

Strategic Environmental Assessment



Kingstone & Thruxton Group Neighbourhood Area

Scoping Report

October 2014

Consultation on the Scoping Report

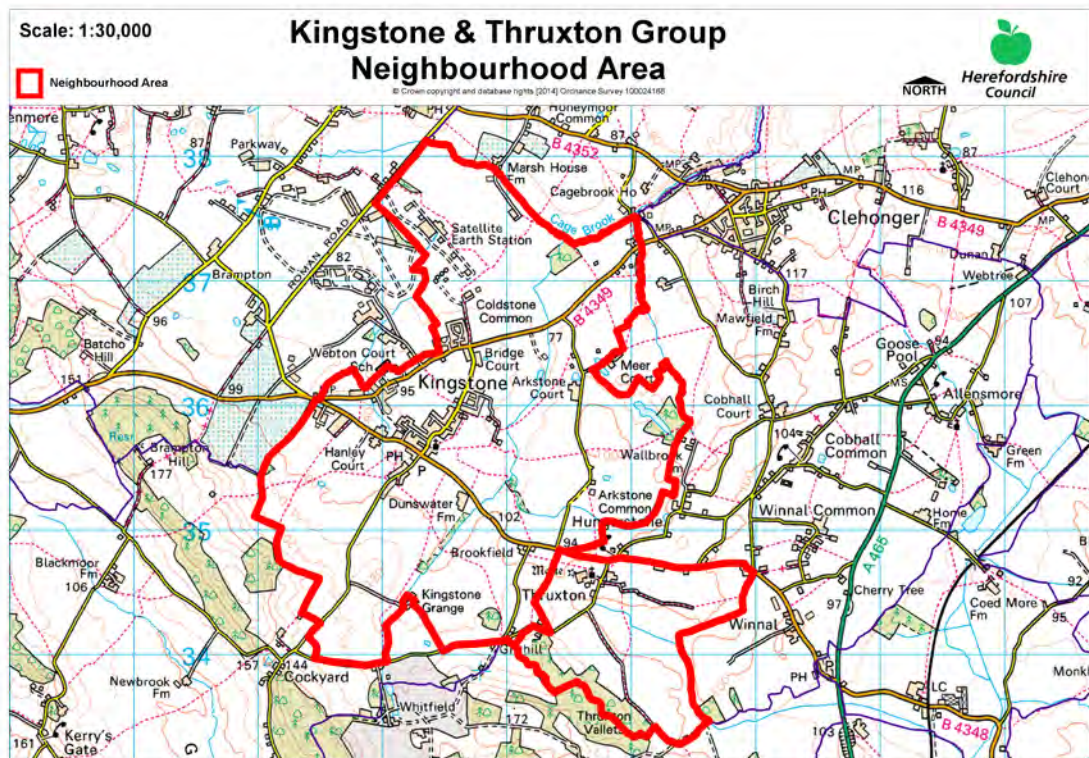
The aim of the consultation process is to involve and engage with statutory consultees and other relevant bodies on the scope of the appraisal. In particular, it seeks to:

- 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.



| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | Implications for the NDP and SEA |
|---|----------------------------|------|---|--|---|--|
| The EC Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations | European Union Legislation | 2010 | These regulations transpose the Habitats Directive in England, Wales and to a limited extent Scotland by ensuring that activities are carried out in accordance with the Habitats Directive, which is to protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna. | The Regulations make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Cultural heritage and the landscape | The NDP should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations. |
| The EC Water Framework Directive | European Union | 2000 | Commits all EU member states to achieve good qualitative and quantitative status of all water courses by 2015. | Aims for 'good status' for all ground and surface waters (rivers, lakes, transitional waters, and coastal waters) in the EU. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water | The NDP 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) | Implications for the NDP and SEA |
|---|----------------------|------|---|---|---|--|
| 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 NDP 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 NDP 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) | 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 NDP should be compliant with all the relevant legislation and regulations. |
| Revised EU Sustainable Development strategy | EU Strategy. | 2009 | Sets out a single strategy on how the EU will better meet its long-standing commitment to meet the challenges of sustainable development. | Recognises the need to gradually change current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a better integrated approach to policy making. The Strategy sets overall objectives, targets and concrete actions for seven key priority challenges, predominantly environmental. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water | The NDP should take account of the objectives of the strategy, making the aim of sustainable development an integral part of its proposals. |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | 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. | Aims to make the planning system less complex, more accessible and able to promote growth within the ethos of sustainable development. The presumption is in favour of sustainable development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water | The guidance contained within the section on Neighbourhood Planning should be borne in mind during the preparation of the NDP. |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | 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. | Offers up-to-date, electronic guidance on every aspect of planning from air quality and design to land stability and rural housing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water | The NDP must be pro-growth and facilitate the provision and development of sustainable development. |
| Herefordshire Pre Submission Core Strategy 2011-2031 | Development Plan Document (DPD) | 2014 | Sets out the vision, objectives and policies for the Herefordshire Local Plan (Core Strategy), which will guide development across the county up to 2031. | 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water | <p>The NDP should take account of relevant policies set within the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Where necessary, the NDP should provide services, facilities and employment opportunities that are</p> |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | Implications for the NDP and SEA |
|----------------------|------------------|------|----------|---|--------------|---|
| | | | | <p>The Draft 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>accessible to both local and neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Approximately 26¹ dwellings will need to be delivered within Kingstone, though this target is indicative and provides a starting point for work on the NDP.</p> |

¹ Figures do not include extant planning permissions from 2011 onwards.

