSP1: Promoting a sustainable and thriving community

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)	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect if this policy will reduce vulnerability to climate change. This can be clarified at a later stage	N/A

				at the planning application process.	
To improve water quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	N/A

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resources				objectives.	
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy Promoting a sustainable and thriving community has a neutral effect on the baseline objectives and is in conformity with the Core Strategy.				

Policy HFSP2: Development strategy

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and would only lead to small scale development in line with the proportional growth within the Core Strategy.	N/A

To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect towards the baseline data.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect towards the baseline data at this time. However the policies within this NDP and Core Strategy are likely to mitigate the effects.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of	X	X	X	Overall this has an uncertain effect towards the baseline data.	N/A

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water supply					
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	-	0	0	This is likely to have a short to term detrimental effect on soil quality.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect towards the baseline data at this time.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect towards the baseline data at this time.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy Development strategy has an uncertain effect on the baseline objectives. The impact on air quality, conservation of natural resources, traffic, flood risk and waste production can be determined at planning application stage and will be judged on a case by case basis.				

Policy HFSP3: Housing development and phasing

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SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

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

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To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy housing development and phasing is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

Policy HFSP4: New homes in Stoke Prior

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)	-	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Initial stages of construction may cause disruption to biodiversity, flora and fauna. Overall this policy safeguards trees and greenspace against	N/A

				development.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect this can be determined on location and type of housing developed.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. However, there is lack of clarity regarding the potential locations of such developments	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	Overall this has an uncertain effect this can be determined on location and type of housing developed.	N/A

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To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. However, there is lack of clarity regarding the potential locations of such developments	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	Overall this has an uncertain effect	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	-	0	0	Development is likely to have a detrimental effect on soil quality, but condition will stabilise over time.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	N/A

				objectives.	
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. New homes in Stoke Prior safeguards natural and manmade resources.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy for new homes in Stoke Prior has an uncertain effect on the baseline objectives.				

Policy HFSP5: New homes in Risbury

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)	-	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Initial stages of construction may cause disruption to biodiversity, flora and fauna. Overall this policy safeguards trees and greenspace against	N/A

				development.	
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve air quality	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. However, there is lack of clarity regarding the potential locations of such developments.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. However, there is lack of clarity regarding the potential	N/A

				increase of private car usage impacting traffic and road capacity.	
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	-	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Development is likely to have a detrimental effect on soil quality, but condition will stabilise over time.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. However, there is lack of clarity regarding the potential	N/A

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				locations of such developments.	
To improve health of the population	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy for new homes in Risbury has a neutral effect on the baseline objectives. Housing development may cause initial / short term disruption to soil resources and quality.				

Policy HFSP6: New homes in Steen's Bridge

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)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect this will depend on increase in traffic and construction methods.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

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To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect. This can be determined where houses will be sited and at the planning application stage on a case by case basis.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	-	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Development is likely to have a detrimental effect on oil quality, but after development soil condition will stabilise over time.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A

To reduce crime and nuisance	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy for new homes in Steen's Bridge has a neutral effect on the baseline objectives.				

Policy HFSP7: Provision of affordable housing outside the villages

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

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To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this Policy provision of affordable housing outside the villages is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

Policy HFSP8: Design criteria for housing and sites

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

To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A

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				objectives.	
To minimise the production of waste	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	This policy design criteria for housing and sites would not lead to development itself but contains the housing design criteria. The policy is not over and above the Core Strategy. Policy safeguards exist with the Core Strategy and the Humber Ford Stoke Prior Neighbourhood Plan to avoid and mitigate against significant harm.				

Policy HFSP9: Development of community services and facilities

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

	years)	(6 – 10 years)			
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve air quality	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	?	?	?	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives. Development is likely to have an impact on traffic.	N/A

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To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect and can be assessed at planning application stage on a case by case basis.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect and can be assessed at planning application stage on a case by case basis.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect and can be assessed at planning application stage on a case by case basis.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	N/A

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				objectives.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy development of community services and facilities policy has neutral effect. But there are still areas where the effects are uncertain towards the SEA baseline. This policy will be able to act as mitigation towards other policies in the Plan.				

Policy HFSP10: Retention of community services and facilities

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

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To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy retention of community services and facilities is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This policy will be able to act as mitigation towards other policies in the Plan.				

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Policy HFSP11: Highways and transport infrastructure

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

To improve air quality	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	?	?	?	Overall it is unknown at this stage if highways and transport infrastructure policy will minimise	N/A

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				waste.	
To improve health of the population	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives and moves towards the baseline data.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect on conservation of natural and manmade resources. This can be determined at planning application stage.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy highways and transport infrastructure has generally a positive and neutral approach towards the baseline data. However there are still uncertain effects.				