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | Implications for the NDP and SEA |
|----------------------|------------------|------|----------|---|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | <p>To achieve a thriving rural Herefordshire, the Core Strategy seeks to enhance the role the villages have traditionally played in as accessible, sustainable centres for their rural catchments.</p> <p>Seeks proportional growth of up to 14% in Kingstone (Ross on Wye HMA) over the plan period, subject to EiP outcome.</p> | | |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | Implications for the NDP and SEA |
|--|------------------|------|---|---|---|--|
| Herefordshire Local Transport Plan (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 of 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 • Climatic factors • Population | The LTP does not explore current transport issues in the Kingstone neighbourhood area. |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | 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 • Material assets • Population | None of merit. |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | 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>In terms of Kingstone itself, the study assesses the Dene Industrial Site, which is highlighted in table 5.4 with a market attractiveness score of 1 out of 3 and a planning score of 2 (potential top mark 3). It is classified as 'moderate' and therefore only some of the premises/units are worthy of continued protection from non-employment uses.</p> <p>Also assessed is the Gooses Foot Industrial Estate, though as the site is currently allocated for any particular use, there is no recommendation over its future use.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Population | <p>The evidence base recommends that the Kingstone and Thruxton NDP protect certain premises on the Dene Industrial Site from alternative uses.</p> <p>Evidence underlying the plan, along with public consultations should be used to determine the extent to which the Gooses Foot Industrial Estate is worth protecting and if so, the policies and criteria against which future planning applications will be decided.</p> |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | Implications for the NDP and SEA |
|--|------------------|------|--|---|--|--|
| Herefordshire Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) | Evidence | 2009 | <p>The SHLAA aims to justify site allocations in plans by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying sites which are capable of delivering housing development Assessing sites for their housing potential; and Predicting when a site could be developed for housing. | <p>In terms of Kingstone, previous SHLAA identifies that 479 additional dwellings could be provided on 5 sites in and around the existing settlement, however it is unlikely that this number would materialise due to significant constraints.</p> <p>Neither existing nor previous versions of SHLAA identify sites within or adjacent to Thruxton.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Population Soil Water | <p>If site allocations are pursued then the Kingstone and Thruxton NDP should be informed either by SHLAA or an alternative form of housing land assessment, undertaken in line with Guidance Note 21: Site assessment and allocation sites.</p> |

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

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

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | Implications for the NDP and SEA |
|---|------------------|------|---|---|---|---|
| Herefordshire Rural Housing Background Report | Evidence | 2013 | Provides the background for the proportional housing growth targets outlined in the Core Strategy | The villages within the neighbourhood area are listed among the settlements which are considered to be sustainable locations for growth of up to 14%, in accordance with the EiP outcome. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water | The Kingstone and Thruxton NDP will need to be in general conformity with the provisions of Local Plan policies concerning the rural areas. |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | 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 • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water | The Kingstone and Thruxton NDP should establish whether any of the need identified in this assessment falls within the neighbourhood area and seek appropriate pitches and provision. |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | Implications for the NDP and SEA |
|--|------------------|------|---|--|---|--|
| Herefordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan | Evidence | 2007 | Focuses conservation efforts on the areas within Herefordshire that will result in the greatest benefit for ecological networks, habitats and species. | Integrating biodiversity objectives with other environmental, social and economic needs can provide a sustainable living and working environment that benefits both people and nature. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity | The NDP can help to achieve the priorities set within the LBAP. |
| 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. | The document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air Biodiversity Climatic factors Cultural heritage Flora and fauna Material assets Population 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 Kingstone and Thruxton NDP can overcome any existing constraints and capitalise on opportunities to enhance habitats and their networks. |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | Implications for the NDP and SEA |
|---|------------------|------|---|---|---|--|
| Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis | Evidence | 2010 | Technical Paper which supports the SHLAA by classifying the landscape sensitivity of the urban fringe on the edges of Hereford and the five market towns. | The document provides useful information in respect of Hereford and the market towns only. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna | None of merit. |
| 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 • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population • Soil • Water | The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies for the Kingstone and Thruxton NDP. |

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

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | Implications for the NDP and SEA |
|--|------------------|------|--|--|---|--|
| Herefordshire Playing Pitch Assessment | Evidence | 2012 | 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 Kingstone itself, the study reveals that there is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12.44 hectares of playing pitch area • 2.74 (22%) hectares of playing pitch area with secured community access; Kingstone Seven Site Playing Fields. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population | The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies the Kingstone and Thruxton NDP. |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | 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 Valletts Ward, to which Kingstone and Thruxton are a part, 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. • Extensive under provision of outdoor sports facilities. <p>In terms of Kingstone and Thruxton, no specific sites are identified.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population | The open space audit and assessment does not give a specific indication of open space shortfalls and surpluses in the Kingstone and Thruxton neighbourhood area. However, there may be a need to include a policy which encourages and facilitates the provision of outdoor recreational facilities. |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | 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 Kingstone and Thruxton, two play areas are identified; Kingstone Cross Fields Play Area and Kingstone Sports Association Play Area. The former is identified as an area in need of refurbishment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Cultural heritage • Flora and fauna • Material assets • Population | The study provides evidence that could be taken into account when preparing policies the Kingstone and Thruxton NDP. |

| Plans and Programmes | Type of document | Date | Overview | Key message, target/objective/indicator | SEA topic(s) | 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 (WCS) examines how water resources and water supply infrastructure, wastewater treatment, water quality, sewerage and flood risk could constrain growth across Herefordshire.</p> | <p>The neighbourhood area is situated in the River Wye catchment.</p> <p>Sub-catchments within this zone are one of the most rapid response flood warning systems in the SFRA area.</p> <p>Sub-catchments within this zone record a standard percentage run off of 35-40%, which is potentially highly unsuitable for infiltration source control.</p> <p>The area has a very slow flood response (Tp-time to peak) time at around 11 hours.</p> <p>The WCS identifies 30 sites in the River Wye catchment where current discharge consent licences cannot be shown to have no adverse effect.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Climatic factors • Material assets • Population • Water | <p>New development proposed through the Kingstone and Thruxton 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 Kingstone and Thruxton NDP.</p> |

Appendix A2 – Baseline information for Kingstone and Thruxton

N.B. This is based on countywide baseline information with some additions relevant to Kingstone and Thruxton (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. | There are no SSSIs within the Neighbourhood Area. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity. | Natural environment | After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation. | <i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i> | - | Percentage of opportunities taken. | Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations. | - |

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 or expand county biodiversity. | Natural environment | Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth. | The existing status of the Wye SAC between the Hay and Lugg confluence is currently meeting its phosphate and conservation targets. | The River Wye SAC was subject to a review of consents in 2010, as a number of sections of the river were found to have greater phosphate levels than those identified in Natural England's favourable condition tables. | The roll out of the Nutrient Management Plan will determine future targets. | New development within the area could lead to the water quality failing the phosphate levels and conservation objectives. | Nutrient Management Plan (2014) |

| SA Objective ¹ | SA Theme | Proposed indicator | Current status | Trends | Targets | Issues and constraints | Baseline (information) source |
|---|---------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 13. Value, maintain, restore or 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><i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i></p> | <p>2010/11: 17 Habitat Action Plans and 14 Species Action Plans are currently in operation across Herefordshire.</p> <p>There are no formal records of any unacceptable adverse impacts on habitats or protected species.</p> <p>Originally 156 Priority Species were identified for inclusion in Herefordshire's LBAP.</p> <p>Similarly Herefordshire's LBAP covered 23 habitats with Action Plans.</p> | <p>To protect or enhance the habitats of species identified.</p> <p>Zero net loss of habitats.</p> | <p>Herefordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) holds limited data on some individual sites.</p> | <p>NE & Defra website (searched July 2014)</p> |

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| SA Objective ¹ | SA Theme | Proposed indicator | Current status | Trends | Targets | Issues and constraints | Baseline (information) source |
|---|---------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| 13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity. | Natural environment | Changes in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of planning permission. | Kingstone has: SWS: 19 ² SSSI: 2 There are no SINCl, NNRs, and LNRs within the parish. | As of 2012, there had been no change in the areas of designated nature conservation sites as a consequence of the planning permissions granted. | To capitalise on opportunities to protect or enhance the areas of value to nature conservation. | Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations. | NDP SEA/HRA Screening Notification Report (July 2014) |
| 13. Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity. | Natural environment | Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has or is being implemented. | The neighbourhood area comprises the following types of landscapes: • Riverside meadows • 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). |

² View SEA/HRA Screening Notification Report for further details.

| SA Objective ¹ | SA Theme | Proposed indicator | Current status | Trends | Targets | Issues and constraints | Baseline (information) source |
|---|---|---|--|--------|--|---|--|
| SEA Topic covered by objectives: <i>Material assets</i> | | | | | | | |
| 14. Use natural resources and energy more efficiently. | Resource consumption and climate change | Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register. | Countywide data would be too large to incorporate into this template. Whilst there is no locally specific data available at present, there are numerous archaeological and historic sites in Kingstone 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 (searched July 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. | <p><i>Rapid townscape Assessments (2010) were only undertaken for Hereford, Ledbury and Ross.</i></p> <p><i>Urban Fringe Sensitivity Analysis (2010) only considers sites on the urban fringe of Hereford and the five market towns.</i></p> | - | No specific targets identified. | Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations | - |
| SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Population, Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna</i> | | | | | | | |
| 15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces. | Natural environment | Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design standards. | <i>There is no countywide or locally specific data available at present.</i> | - | No specific targets identified. | Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations. | - |

| SA Objective ¹ | SA Theme | Proposed indicator | Current status | Trends | Targets | Issues and constraints | Baseline (information) source |
|---|---------------------|---|--|--------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 15. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces. | Natural environment | The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of locally important buildings within a conservation area. | There are no conservation areas within the neighbourhood area. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