Policy HFSP12: Developing and supporting local businesses

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)	Medium term	Long term		

	years)	(6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve air quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A

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To reduce contributions to climate change	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve water quality	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect and can be determined at planning application stage.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect and can be determined at planning application stage.	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect and can be determined at planning application stage.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	N/A

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				objectives.	
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy developing and supporting local businesses is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

Policy HFSP13: Broadband infrastructure

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

To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	N/A

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				objectives.	
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A

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To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy broadband infrastructure is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives.				

Policy HFSP14: Surface and foul water drainage

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

To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve water quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A

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To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy surface and foul water drainage is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This policy will be able to act as mitigation towards other policies in the Plan. This policy will help mitigate the effects of housing policies within the plan.				

Policy HFSP15: Renewable energy

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three	Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation
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	time periods)				opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	0	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship	
To conserve soil resources and quality	?	?	?	Overall this has an uncertain effect as location and nature of renewable energy scheme is unknown so this can be judged on a case by case basis.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

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To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	0	0	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy renewable energy is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This policy will be able to act as mitigation towards other policies in the Plan. Please note due to changes in national policy wind energy schemes need to be allocated in either the local plan or in neighbourhood plans.				

Policy HFSP16: The Natural Environment

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

	years)	(6 – 10 years)	(11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve air quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

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To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve health of the population	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A

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To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy the natural environment is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This policy will help mitigate the effects of other policies within the Neighbourhood Plan.				

Policy HFSP17: Protecting Local Heritage

SEA Objective	Assessment of effect (consider cumulative effects, significance of the effect and magnitude of the effect in terms of the three time periods)			Summary Explanation	Enhancement and mitigation opportunities
	Short term (1 – 5 years)	Medium term (6 – 10 years)	Long term (11 years +)		
To maintain and enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna)	X	X	X	Overall this Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy.	N/A
To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA	N/A

townscapes				objectives.	
To improve quality of surroundings	+	+	+	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve air quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce contributions to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To reduce vulnerability to climate change	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To improve water quality	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A

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To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	X	X	X	No relationship	N/A
To conserve soil resources and quality	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To minimise the production of waste	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To improve health of the population	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To reduce crime and nuisance	0	0	0	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
To conserve natural and manmade resources	+	+	++	This Policy is not over and above the Core Strategy in terms of SEA objectives.	N/A
Overall commentary and any cumulative effects	Overall this policy protecting local heritage is not over and above the Core Strategy and the policy moves towards the relevant SEA objectives. This policy will help mitigate the effects of other policies within the Neighbourhood Plan.				

Template B4: Assessment of cumulative impacts of the Neighbourhood Development Plan

Parish Council Name: Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior

Neighbourhood Development Plan Name: Humber, Ford and Stoke Prior

Date completed: July 2015

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
OB1- Accommodate future development in a way which retains the rural character of our neighbourhood.	0	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+
OB2- Ensure housing needs, particularly those of local people, are met by providing the required number and type of new houses, within the limits and provisions set for such development.	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X
OB3- Retain and develop our community facilities.	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	+	+

OB4- Lessen the harmful effects of traffic and make our roads safer.	X	+	+	X	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X
OB5- Support and encourage the development of small home-based businesses and traditional farming.	X	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X
Policy HFSP1: Promoting a sustainable and thriving community	0	+	+	X	0	+	+	?	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HFSP2: Development strategy	X	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	?	0	?	0	0	?
Policy HFSP3: Housing development and phasing	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Policy HFSP4: New homes in Stoke Prior	0	+	+	0	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	0	?	+	+	0
Policy HFSP5: New homes in Risbury	0	+	+	0	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	0	?	+	+	0
Policy HFSP6: New homes in Steen's Bridge	0	+	+	0	X	X	X	X	X	?	?	0	?	+	+	0
Policy HFSP7: Provision of affordable housing outside the villages	X	+	+	X	?	?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	X
Policy HFSP8: Design criteria for housing and sites	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Policy HFSP9: Development of community services and facilities	X	+	+	X	?	-	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	0	0	0