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

| SA Objective ¹ | SA Theme | Proposed indicator | Current status | Trends | Targets | Issues and constraints | Baseline (information) source |
|---|---------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water</i> | | | | | | | |
| 17. Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public wellbeing, the economy and the environment. | Natural environment | Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. | The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i> | 2010/11: None There have been no approvals contrary to EA advice since reporting began in 2004. | To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice. | Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations. | - |
| SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Water, air, soil, material assets</i> | | | | | | | |
| 18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. | Natural environment | Agricultural land usage by quality | <i>There is no countywide data available at present.</i> 2011: The majority of land within the neighbourhood area was listed Grade 2 (Good) or Grade 3 (Good to Moderate) for its agricultural quality. | - | Measure the number of habitats of best and most versatile soil lost through development. | Should be monitored through AMR following the adoption of the Core Strategy, in line with SA recommendations. | West Midland ALC Map (Natural England 2011). |

| SA Objective ¹ | SA Theme | Proposed indicator | Current status | Trends | Targets | Issues and constraints | Baseline (information) source |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| 18. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. | Natural environment | Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality as required by the Water Framework Directive. | Latest figure dates back to 2005: 84% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i> | Figure steadily improved before going into decline: Herefordshire 1999 85.9%, 2000 89.5%, 2001 92.2%, 2002 91.8% | To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality. | None identified. | The State of Herefordshire Report (2007) Water Framework Directive (2000) |
| SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Soil</i> | | | | | | | |
| 19. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use. | Built environment | Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land. | 2011/13: 57% <i>There is no locally specific data available at present.</i> | 2010/11: 67% Completions on PDL had risen to 71% by 2005. | To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the 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 (2011/13) |
| 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. | <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. | - |
| SEA Topic covered by objective: <i>Cultural heritage</i> | | | | | | | |
| 20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage. | Built environment | Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage). | The 2011-2013 AMR does not contain updated conservation data. There are numerous listed buildings within the parish and 3 SAMs, none of which are currently recorded in the Buildings at Risk Register. | In 2011, there were 58 heritage assets in Herefordshire that were considered to be at high risk and included in the Heritage at Risk Register. | To maintain or enhance current status. | None of the incumbent listed buildings or SAMs are considered to be at risk at present. | Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage; searched July 2014) |

| SA Objective ¹ | SA Theme | Proposed indicator | Current status | Trends | Targets | Issues and constraints | Baseline (information) source |
|---|-------------------|---|--|--------|---------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 20. Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage. | Built environment | The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings across the Parish and particularly within a conservation area. | There are no conservation areas within the neighbourhood area. | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Appendix A3 – Environmental issues identified from the Kingstone and Thruxton 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 less polluting forms of transport. | |
| 2 | Biodiversity | Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from the adaptation and diversification of farming and forestry employment. | Objectives 13 &15 |
| | | Habitats and species of national, regional and local importance are under pressure from development | |
| | | Minimise loss of biodiversity and expand opportunities for wildlife everywhere. | |
| 3 | Climatic factors | Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through planning, design and build. | Objective 16 |
| 4 | Cultural heritage | Kingstone and Thruxton have several Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings, all of which require ongoing protection and many in need of high levels of maintenance. | Objective 20 |
| 5 | Flora and fauna | Conserve and enhance the character and quality of historic landscapes, including all types of natural flora and fauna. | Objective 15 |
| 6 | Material assets | How the countryside can continue to be managed in an economically, socially and environmentally beneficial way in the face of continuing pressures on traditional farming. | Objectives 14 & 18 |
| 7 | Population | Minimise energy waste through good designs, which help to reduce energy consumption and maximise efficiency. | Objective 15 |
| | | Need to avoid enforcement investigations/action concerning locally important buildings and those within conservation areas in particular. | |
| 8 | Soil | Promoting development of previously developed land and buildings as opposed to greenfield sites or agricultural land of the highest quality. | Objectives 18 & 19 |
| 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 |

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

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | Steady decline in the chemical quality of rivers over the last 10 years. | |
|--|--|--|

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

| SEA Topic(s) | SEA Objective(s) | SA Objective(s) | Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions | Indicators | Targets |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| Air | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve air quality. To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. | <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 and enhance the quality of watercourses. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. | Transport patronage by mode. | To encourage the take up of less polluting forms of transport. |
| Biodiversity, Flora and fauna | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain or enhance nature conservation (biodiversity, flora and fauna) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, maintain, restore or expand county biodiversity. Value, protect, enhance or restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces. | <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. | Net change in condition of SSSIs across Herefordshire. | N/A |
| | | | | After use of mineral sites especially wildlife habitat creation. | Percentage of opportunities taken. |
| | | | | Phosphate levels within the River Wye SAC and adjoining tributaries that receive increased phosphates from proportional growth. | The roll out of the Nutrient Management Plan will determine future targets. |

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

| SEA Topic(s) | SEA Objective(s) | SA Objective(s) | Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions | Indicators | Targets |
|------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Climatic factors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce contributions to climate change To reduce vulnerability to climate change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce Herefordshire's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change as well as its contribution to the problem. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | Number of decentralised energy schemes granted permission. | To contribute towards the national target. |
| | | | | Total CO2 emissions per capita. | To reduce the overall carbon emissions. |

| SEA Topic(s) | SEA Objective(s) | SA Objective(s) | Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions | Indicators | Targets |
|-------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Cultural heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve or enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and cultural heritage. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, protect or enhance the character and built quality of settlements and neighbourhoods and the county's heritage assets, historic environment and cultural heritage. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preserve, protect and enhance Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, archaeological remains, and other features and areas of historical heritage and cultural value e.g. locally listed buildings. Prevent development which is inappropriate in scale, form or design to its setting or to its function or local area. Encourage development that creates and sustains well-designed, high quality built environments that incorporate green space, encourage biodiversity and promote local distinctiveness and sense of place. Encourage cleanliness and/or improve the general appearance of the area. | Number and percentage of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk Register (English Heritage). | To maintain or enhance current status in Kingstone and Thruxton. |
| | | | | The need for, frequency and outcomes of planning enforcement investigations/ planning appeals concerning the aspects of local loss of heritage assets, locally important buildings across the Parish and particularly within a conservation area. | N/A |

| SEA Topic(s) | SEA Objective(s) | SA Objective(s) | Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions | Indicators | Targets |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| Material assets Landscape | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve natural and man-made resources. To improve the quality of surroundings To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use natural resources and energy more efficiently. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental 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. | Maintaining Herefordshire Council's County Site and Monuments Register. | No specific targets identified, but need to ensure that the register is kept up to date. |
| | | | | Monitoring changes to historic landscapes. | No specific targets identified. |
| | | | | Agricultural land usage by quality | Measure the number of hectares of best and most versatile soil lost through development. |

| SEA Topic(s) | SEA Objective(s) | SA Objective(s) | Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions | Indicators | Targets |
|--------------|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------|
| Population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the health and well-being of the population. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, protect, enhance and restore the landscape quality of Herefordshire, including its rural areas and open spaces. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value, enhance and protect natural environmental assets including AONB's, historic landscapes, open spaces, parks and gardens and their settings. Encourage local stewardship of local environments, for example by promoting best practices in agricultural management. Ensure that environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are minimised. Promote the use of rural areas and open space by all, encourage easy non-car based access, and accommodate the needs of disabled users. | Number of developments meeting and surpassing national design | No specific targets identified. |
| | | | | 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. | N/A |

| SEA Topic(s) | SEA Objective(s) | SA Objective(s) | Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions | Indicators | Targets |
|--------------|--|--|---|---|---|
| Soil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve soil resources and quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. Ensure integrated, efficient and balanced land use. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise water, air, soil, groundwater, noise and light pollution from current activities and the potential for such pollution. Provide opportunities to improve soil quality or reduce contaminated land. Ensure new developments 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. | Percentage of all new development completed on previously developed land. | To increase the number of homes built on PDL in line with the provisions of national planning policy. |
| | | | | Housing densities in urban and rural areas. | No specific targets identified. |

| SEA Topic(s) | SEA Objective(s) | SA Objective(s) | Sub-objectives/Appraisal Questions | Indicators | Targets |
|--------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve water quality To provide for sustainable sources of water supply To reduce, avoid and manage flood risk | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of flooding and the resulting detriment to public well-being, the economy and the environment. Minimise local and global pollution and protect or enhance environmental resources. | <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 and enhance the quality of watercourses. | Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. | To have no applications permitted contrary to EA advice. |
| | | | | Percentage of river length assessed as good or very good chemical quality and ecological quality. | To ensure that rivers meet their conservation objectives and do not fall below the required standard of quality, as set out in the Water Framework Directive. |

**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: | Kingstone & Thrupton Group Neighbourhood Area |
| Parish Council: | Kingstone & Thrupton Group Parish Council |
| Neighbourhood Area Designation Date: | 14/05/2014 |