Policy HFSP10: Retention of community services and facilities	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	0	0	0	0
Policy HFSP11: Highways and transport infrastructure	?	+	+	X	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	?	0	+	?
Policy HFSP12: Developing and supporting local businesses	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	+	?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HFSP13: Broadband infrastructure	X	0	0	X	+	+	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HFSP14: Surface and foul water drainage	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	+	+	+	X	X	0	X	0
Policy HFSP15: Renewable energy	0	0	0	0	X	X	+	+	X	X	X	?	X	0	X	0
Policy HFSP16: The Natural Environment	+	+	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	+	X	+	0	+
Policy HFSP17: Protecting Local Heritage	X	+	+	+	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	+
<i>Consider all the summaries together to give an assessment of how the plan as a whole will cumulatively impact on environmental assets.</i>																
Summary of effects of whole plan on each SEA Objective	Overall the Neighbourhood Plan policies and objectives have a positive impact towards the SEA baseline data. And are in general conformity with the Core Strategy Overall all of the policies and objectives meet the Core Strategy requirements for the purposes of the SEA. Policies and objectives strive to preserve and maintain natural and built historic environment that can help mitigate impact from the housing policies. This plan ensures appropriate sized development is developed this may help mitigate the effect of development. Please note for Policy HFSP15, due to changes in national policy wind energy schemes need to be allocated in either the local plan or in neighbourhood plans.															
Cumulative effects of whole plan (1 + 2 + 3...)	Overall this has had a positive effect on the SEA baseline data. There are a few areas in the housing policies (HSP2,3,4,5,6,7) such as increase in traffic/ air quality as well as impact/treatment of water services- this could be clarified and improved. Overall the unknown areas require further detail such as location, scale and size of development, therefore are likely to be determined at planning application/ proposal stage.															
Commentary for significant cumulative effects	No significant cumulative effects have been identified.															

Appendix 5

Humber Ford Stoke Prior Options

<i>NDP Option H1.1: Housing Growth, 2011-31, meeting the Core Strategy targets</i>
<i>NDP Option H1.2: Housing Growth, 2011-31, exceeding the Core Strategy targets</i>
<i>NDP Proposal H2: Siting of new housing in the main villages</i>
<i>NDP Proposal H3: Predominantly smaller houses to be built, prioritising the needs of local people</i>
<i>NDP Option H4.1: Design and density of new housing determined by surroundings</i>
<i>NDP Option H4.2: Low density of new housing defined</i>
<i>NDP Option H5.1: No housing estate developments permitted</i>
<i>NDP Option H5.2: Some housing estate developments permitted</i>
<i>NDP Proposal F1: Re-location of Village Halls</i>
<i>NDP Proposal F2.1: Establishment of a pre-School/Nursery in Stoke Prior</i>
<i>NDP Proposal F2.2: School alterations and extensions</i>
<i>NDP Proposal F3: The Lamb Inn</i>
<i>NDP Proposal F4: Stoke Prior Post Office</i>
<i>NDP Proposal F5: Sports and Recreation facilities</i>
<i>NDP proposal T6.2 Street lighting</i>
<i>NDP Proposal B1: Local businesses</i>
<i>NDP Proposal E1: Drainage and flooding</i>
<i>NDP Proposal E2.1: Renewable energy generation in new developments</i>
<i>NDP Proposal E2.2: Renewable energy proposals</i>
<i>NDP Proposal E3: Protecting our natural and historic environment</i>

Appendix 6

Objectives and context	Where referenced in NDP/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 and Neighbourhood Development Plan objectives; and between SEA objectives and other local plan objectives are identified and described. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1 (para 1.3-1.10) • Sections 2 and 3; and Tables A2 and A3 • Section 3 (para 3.7). • Section 3 (para 3.1). • Section 4 (paras 4.4 – 4.5)
Scoping	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.6 – 2.9) & Appendix 3 • Sections 2 and 6 • Sections 2 and 6

Alternatives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant local plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5. Section 5 (paras 5.2 – 5.4). Section 5 & Appendix 5 N/A Section 5 (paras 5.2 – 5.4).
Baseline information	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 1 and 6. Initial screening report and Section 1. Section 2.

Prediction and evaluation of likely significant environmental effects	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tables A2, A3 and A4 (Appendix 2) • Tables B2 and B3 (Appendix 4) • Table B4 (Appendix 4) • Section 6 • Section 6 • Section 2
Mitigation measures	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6 (paras 6.6. – 6.8) • Section 6.

The Environmental Report	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A • N/A • N/A • Section 2 • Section 2 • Section 2 • Included at page 1
Consultation	
<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (paras 2.4 – 2.5). • Section 7.

Decision-making and information on the decision	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the Neighbourhood Development Plan. • An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. • Reasons are given for choosing the Neighbourhood Development Plan as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sections 2 and 8. • Following draft consultation • Following draft consultation
Monitoring measures	
<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.) • Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects arising from the monitoring of the Neighbourhood Development Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 7. • Section 7. • Section 7. • Section 7.