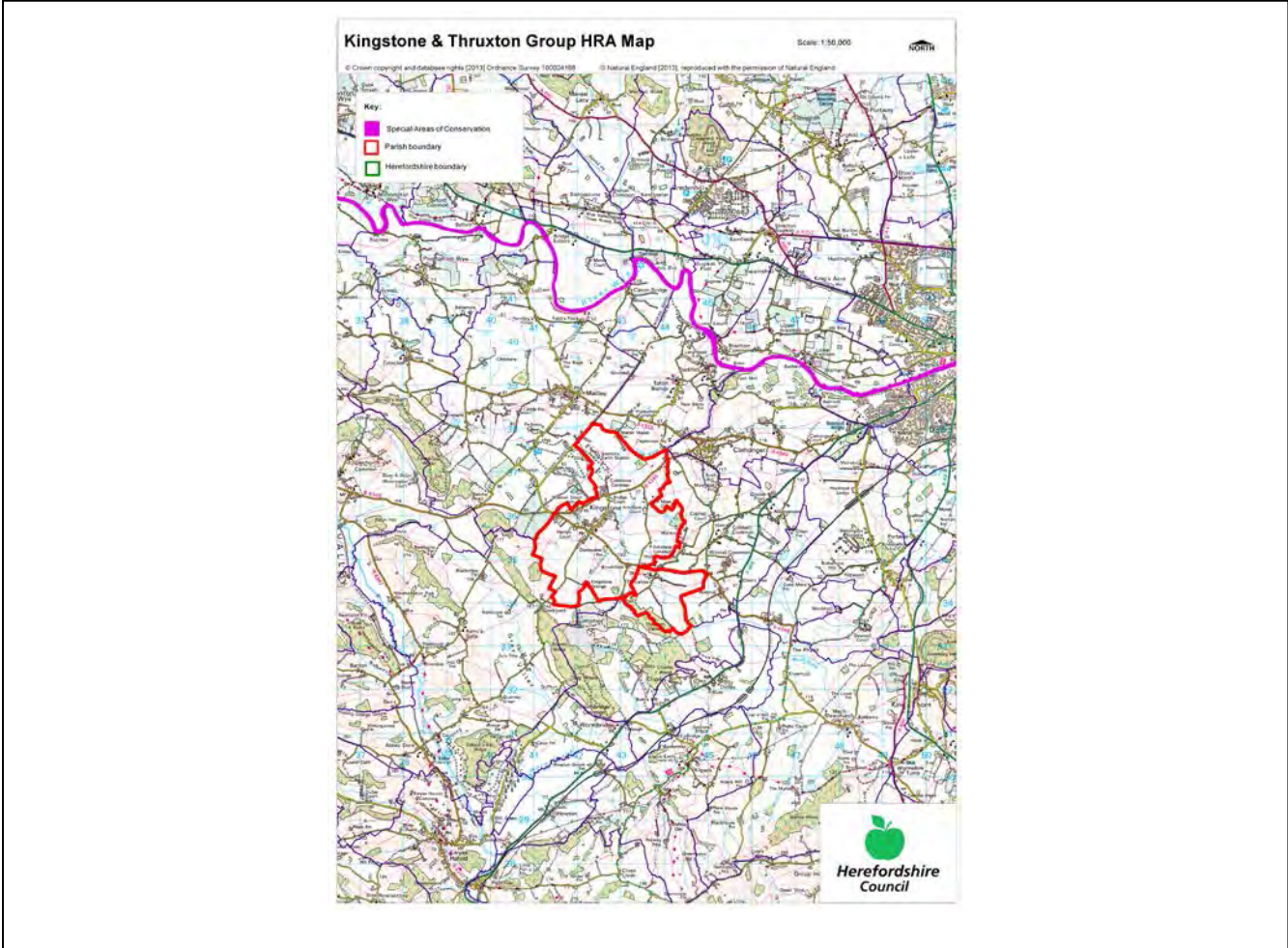
Introduction

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

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

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



Initial HRA Screening

River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC:

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Does the Neighbourhood Area have the River Wye (including the River Lugg) in or next to its boundary? | N | The River Wye is 2.35km away from the Group Parish. |
| Is the Neighbourhood Area in the hydrological catchment of the River Wye (including the River Lugg) SAC? | Y | The Group Parish is within the hydrological catchment of the River Wye |
| If yes above, does the Neighbourhood Area have mains drainage to deal with foul sewage? | Y | There is mains drainage at Kingstone & Madley |

Downton Gorge SAC:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of Downton Gorge SAC? | N | Downton Gorge is 34.8km away from the Group Parish. |
|---|---|---|

River Clun SAC:

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

Usk Bat Sites SAC:

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of the SAC boundary? | N | Usk Bat Sites are 28.6km away from the Group Parish. |
|--|---|--|

Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites SAC:

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley & Forest of Dean Bat Sites? | N | Wye Valley and Forest of Dean Bat Sites are 24.6km away from the Group Parish. |
|--|---|--|

Wye Valley Woodlands SAC:

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Is the Neighbourhood Area within 10km of any of the individual sites that make up the Wye Valley Woodlands Site? | N | Wye Valley Woodlands are 20.6km away from the Group Parish. |
|--|---|---|

HRA Conclusion:

The assessment above highlights that the following European Sites will need to be taken into account in the future Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Kingstone & Thruxton Group 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 Kingstone & Thrupton Group Neighbourhood Area and would need to be taken into account within a Strategic Environmental Assessment. In addition, the NDP will also need to consider the other SEA topics set out in Guidance Note 9a to ensure that the plan does not cause adverse impacts.

| SEA features | Total | Explanation | SEA required |
|--|--------------|---|---------------------|
| Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) | 0 | There are no AQMAs within the Group Parish | N |
| Ancient Woodland | 19 | Wallbrook Wood; Heirons Wood; Thrupton Vallets; Bullocks Wood (border); Square Wood (border); Vallets Wood (border); Lady's Coppice (border); Big Wood (border); Brampton Hill Wood (border); Ravenshoot & Dunsall Woods (border); Lady Coppice & The Birches (border); Bucknells Wood (border); Ruckhall Wood (border); Priors Shell Wood (border); Old Hill Coppice (border); Big Birches Wood (border); Dawn Wood (border); Mill Wood (border); Dippersmoor Wood (border) | Y |
| Areas of Archaeological Interest (AAI) | 0 | There are no AAIs within the Group Parish | N |
| Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) | 0 | There are no AONBs within the Group Parish | N |
| Conservation Areas | 0 | There are no Conservation Areas within the Group Parish | N |
| European Sites (SAC) | 0 | There are no SACs within the Group Parish | N |
| Flood Areas/Zones | | Flood Zones run alongside Cage Brook and tributaries off this | Y |
| Listed Buildings | Numerous | There are numerous sites throughout the Group Parish | Y |
| Local Sites (SWS/SINCS/RIGS) | 19 (SWS) | Kingstone Common; Arkstone Common; Cage Brook; Whitfield; Brampton Hill Wood (border); Littlemarsh Common (border); Honeymoon Common (border); Two farms at Castle Farm (border); Eaton Bishop Church (border); Cage Brook Valley and woodlands (border); Fields near Eaton Camp (border); Clehonger village pond (border); Bucknalls Wood (border); Field near Bage Mill (border); Pond at Allensmore Court x 2 (border); Timberline Wood and adjoining woodlands (border); Eaton Hill Wood (border); River Dore (border); Newbarns, Dunseal, Ravenshot WDS & Pontapina Break (border) | Y |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Long distance footpaths/trails (e.g. Herefordshire Trail) | 0 | There are no long distance footpaths/trails within the Group Parish | N |
| Mineral Reserves | 6 | Cobhall Farm (border); Cobhall Common (border); Whitehouse Kennels (border); Small area north west of Green Farm (border); Courtlands Farm (border); Hunderton Rough to Clehonger to Allensmore (border) | Y |
| National Nature Reserve (NNR) | 0 | There are no NNRs within the Group Parish | N |
| Registered & Unregistered Parks and Gardens | 1 (Registered) 2 (Unregistered) | Registered: Whitfield Unregistered: Cagebrook House (border); Allensmore Court (border) | Y |
| Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) | 3 | Thrupton Tump, a motte castle at Thrupton Court; Eaton Camp (border); Churchyard Cross at St Mary's Churchyard (border) | Y |
| Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) | 2 | Littlemarsh Common (Unfavourable Declining) (border); Cage Brook Valley (Favourable (part) Unfavourable No Change (part) Unfavourable Declining (part)) (border) | Y |

Decision Notification:

The initial screening highlights that the Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Kingstone & Thrupton Group Neighbourhood Area:

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

Assessment date: 15/04/2014

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." |

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.

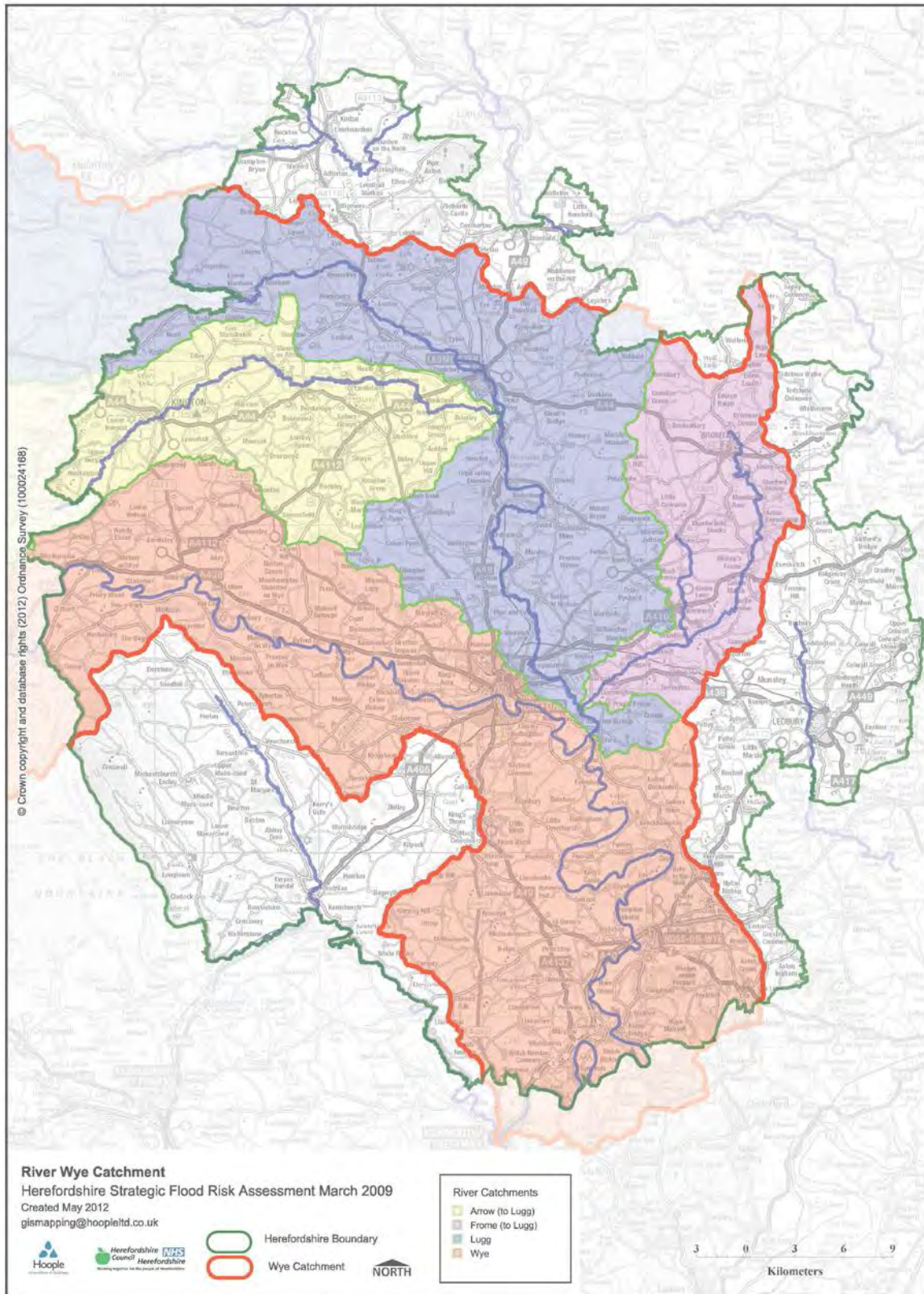
Greater Horseshoe Bat: Large buildings, pasture, edge of mixed deciduous woodland and hedgerows. Mixed land-use especially south-facing slopes, favours beetles, moths and insects they feed on. During the winter they depend on caves, abandoned mines and other underground sites for undisturbed hibernation.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

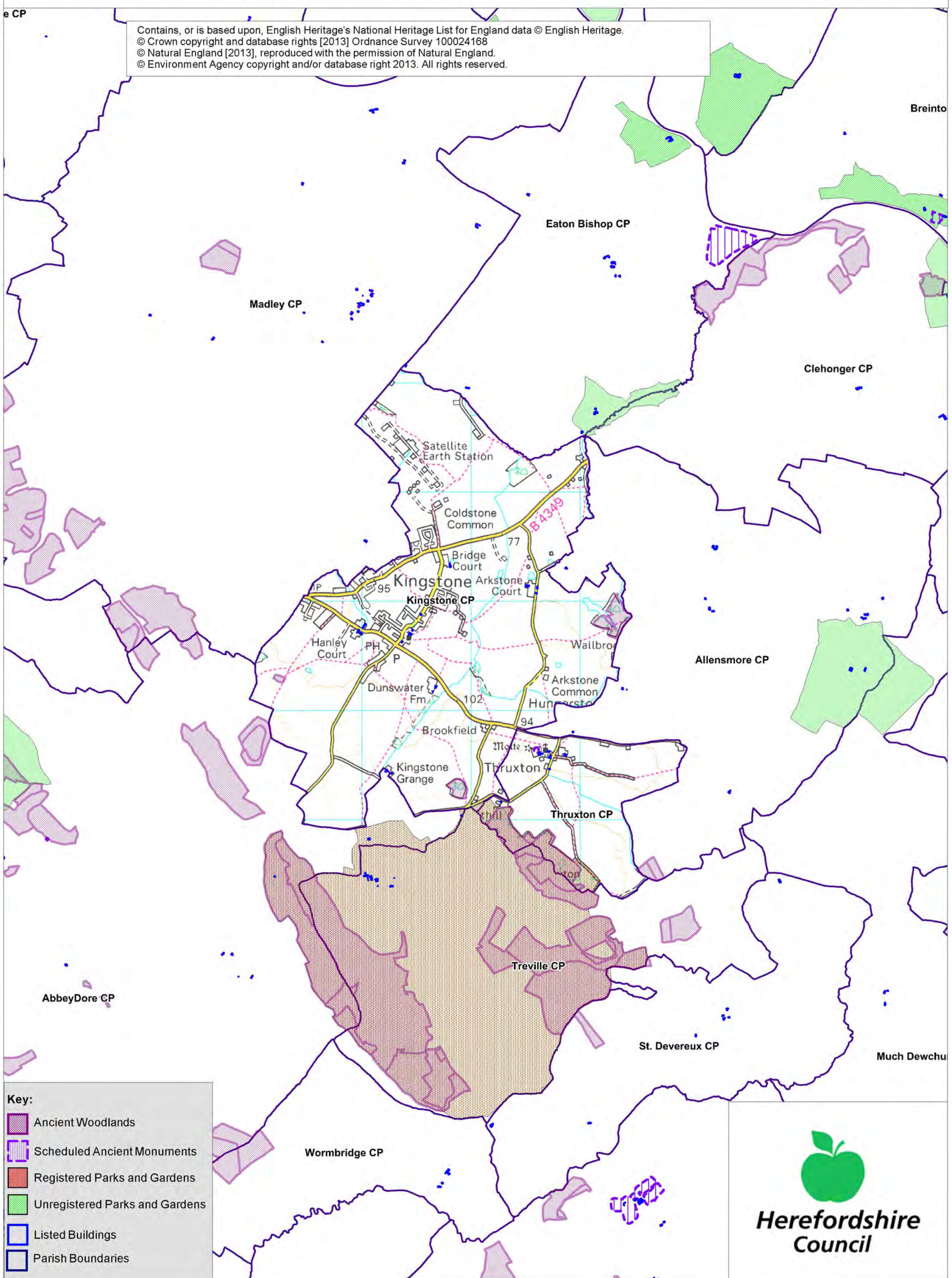


Kingstone and Thruxton SEA Map 1

Scale: 1:30,000



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Key:

- Ancient Woodlands
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Unregistered Parks and Gardens
- Listed Buildings
- Parish Boundaries

Herefordshire Council

Kingstone & Thruxton 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

Herefordshire Council